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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF MARKETING SERVICES

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
January 1, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 1

SUMMARY

Except for scattered locations in the southern States winter weather has kept bees confined during most of this period. Heavy snowfall covered the eastern Lake States and light snows extended southward to West Virginia and Kentucky, and westward over much of the Intermountain and Plains Areas. In practically all sections bees are wintering better to date and are better stocked with winter stores than during the two previous winters. In Florida and southern California limited broodrearing has occurred and fairly plentiful supplies of pollen are available. On the other hand, very little nectar is available in either of these sections.

A great deal of interest has been displayed in package bees for next spring, partly to build up existing colonies or replace colonies which were killed last fall and in some sections for expansion to the extent which available supplies and labor will permit. Most southern package bee and queen producers have been booked to capacity for some time although some expect to have some additional bees available for late spring delivery. The labor situation is becoming increasingly acute among package producers and may result in a reduced output of package bees and queens next spring.

It is estimated that probably not over 20 or 25 percent of this year's honey crop for the country as a whole remains in the hands of producers and much of this is being held for local sale by the beekeeper. Retail demand for honey has been lighter during the last few weeks than at any time during the last couple of years. Despite this there seems to be every reason to believe that this year's crop will entirely clean up at ceiling prices quite early in the spring. Various sirups and other spreads which sell at per pound prices somewhat below honey have been available. Also there is still in some sections a carryover by retailers of dark imported honey from last spring.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 7-23)

Southern California. This period was generally clear with mild temperatures. Colonies in the valleys had begun broodrearing. Pollen has been fairly plentiful from avocado, eucalyptus, and mustard, but very little nectar has been gathered. In some sections of San Diego County which were burned over last summer bees are very light of stores and some starvation has been reported. Otherwise, colonies are in generally good condition. Demand for the lighter grades of honey continues very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- in case to ton lots, Various Flavors \$14.40 per case of 120 pounds. Beeswax has moved well at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. Some Argentine honey is being offered at prices too high to interest local dealers.

Northern and Central California. Temperatures during the early part of this period were slightly above normal while at the close of the period they were a little below normal. Considerable rain fell over this area, but there were many mild flying days. Some colonies have a little brood but most have not yet started broodrearing. About 25 percent of the colonies are light in stores and feeding may be necessary unless spring conditions are unusually favorable. Wild mustard is beginning to bloom in a limited way in Central California. Some colonies are being moved to spring locations in almond and prune orchards. Retail demand for honey has been good but the commercial demand for dark grades continues rather slow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Northern California

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Star Thistle and Thistle-Alfalfa, and Central California Cotton-Orange, Cotton-Blue Curls, and Alfalfa-Buckwheat 12¢. Guatemala Light Amber Wild Mountain Flowers 11½¢ per lb., ex-dock San Francisco. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 7-23)

This period was cold both east and west of the Cascades. In western Washington temperatures dropped to as low as 24 degrees at night, while in eastern Oregon and Washington they ranged from 20 to 30 degrees. No good flights were obtained. Consumption of stores has been fairly heavy, but otherwise most colonies are wintering well. Demand for honey has been only fair, with a very large percentage of the crop already out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Willamette Valley, Clover-Vetch and eastern Oregon and Washington Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17½¢. Section comb- eastern Washington Alfalfa-Clover \$7.00-7.50 per case of 24 sections.

INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION: (Period Dec. 9-26)

Bees have wintered fairly well so far through the entire Intermountain section. While temperatures have been reasonably low no extremely cold weather has prevailed. Snow has fallen over much of the area but many sections will need considerable additional snowfall to store up an adequate supply of sub-soil moisture and water for irrigation. Honey is largely out of producers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Alfalfa-Clover, in carlots and case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 15¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. cash and 43½¢ per lb. in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. This period was marked by only moderately cold weather, with frequent daytime temperatures which permitted short flights. Some additional snow has fallen in most sections so that moisture conditions are somewhat improve Wintering conditions so far have been unusually good.

Wyoming. Most of Wyoming has been having a rather cold winter with considerable snow in some sections while in others the snowfall has been below normal and considerable additional will be needed to put soil and honey plants in good condition.

Montana. In western Montana soil moisture conditions are good and honey plants should come through the winter in good condition. So far the weather has been favorable for wintering bees. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers in western Montana.

Idaho. Much of southern Idaho has had rather mild weather with plenty of moisture. In the Boise Valley bees are in good condition for winter. Further east in the Snake River Valley considerable early feeding will be necessary. The mild weather has resulted in a rather heavy consumption of stores.

Utah. The weather during this period was cold and dry with very few winter storms to date. Bees are quiet. Wintering conditions have been favorable for those colonies which had good clusters last fall and where plenty of winter stores were left.

Nevada. Favorable wintering weather prevails. Honey is now practically all out of the hands of the beekeepers.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 9-26)

In southeastern Arizona the weather continued cold at night but bees have been able to fly nearly every day. Filaree has made a good start and in some protected areas is beginning to bloom. Bees are consuming stores very slowly and most colonies have ample stores to last well into the spring honey flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Mesquite, in single 60s 13¼¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 18-20¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Dec. 11-26)

East and Northeast Texas. In this section bees appear to be wintering unusually well. Plant conditions are average or better than average for this season as a result of the heavy fall rains. Orders for package bees and queens continue to come in, but most producers are booked to capacity and turning practically all orders back. Demand for honey has been fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Cotton, in case to ton lots 12¢; Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢.

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Southwest Texas. This period was rather cold for December, although temperatures did not drop far below freezing. In some sections fairly good rains have fallen, while in others considerable more rain is needed to place honey plants in good condition for next season. Bees are wintering well with consumption of stores being only moderate as the result of the cool weather.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley cold weather has prevented bees from flying. Moisture conditions are very favorable. Some producers still hold a fairly high percentage of this season's crop. Dark honey from Mexico has cut into demand for local honey in this section.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 11-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Snowfall to date has been lighter than normal, but there has been considerable drifting. Temperatures dropped to around 15° below zero but warmed slightly at the end of the period. While no reports on the wintering conditions of bees have been received, it is expected that many colonies will be rather light in stores and will require some attention before spring. Rainfall has been excessive in some sections during the late fall but taken as a whole it is believed that honey plants are in unusually good condition for next year.

Iowa. Moderately cold weather prevailed during most of this period with some light snow. Toward the end of the period temperatures moderated to a point where outdoor-wintered bees could obtain a few short flights. So far bees have wintered very well, especially cellar bees. Movement of honey during this period was unseasonably light. Most beekeepers have little to sell and every indication points to a fairly early cleanup of the crop.

Nebraska. Most of this period was unusually cold. Cellar-wintered bees were placed indoors during late November or early December and are wintering unusually well. No reports have come in on condition of outdoor-wintered bees. Demand for honey has been extremely light especially from local merchants. Supplies of sirups have been more plentiful and some merchants claim they are selling more than ever before.

Kansas. Temperatures for December have been about five degrees lower than normal, although no extreme lows were reported. While there have been no bee flights cold weather has cut down on consumption of winter stores and colonies should be wintering well. Moisture during the fall was heavier than normal with the result that plants are in very good condition. Demand for good light colored honey has been fair, but other grades have been moving slowly partially as a result of a fairly heavy carryover of dark honey.

Missouri. The winter has been open in this section with temperatures ranging from around 10 to 30 degrees and occasional snow flurries. Wintering conditions have been good with no rapid extreme changes in temperatures but still cool enough to keep bees tightly clustered.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 12-27)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula bees have been very quiet in the cellar with moderately low temperatures and over a foot of snow on the level. On the lower peninsula heavy snows came earlier than usual this season. Temperatures have not been extremely low but bees have been kept confined to their hives. In most sections the ground was not frozen at the time of the first snow so any moisture was taken up by the soil. Honey has been fairly well cleaned up from beekeepers but an occasional beekeeper still has a fairly large quantity for sale. Demand for honey has fallen off especially as compared to a year ago, but there seems little doubt but what the limited supplies remaining will clean up long before next year's crop is available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19 2/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Light Amber Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢.

Wisconsin. Temperatures have held at rather low levels during this period, at times falling to around 10 to 15 degrees below zero. In the central and northern part of the State little snow has fallen, but in the southern part of the State fairly heavy snowfalls occurred toward the end of the period. Moisture conditions were generally favorable and where the snowcover is deep enough to give protection clover plants should be in good condition. Bees are generally wintering well both in cellars and outdoors. Temperatures have kept

bees confined in most sections the last month or six weeks. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, a few 16¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Ohio. Low temperatures prevailed during most of this period with a heavy snow cover over the northern part of the State, some sections having the heaviest snowfall in a good many years. In the southern part of the State the snow cover has been only moderate. Many outdoor-wintered bees were not packed when the heavy snows came with the result that some losses may be expected especially where stores were light or the clusters small. Other than colonies such as these, bees appear to be wintering satisfactorily. In some sections the moisture supply was rather light when the snow came and considerable additional precipitation will be needed to put plants in fine condition for next spring. Some bees have been moved south so that beekeepers may produce their own package bees next spring. Reports are varied as to expected increases next season. Some beekeepers expect an increase in operations as much as the availability of package bees, supplies, and labor will permit. Reports continue to come in of the loss of skilled beekeepers to the armed forces. Honey sales were limited during this period, but very little remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 15¢; section comb No. 1 Fall Flowers \$5.25 per case of 24 sections.

Indiana and Illinois. Considerable snow fell during this period which will protect clover plants. Temperatures have ranged from below zero to around freezing. Bees are apparently wintering well so far. Honey sales have been rather slow as is normal during the holiday season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover, in 5-lb. glass jars 22¢ to consumers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 13-28)

New York. Heavy snows have fallen over practically all of northern and western New York. In some sections of northern New York as much as five feet of snow now covers the ground. The ground was unfrozen when the snows came so clovers should be doing well. Some large commercial beekeepers had many colonies still unpacked when the heavy snows started. Aside from these colonies bees should be wintering well where ample food stores were left last fall. Light honey is largely out of beekeepers' hands but some still have considerable Buckwheat. Prices are generally holding at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover in case to ton lots and in carlots 12¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars or pails 16.9-19 1/3¢, mostly around 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 13 1/2-15¢, a few 16¢, in 5-lb. pails 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢. Beeswax 41 1/2¢ cash and 43 1/2¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. The weather in north central Vermont continues cold with considerable snow on the ground. Honey demand has been fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

New Jersey. There has been plenty of rain and snow during this period with some near zero mornings. Normal colonies are wintering well so far. The moisture supply has been greatly increased, starting some springs and creeks which were unusually low, to flowing. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - in 5-lb. glass jars Spanish Needle 12 1/2¢; Clover-Sumac 15 1/3¢. Beeswax 41 1/2¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers, with some dark as low as 40¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: Period Dec. 13-28)

Maryland and West Virginia. While temperatures in this section have not been high enough to permit any flights they have not fallen to extremely low levels and most bees are believed to be wintering very well especially where winter stores were ample. In the mountains of West Virginia bees are covered by a blanket of deep snow and for good wintering must have a flight before long.

Virginia. In the Tidewater section the weather has been cloudy and cool with considerable rain during this period. However, bees have had occasional short flights during the afternoon. Winter stores are diminishing faster than normal, and if continued at the present rate much spring feeding will be necessary. Honey sales have been very slow but most beekeepers have about cleaned up their crop.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Dec. 13-28)

Kentucky. This period has been cold with considerable snow, rain, and sleet. Bees have been confined to their hives for a rather long period of time. The ground is well soaked and a heavy run-off is now in progress. Honey plants are in excellent condition with no heaving as yet.

Tennessee. Abundant precipitation in the form of rain and light snows is keeping vegetation in good condition. Bees have had few flights since mid-November. Many colonies are restless and some bees are being lost in flight attempts.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 1-27)

Georgia. The latter part of December was mild in south Georgia, with temperatures reaching as high as 70 degrees on one or two occasions. Rainfall during the month was light. Bees are wintering nicely at present but consumption of stores has been heavy and many colonies will require heavy feeding beginning in January. Some bee and queen shippers are reported changing to honey production because of better returns, even at slightly advancing prices of bees and queens. The labor situation is becoming very tight with many package bee and queen producers.

Florida. Over most of Florida weather conditions have been fairly good, with cool or cold nights and mild days. A heavy frost during the early part of this period killed most bloom in the Lake Okeechobee section so little will be available until around mid-January. In parts of south Florida maple is beginning to bloom in a limited way. Most colonies are still rather light in brood but in general have sufficient stores to carry them through the winter, although some bees in the section which was hit by the October hurricane have been short of honey since the storm. Honey is fairly well out of beekeepers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- Amber Mixed Flowers in barrels 12¢; in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 15¢ net for honey, packed on order with buyer furnishing containers and paying packing costs.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana the weather was cool and rainy with many nights below freezing. Bees obtained an occasional flight during the afternoons. No pollen or nectar is available. Scale colonies continue to lose a little weight although bees are wintering fairly well. Package bee shippers expect that the short labor supply during the shipping season will severely cut the production of package bees and queens next spring. Northern beekeepers continue to look for bees for next spring's shipment. Little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- extracted, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢, with some dark honey as low as 10¢.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1 car of 1,565 cases extracted Ohio. All brokers sales on f.o.b. basis. Spot market, nothing available, no sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, 1 car Minn., 1 c.l. rail 3,600 lbs. Texas; by truck 18,828 lbs. Ill., 4,500 lbs. Ind.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by bakers and other large users - 60-lb. tins Mixed Flowers: ILLINOIS, Light Amber 14¹/₂¢; INDIANA, Dark Amber 14¢. ILLINOIS, White Clover, cases 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$5.75 per case. MINNESOTA, cases White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.46 per case, 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$5.18 per doz.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43¹/₂¢ delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41¹/₂-43¹/₂¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted, N. Mex. approx. 7,500 lbs., Colo. 9,000 lbs.; comb, none; beeswax 900 lbs. Demand light for honey, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, cases 12, 5-lb. glass \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.43-5.65; 12, 44-oz. glass \$6.29-6.34; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling 41½¢ lb. f.o.b. Denver.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 3500 lbs. Mich. 1250 lbs. Iowa, 10,500 lbs. imported.

Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, White and Extra Light Amber, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77, Amber in 60s 14¢. ARGENTINE, Blended and bottled Detroit, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. \$2.77. IOWA, per case delivered Detroit 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.60.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: by truck 6,000 lbs. Nebr. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - NEBRASKA, White Clover glass per dozen, 1-lb. \$2.52; 2-lb. \$4.76; 5-lb. \$10.18.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 70, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber; 280, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; comb honey, 150 cases 24, 12-oz. or more; 50 cases 24, 10-oz., 130 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales to wholesale grocers: U. S. Blended, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

COMB: Sales to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover in window cartons cellophane-wrapped 24, 10-oz. \$6.00; 24, 12-oz. or more \$7.00.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, origin not specified 1 car; Fla. equivalent 450 lbs.; by truck N.Y. 1,610 lbs. and 263 cans; by boat 581 bbls. Cuba, 110 bbls. Porto Rico; beeswax 124 bags Cuba, 14 bags Porto Rico; 242 bags origin not specified. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14-14 3/4¢. IMPORTED: sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows- per lb. Warehoused by dealer in U. S.A.: 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢, some sales discounted slightly.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA, principally WEST INDIES, sun-bleachable 44 3/4¢; non-sun-bleachable 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 11,640 lbs. bottled Mid-Western, 6,000 lbs. Ohio. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers- OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76. Sales by receivers to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25.

PORTLAND: Receipts: from Southern Oregon 50, 60-lb. cans; from Willamette Valley 72, 60-lb. cans; from Idaho 450 cases 2-lb. jars. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Clover-Vetch and Blends 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa Light Amber and CALIFORNIA, Blends 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.45-8.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.42-5.63; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75-5.80; bulk in 60-lb. cans 16-17¢. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21.

COMB: No supplies.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons dozen; 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 1-lb. jars \$3.27; 2-lb. jars \$6.21. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons half dozen, 5-lb. jars \$6.48. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. few 14½¢.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern California - 79 cases White Star Thistle, 63 cases Light Amber Thistle-Alfalfa; beeswax 2,079 lbs.; Central California - 142 cases White Cotton-Orange; 65 cases Extra Light Amber Cotton-Blue Curls, 310 cases Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Buckwheat; 23 cases cappings; from Idaho 81 cases Water White Clover; by boat from Guatemala- 35 drums (approx. 22,000 lbs.) Light Amber Wild Mountain Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers: all grades and flavors- per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18.

SEATTLE: No arrivals. Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers and Orange, Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.12; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: IDAHO and OREGON, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.25-9.50; 10-oz. Fancy \$9.00; 10 and 12-oz. No. 1, \$8.50-9.00; 10 and 12-oz. Choice \$8.25-8.50.

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OFFICE OF MARKETING SERVICES

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
January 15, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 2

SUMMARY

Over much of the country fairly normal winter temperatures prevailed during this period, although in most sections there were no extremely low temperatures. The North Central and North Eastern States and most of the Ohio River Valley were covered with a deep blanket of snow. Parts of Ohio and New York report record depths. In all sections bees are in fairly good condition for this time of the year and appear to be wintering well. In some sections winter stores are rather light but for the country as a whole food stores appear to be ample to carry bees through to spring. Except for the extreme southern States bees are inactive. In southern Florida and southern California bees have been able to obtain some pollen and small amounts of nectar from various early sources.

General demand for honey has shown some improvement since the Christmas holidays. Additional quantities of dark honey are being offered from Mexico, Cuba, Central America and South America. In some cases this has had a slightly depressing effect on the market for the darker grades of domestic honey. Relatively small quantities of domestic honey remain in beekeepers' hands. Some lots are being held by beekeepers to supply the local trade. Many packers have indicated that they have sufficient supplies of honey on hand to meet their needs until the new crop comes in. Others are still attempting to buy any lots which may be available. Prices on domestic honey remain at ceiling, regardless of flavor or color. Some dark imported honey, especially of the poorer grades, is selling slightly below ceiling. Offerings of beeswax have shown some increase and beeswax prices are holding steady at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Many beekeepers and package-bee and queen producers are greatly concerned over the prospect of losing additional of their younger skilled help to the Armed Forces. Lack of skilled labor in the package bee and queen producing area is expected to reduce the output much below normal. Demand for packages and queens has been heavy. Most producers have been booked to capacity for some time.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 7)

Southern California. Temperatures were generally mild during this period. Some sections, especially along the coast, had fairly heavy rainfall while other sections had little rain but considerable fog. Bees are reported to be in better condition than at this season for several years. In the coastal and valley areas bees have been able to fly almost daily and have gathered considerable pollen and nectar for an early build up from eucalyptus, manzanita, mustard, willow, off bloom citrus and various ornamentals. In the hill areas some pollen is being gathered from buckthorn and broodrearing is beginning. Plants are in very good condition. Both wild buckwheat and sage look unusually thrifty, and orange groves are normal. Reports indicate that some beekeepers who do not normally move to the orange sections expect to this season. Only small lots of honey remains in producers' hands. All sales have been reported at the ceiling of \$14.40 per case of 120 pounds f.o.b. shipping points, regardless of flavor and color. Demand for light honey continues very good but offerings of dark and low grades of Mexican honey at prices slightly under the ceiling has somewhat affected the market on lower grades of dark domestic honey. Some Cuban and Argentine honey has also been offered in this section. Offerings of beeswax have increased slightly, with demand very good at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash, and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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Imperial Valley. Normal weather prevails in this section. Bees are generally inactive but are obtaining a little pollen from squash.

Central and Northern California. Little rain fell during this period except in the extreme northern portion of the State. There was considerable heavy fog in the interior valleys. Temperatures were somewhat below normal during the first part of the period but toward the end of the period the weather was mild with temperatures slightly above normal. Soil moisture is plentiful and plants are generally in good condition. Most colonies are in good condition for an early spring build-up, but possibly 10 to 20 percent are rather weak and will need some feeding. Demand for honey has improved somewhat, especially at retail. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers, but most bottlers believe they have sufficient stocks to last until the new crop comes in. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted; Northern California Mixed Flowers and Central California Alfalfa and Sage 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 23-Jan. 7)

West of Cascades. Temperatures during early January were above average, with little frost and considerable rain. Rainfall for the first half of January has been about normal, but for the season to date is considerably below average. In the Willamette Valley filberts and pussywillow are furnishing some pollen, but weather has permitted very little flight. Most colonies are wintering well, but consumption of stores has been fairly heavy and some colonies are getting rather light in stores. Beekeepers' stocks of honey are very light, with very few lots changing hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover and Vetch 12¢.

East of Cascades. The first week of this period was slightly cooler than normal but the second week was warmer and cloudy with some rain. Toward the end of this period bees obtained their first good cleansing flight since November. Colonies are generally in good condition. Consumption of stores has been about normal. Movement of honey has been light. Some beekeepers are still holding small quantities for sale to nearby consumers and retailers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 20¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 9)

Wintering conditions have been unusually favorable in practically all sections of the Intermountain Region. Except for Wyoming there have been a fairly good number of days when bees could fly and average temperatures have been somewhat above normal. The eastern portion of Colorado and valleys of Utah are still rather dry, but the rest of the area has had fairly good snowfalls and most of the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains has a fairly good supply of snow in the watersheds. Most large lots of honey have already passed out of beekeepers' hands, although there are still occasional scattered carloads or large lots of honey available. All sales of honey by beekeepers have been reported at ceiling levels, but in one or two sections there have been indications of price cutting by retailers so that retail selling prices are only slightly above wholesale prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Alfalfa-Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19-19 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow::

Colorado. East of the Continental Divide the winter so far has been relatively mild and all indications are that bees are wintering well with winter stores holding out very well. Over much of this area the ground is still dry and heavy snows and additional rain will be needed to assure good moisture supplies for next summer. However, the heavy snows through this territory often come late in the season.

Wyoming. Temperatures have been steadily cold in Wyoming since mid-November. However, the winter to date has not been unusually severe. Cellar packed bees are wintering well but are in need of a flight. No recent examinations of outdoor wintered bees were reported.

Montana. The winter so far over much of Montana has been milder than usual with only relatively short periods of temperatures much below zero. Bees have been able to obtain several short flights during this period and are wintering unusually well. Considerable snow has fallen in the Rockies and a good moisture supply is being built up at the higher elevations.

Idaho. Weather conditions have been favorable to date with the coldest temperatures around 10 degrees above zero in the Snake River Valley locations and slightly lower in the upland territories. Bees have had a number of flights during this period and seem to be wintering very well. Moisture and plant conditions appear to be about normal to date.

Utah. Bees have been able to fly on a number of occasions during this period. Temperatures have been generally moderate for this season of the year. Little snow has fallen in the valleys and the soil is generally dry, but ample snow has fallen on the watersheds of the Western Slope to insure irrigation water.

Nevada. The weather has been cold and stormy during much of this period, with moisture in most sections above normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 9)

In the Salt River Valley this period has been unusually warm and most colonies are producing some brood. This has resulted in a heavy consumption of stores and might result in some loss of bees if heavy rains and freezing weather should come later. Wild mustard has been blooming for some time and if the present favorable weather continues cottonwood trees are expected to bloom shortly. Heavy rains earlier in the season have placed desert plants in unusually good condition. The only sales reported were of Mesquite in single 60s at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., in 5-lb. glass jars 18¢ per lb.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

East and Southeast Texas. The weather has been cool and cloudy much of the time with considerable slow drizzling rain. In the northeastern part of the State the soil is well saturated but further south while the surface soil is well supplied with moisture the sub-soil is still rather dry. Colonies are generally dormant although a few are producing small quantities of brood. Colony condition is generally good, with prospects that very little feeding will be necessary. Very little local honey is now on the market but many retail stores are well supplied with dark poor quality honey. This has caused some buyers to switch to other sweets. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- extracted, East Texas Clover and Mixed Flower blend in 1-lb. glass jars 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Some rain has fallen since the first of the year but this section is still dry. No nectar is available but a little pollen is being gathered. Colonies with young queens are rearing a little brood but most colonies are broodless. Some feeding is being done to stimulate brood rearing.

Southwest Texas. The weather has been generally mild to date. In most sections some additional moisture is needed to put plants and shrubs in best condition for winter. Bees are in good condition. Package bee and queen producers report they are booked to capacity. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., - extracted Mesquite-Cotton - Horsemint in single 60s 15¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande Valley the winter has moderated and the weather is now very open. Bees are wintering well.

Arkansas. The weather since early December has been rainy and cold with very few sunny days. Bees have had little opportunity to fly. Honey in this section is largely out of beekeepers' hands.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Sub-zero temperatures prevailed during most of this period. There were, however, no high winds so bees should not have suffered. Over most of the territory snowfall to date has been light and many fields are now bare. Apparently very little honey is left in the hands of producers in this section. Large-lot buyers are again scouring this territory to obtain any available supplies. No sales were reported.

Iowa. This period was generally cold with only one or two days when temperatures rose above freezing. Most sections have a sufficiently heavy snow-cover to adequately protect honey plants and since the temperatures have been fairly constant it is believed that colonies have not suffered. Local demand for honey has fallen off and little honey is moving to market. There has been considerable increase in interest in package bees and equipment for next spring where beekeepers expect to have adequate labor. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- extracted White Clover in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Nebraska. While weather during this period was relatively cold there has been little severe winter weather to date. Bees in protected locations have been able to obtain short flights on one or two occasions. Both cellar-packed and outdoor-packed bees appear to be wintering very well to date and indications are that food stores will be sufficient to carry through to a normal spring. Retail demand for honey has been only fair and comparatively few large lots were reported sold. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Sweetclover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. While bees have been confined to the hive since early December, wintering conditions have been generally good. Temperatures have been normal for this season with more than normal precipitation. At the present time prospects for next spring appear to be better than average.

Missouri. Zero and sub-zero temperatures prevailed during the greater portion of this period, with some rain, snow, sleet, and thawing. In southwestern Missouri wintering conditions to date have been unfavorable especially for weak colonies, and reports indicate that losses may be heavier than for some years where colonies are being wintered outdoors with no packing. In this section there is little or no snow cover and the clover crop may be damaged. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover and Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. glass jars 20 1/5¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula, weather since January 1 has been extremely cold and much of the territory has been covered with fairly deep snow. The lower peninsula is generally covered with deep snows and low temperatures have prevailed since early December. Some sections have had considerable high winds which may result in damage to bees. In some sections the inside of hives and entrances have shown considerable ice. There have been very few periods warm enough to permit the bees to shift the cluster and clean house. Demand for honey has been only fair with baking honey moving very slowly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16.9-19¢, few small lots to consumers 22¢.

Wisconsin. The weather in Wisconsin has been steadily cold with most sections having a lighter than normal snow cover for this season. However, in southern Wisconsin at the end of the period there were about ten inches of snow on the ground. In some sections a partial flight was obtained on January 12, which was the first since mid-November. In other sections bees have not obtained any flight during the past two months and may be suffering. Demand for honey on the part of jobbers has been only fair and retail demand has been relatively light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in single 60s mostly 15¢, few 16¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢.

Minnesota. The weather during this period has been about normal, with temperatures ranging from around freezing to about 20 below. Precipitation has been lighter than usual with most sections having very little snow. There has been little wind and drifting so that bees should be wintering fairly well. Retail demand for honey has shown some improvement following a period of unusually light demand. Supplies of sugar and corn sirups have been fairly plentiful, and some retailers are selling honey at about beekeepers' ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover, in 5-lb. glass jars few sales 20¢.

Ohio. Most of Ohio is covered with the heaviest snowfall in the last 40 years. Temperatures have been more or less continuously cold and bees have been confined to their hives both by cold and by the deep snow cover. It is expected that this long-confinement may damage many colonies which were in rather poor condition last fall. Very little frost was in the ground at the time the first snow fell so plants should be doing unusually well. Demand for honey has been light but this may be partially attributed to the severe winter conditions and blocked roads which kept traffic in many sections practically at a standstill.

Indiana and Illinois. This section is covered with a good blanket of snow with many portions of Indiana and parts of Illinois having the deepest snows in many years. Continuously cold weather has kept bees confined but it is believed that temperatures have not been low enough to injure bees. Over large portions of Indiana and southern Illinois a lighter than normal amount of

clover came through the summer drought. Such clover as was left should, however, be growing well since conditions for plants have been unusually good. It is believed that bees are wintering well except in those yards which stored considerable quantities of aster honey last fall. Demand for honey has been only fair but very little remains in the hands of beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 17-19¢, with some at retail 22¢; Amber Clover-Aster in single 60s 14¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 15 1/5¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ cash, and 43 1/2¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 28-Jan. 13)

New York: Most of New York, especially the northern and western portions, is covered with deep snows, some sections having the heaviest snowfall on record. Temperatures have not fallen much below zero but have held steadily cold. Cellar-packed bees are quiet and scattered reports indicate that outdoor bees are wintering very well although in some yards fairly large numbers of dead bees are at the entrances, indicating either a shortage of stores or poor quality of stores. There was little or no frost in the ground at the time the first snows fell so clover plants should be doing very well and also moisture should practically all seep into the ground when the thaws come. Sugar is still difficult to obtain in this section. Due to the condition of many colonies last fall and the shortage of stores it is anticipated that considerable spring feeding may be necessary. Demand for honey has shown considerable improvement but most sales have consisted of relatively small lots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- extracted, White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars and pails 17-19¢, few small lots 20¢, mostly 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21¢; Buckwheat in single 60s 14-15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16¢.

Vermont. Northern and central Vermont has had considerable zero and sub-zero weather, with a good snow cover in most sections which has prevented the ground from freezing. The market on honey continues active but supplies are practically all out of producers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- extracted Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

New Jersey. Fairly good weather has prevailed for this season with right temperatures from around 5 to 20 degrees. A light snowcover is protecting plants. Bees are apparently wintering well.

Pennsylvania. From one to three feet of snow covers most of western and northern Pennsylvania. In general bees are wintering fairly well although in most sections they have not had a flight since last November; and some colonies are becoming very restless. Demand for honey has shown some improvement since the holidays but supplies in producers' hands are becoming light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 19¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 21¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢. Section comb- Mixed Flowers Light Amber to Dark Amber \$5.80-6.00 per case of 24 sections.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 28-Jan. 13)

Maryland. Bees had three or four flight days early in this period, and indications are that in general colonies are wintering very well. Since early January the weather has been stormy with snow, rain and sleet, but no extremely cold weather.

West Virginia. The weather in the mountains of West Virginia has been quite severe with the result that in many colonies the winter cluster is being seriously reduced.

Virginia. In northeastern Virginia temperatures have held more or less steadily cold although they have not reached extremely low levels. Consumption of winter stores has been heavier than usual. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- bulk comb honey in 5-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ cash and 43 1/2¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Dec. 28-Jan. 15)

Kentucky. This period has been cold with considerable rain and snow. Some sections have had more snow than for several years. Bees have had no flight since early December. No sales of honey were reported, but beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41 1/2¢ in cash, and 43 1/2¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. Continued low temperatures have largely prevented bee flights and some bees have been lost in the snow and cold. Honey plants are in very good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 12)

Georgia. In southeastern Georgia this period was mild, foggy, and windy. Alder is beginning to bloom and bees are obtaining some pollen from it which should stimulate early broodrearing. In some sections colony population is a little below normal but otherwise wintering has been fairly good.

Florida. In the southern part of the State broodrearing is getting actively under way. Many hives already have from two to five frames of sealed brood. Maple and willow are blooming and around Miami and southward limes and avocados have started to yield some pollen and nectar. Many minor sources are yielding slightly. The northern part of the State continues rather cool and bees are generally inactive but apparently wintering well although some are rather short of stores. The market is fairly strong on light honey but dull on dark honey. Locally considerable dark honey is available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Amber Mixed Flowers 1 and 2 pound glass jars 15¢ net above cost of containers and packing.

Alabama. In southern Alabama the first part of this period was mild followed by rain and cooler weather. Bees gathered some pollen on mild days from early blooming shrubs. Broodrearing is beginning in a limited way. Package and queen demand continues to exceed the prospective supply. Labor is still short and will be the determining factor in the output of packages.

Mississippi. On the Gulf Coast bees have been gathering pollen from early sources. Wintering has been very satisfactory.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana some pollen was gathered on good days during this period and broodrearing is getting under way. Consumption of stores has been fairly heavy and will increase until fresh nectar sources are available. Since the first of the year inquiries for package bees and queens have increased but practically all package producers are booked to capacity. One large producer estimates that lack of skilled help will keep package and queen production down to about 40 percent of capacity. In northern Louisiana bees are wintering well but as a result of cold weather have consumed stores at a rapid rate. Scale colonies have registered a five pound loss in 15 days. In this section December was the wettest in many years so that honey plants should be in unusually good condition for spring. Demand for honey has decreased somewhat, but some small pails of Amber Mixed Flowers are being reported in single 60s at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. No supplies on market, no sales reported. Demand fair, but increasing competition from various sirups and similar preparations, some containing honey in blended form.

CHICAGO: Receipts: l.c.l. by rail, 1,650 lbs. Calif.; by truck 1200 lbs. Iowa.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand better, market firm. Sales by bakers and other large users - ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2 doz. 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75, 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$3.15. CALIFORNIA, cases Orange and Sage, 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$4.85, 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$3.70.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43½¢, delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No arrivals reported. Demand light, market steady for extracted,

COMB: No sales reported.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, cases 12, 5-lb. glass \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.43-5.65; 12, 2½-lb. glass jars \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. glass \$6.29-6.34; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: No sales reported, dealers offering ceiling 41½¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 10,197 lbs. Mich., 600 lbs. Iowa, 11,000 lbs. imported. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers- MICHIGAN, White and Extra Light Amber, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; Amber in 80s 14-15¢. ARGENTINE, White and Extra Light Amber Blended and bottled Detroit, per case, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77. IOWA, White and Extra Light Amber, per case delivered Detroit 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.60.

KANSAS CITY: Receipts: 1 car Idaho; truck receipts 5,000 lbs. Nebr. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - NEBRASKA, White Clover glass 12, 1-lb. \$2.52; 12, 2-lb. \$4.76; 12, 5-lb. few sales \$10.18.

MINNEAPOLIS: No arrivals by truck.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales to wholesale grocers: U. S. Blended, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

COMB: Sales to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover in window cartons cellophane-wrapped 24, 10-oz. \$6.00; 24, 12-oz. or more \$7.60.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 66,540 lbs. Calif., 1,960 lbs. Fla., 105 lbs. Pa., 41,400 lbs. Origin not specified; by truck 273 cans N.Y., by boat Mexico 306 bbls., 105 drums, 2,432 cases. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat mostly 14¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage and Light Amber Alfalfa mostly 16¢. Imported: sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. - warehoused by dealer in U.S.A.: 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, some sales discounted slightly.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat 94 ton Origin not specified. Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢, AFRICAN, 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 23,760 lbs. N.J., 4488 lbs. Origin unknown. Demand slow, market at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: NEW JERSEY, Lima Bean-Clover, 5 gallon cans 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., 660 lb. drums 15¢ per lb. to distributors.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 7,696 lbs. bottled Mid-western, 3,300 lbs. Ohio, 100 cases Iowa.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76. Sales by receivers to retailers- IOWA, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75.

PORTLAND: Receipts: by motor truck, extracted honey from Oregon: 78, 60-lb. cans; from Calif. 480, 60-lb. cans; 100 cases 5-lb. jars. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends, case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60 lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover- Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.42-5.63. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.45-8.50; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.24; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75-5.80; bulk in 60-lb. cans 16-17¢.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.21. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.48. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. COMB: ILLINOIS, cartons 24s wrapped few \$6.00.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern California, 48 cases Dark Amber Mixed Flowers; 32 cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers; Beeswax 1,815 lbs. From Central California, 97 cases Light Amber Alfalfa, 178 cases White Sage.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors: 1 lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24 (correction in reports of Dec. 15 and Jan. 1, price of 24, 1-lb. jars should have read \$5.04 instead of \$4.04); 2 lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12, 5 lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted Calif. 1666 cases 5-lb. jars; Idaho 162 60-lb. cans; 570 cases 1 and 2-lb. jars; comb Idaho 570 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95.

WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05.

CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.00-9.50.

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Amended M-81 Makes Small Pails Available for Honey Packers

The January 1 amendment to M-81 includes an unlimited quota of cans of 1.25 tinplate, 5 pounds and larger capacity, for packing honey. Sixty-pound cans have been available with an unlimited quota for some time, but when the smaller cans can be

bought they should be especially valuable to beekeeper-packers situated in rural areas, some of whom have experienced an appreciable amount of breakage of 5- and 10-lb. glass jars in trucking their honey to market.

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The amendment also provides an unlimited quota of .50 tinplate bee feeder cans of various sizes for use in shipping bees to market. The previous order allowed a quota of 100 percent of 1942 use.

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SUMMARY OF 1944

An increase in the number of producing colonies - better wintering than during the previous year - a late slow build-up in large sections of the country - the third successive short honey crop - increasing labor shortages - continued price regulation, featured the 1944 honey season.

The October honey report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated an increase in the number of colonies in the United States of about 7 percent over the number in 1943 - 5,219,000 colonies in 1944, compared with 4,887,000 in 1943. National colony yields were estimated at 35½ pounds in 1944 compared with 38.9 pounds in 1943. This resulted in a honey crop of slightly over 185 million pounds in 1944 compared with 190 million in 1943, and the very light crop of 178 million in 1942.

Colony losses during the winter and spring of 1943-1944 were estimated at about 14 percent, compared with 21 percent the previous year. In most sections colonies came through the winter in good condition, but in some large areas there was considerable spring dwindling and a cool, wet, late spring resulted in a slow build-up so that over a large proportion of the major honey-producing territory colonies were not in best condition to take advantage of the main honey flows. Despite this, colony condition on July 1 was considered slightly better than at the same time a year earlier. On the other hand, plant conditions on July 1 were considerably lower than the previous year.

The crop in California, portions of the Intermountain Region, and practically the entire Clover Belt was below normal. The South Atlantic States represented the only large area with yields and production appreciably larger than in 1943. While production was not heavy in most sections, for the country as a whole fall flows were fairly good and ample winter stores were obtained.

The 1944 crop cleaned up fairly early but supplies were generally ample to carry through until new crop honey was available. A much larger proportion of the crop than ^{normal} moved directly from beekeepers to local consumers. Fairly large quantities of honey were imported during the spring of 1944 from Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean area. Some of this honey was of dark, ordinary quality and met with a poor demand. Also liberal offerings of various sirups during the spring cut into the demand for honey. Prices on domestic honey held consistently at ceiling during 1944, with some trading in 1943 crop honey at above ceiling levels. Basic ceiling prices to beekeepers remained unchanged at 12¢ per lb. in carlots or case to ton lots, and 15¢ in single 60s to consumers.

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LABOR SUPPLIES GENERALLY SHORT.

Due to the loss of younger skilled help to the Armed Forces or to war industries, many beekeepers especially the larger commercial beekeepers were forced to carry on their 1944 operations with a greatly reduced or less efficient labor supply. This was especially felt by southern package bee and queen producers and was a factor in cutting down the production of package bees and queens. Some migratory beekeepers were forced to confine their operations to a more limited territory.

PRICE CONTROL CONTINUES.

While Maximum Price Regulation 275 continued basically the same as in 1943, amendments allowed pricing of packaged honey under formula even though necessary forms were not filed prior to July 15, 1943, the previously established deadline; permitted the seller to establish uniform prices by zone or area; provided a pricing method to packers to sell to retailers from branch warehouses, and established new buying and selling prices on imported honey together with allowances for processing honey within the United States.

SUGAR MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL BEEKEEPERS.

The Office of Price Administration in Amendments 26 and 42 to revised Sugar Rationing Order 3 made sugar for feeding bees available to all beekeepers whether commercial apiarists or not. These Amendments permitted 10 pounds of sugar per colony per year, plus 15 pounds in emergency cases upon certification by the County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

WPB ORDERS.

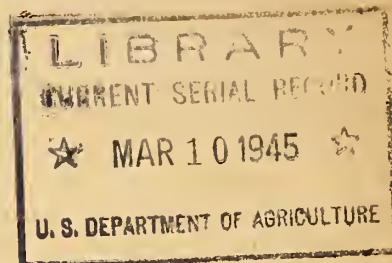
WPB General Imports Order M-63 was amended effective January 12, 1944 so that import authorizations were no longer required to import honey from any country. Effective June 22, restrictions were similarly lifted on imported beeswax and certain vegetable waxes. But Shipping quotas for honey from certain countries were approved by the War Shipping Administration to assure space on WSA boats.

WPB Order L-257 allowed the manufacture during the first half of 1944 of beekeeping supplies, except hives, at 119 percent of 1940 or 1941 whichever was higher and permitted the manufacture of hives to continue on an unlimited basis. The availability of materials and labor shortages, however, reduced production on the part of many supply manufacturers.

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Released Jan. 19, 1945.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 3

SUMMARY

The final honey and beeswax production report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics released on February 3 placed the 1944 honey crop at 188,969,000 pounds. This is about the same as in 1943 but 3.2 percent below the 5-year (1939-43) average. This crop was produced by 5,219,000 colonies - 7 percent more than in 1943. The average production was 36.2 pounds per colony - 7 percent below 1943 and 15 percent below the 5-year average. Beeswax production was placed at 3,921,000 pounds, 5 percent above 1943 and 17 percent above 1942. Stores of honey left on the hives for the 1944-45 feeding season averaged 38.9 pounds per hive compared with 41.5 for the 1943-44 season. The average price for all honey sold in 1944 was 17.7¢ per lb. compared with 16.8¢ in 1943. These estimates cover all bees owned by both farmers and non-farmers. They include large and small apiaries and are based upon reports to the United States Department of Agriculture from beekeepers producing about 15 percent of the 1944 honey crop.

Production of honey was below the 5-year average in all sections of the country except in the South Atlantic and South Central areas. The yield of 36.2 pounds per colony was the lowest in the last 6 years and ranged from 21.4 pounds in the South Central to 49.2 pounds in the west north central area. Comments of producers support low production generally but indicate spotty yields, ranging from total failure to good yields in adjacent areas.

The honey crop has largely moved out of producers' hands. Mid-December stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers are estimated at 26,237,000 or about 15 percent of the honey produced for sale in 1944. Detailed figures are shown on pages 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Except for the extreme southern States weather kept bees confined during the latter half of January in all sections of the country. Portions of the north central and northeastern States have experienced one of the severest winters in many years, with consistently low temperatures and deep snows. Through those sections winter losses may be heavy, especially where stores were light or consisted largely of fall honey which was poorly ripened. Over most of the remainder of the country wintering conditions have been quite favorable. Few extremely low temperatures have been expected. In general stores are sufficient to carry bees through the winter nicely. For the country as a whole indications are that wintering will be somewhat better than during the past two previous seasons. However, in many sections the critical period for bees is still ahead. In the southern States from Florida and south Georgia across the country to southern California broodrearing is getting under way. Bees in these sections have been able to obtain some pollen from early spring sources.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Jan. 7-23)

Southern California. Clear, cool weather prevailed during most of the latter half of January, with some cloudiness and scattered local rains toward the end of the period. This has been one of the driest Januarys on record. Practically all sections of the area now have sufficient moisture for current needs, but some additional rainfall will be needed to bring spring honey plants through in best condition. Portions of San Diego County had heavy rains around January 20 with fairly heavy snows in the higher mountains of this area. Most

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colonies are in good condition, but due to the cool weather have eaten heavily into winter stores. In valley areas mustard and eucalyptus have added some to food stores. In San Diego County a fairly heavy manzanita flow prevailed. Considerable good manzanita pasturage was destroyed by fire last fall. The movement of bees to orange locations is well under way. Most operators hope to be moved to these locations by February 10 to 15. Demand continues very good for white honey and fairly good for the better grades of amber. Demand for imported amber honey has been rather light. Much of the imported honey has not proven satisfactory. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, in case to ton lots, extracted- \$14.40 per case of 120 pounds, regardless of flavor or color. Demand for beeswax continues very good at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Northern and Central California. January was unusually dry in most of Northern and Central California. Most sections now show slightly less than normal precipitation to date. In many sections fogginess has retarded evaporation and plants are not suffering, but additional moisture will be needed before long. Night temperatures have been cold with some frost. Day temperatures generally have been fairly mild. In the San Joaquin Valley eucalyptus, mustard, pussywillow, and various ornamentals have been blooming but temperatures have been a little too cool for bees to take full advantage of these flows. Some colonies are being moved into the Santa Clara Valley to take advantage of the prune bloom which will probably begin in about two weeks. In the Sacramento Valley chickweed is blooming; otherwise little is available for bees. Many colonies have been moved to the Sacramento Valley almond, plum, and prune areas. Broodrearing is still light. Most colonies are in fairly good condition but feeding will be necessary in many cases unless a warm early spring prevails. Retail demand for honey continues to improve. Apparently little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. Bottlers are attempting to stretch their stocks until receipts of new crop honey begin to arrive. Receipts of honey in the Bay Cities area during this period were light and consist of extracted Buckwheat-Sage and Alfalfa-Cotton from Central California on the basis of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point. Receipts of beeswax were moderate and met with very good demand at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period January 7-23)

Both east and west of the Cascades the winter has been ideal for bees, although consumption of stores has been heavy. The latter half of January was mild in most sections, although it was generally too cold for bee flights. Moisture conditions are now favorable, especially west of the Cascades. On the other hand, there is little or no snow in the lower altitudes and less than normal quantities in the higher mountain regions. Demand for honey has been only fair in most cases. Small beekeepers and also those who sell largely to packers are in most cases sold out. On the other hand, beekeepers that bottle their own crops still have some honey on hand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, eastern Oregon and Washington, Alfalfa-Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 3 and 5-lb. glass jars 19 1/3-19½¢. Beeswax 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period January 9-24)

Wintering conditions have been favorable over practically the entire Intermountain Region. Snowfall has been light on the eastern slope of the Rockies and most of the plains areas. On the western slope fair quantities of snow have fallen, but additional quantities before spring would be very beneficial in insuring an ample supply of irrigation water. In most sections day temperatures have been mild enough to allow for frequent short flights and colonies are generally wintering very well. Numerous reports indicate a desire among beekeepers to expand operations this year insofar as available labor will permit. In some sections expansion in the number of colonies ranging from 10 to 25 percent is anticipated. While demand for honey has been light relatively few large lots remain in the hands of beekeepers and the market is holding fairly steady at ceiling prices. In some sections there has been some price cutting among retailers wherein retailers are selling at prices only slightly if any higher than the maximum wholesale selling price allowed under OPA regulations.

Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Clover-Alfalfa, in case to ton lots and in carlots 12¢, with some small sales in case to ton lots as high as 14¢; in 10-lb. pails 17¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 18-19¢, in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 21½-23¢, mostly around 23¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. The weather during this period turned much colder. The eastern slope and plains area of northern Colorado had small quantities of snowfall but the soil is still extremely dry and much additional precipitation is needed to break the drought conditions. Considerable snow fell in the mountains of southern Colorado and on the Western Slope. In these areas, however, precipitation to date is still below normal. Colonies are generally in good condition. However, the critical period for them is still ahead.

Wyoming. Cold weather with considerable snow prevailed during this period. It has been impossible to make any extensive examination of colonies, but those which were examined appeared to be wintering well. A few mild thawing days prevailed around the middle of the month and some beekeepers fed colonies which were light in stores.

Montana. Temperatures during most of this period were mild for this season of the year. In southern Montana day temperatures mostly ranged up to 40-50 degrees with night temperatures in most cases not far from freezing. Bees have obtained a few short flights and are to all appearances wintering extremely well. Some snow has fallen in the mountains but the snowfall on the plains area has been light. Indications are that some increase in the number of colonies may be expected in this section.

Utah. Nights have been fairly cold during this period but day temperatures have been mild, in some cases permitting fairly frequent flights. A snowstorm shortly after the middle of the month added considerable snow in the watersheds. In central Utah moisture is still deficient.

Nevada. While nights have been cold day temperatures have permitted considerable flight. Moisture in the valleys is still light but there is sufficient snowfall in the mountains to insure plentiful supplies of irrigation water. There have been heavy snows in northeastern Nevada.

ARIZONA: (Period January 9-24)

In southeastern Arizona the weather continues cold, with plentiful moisture supplies. Bees are generally inactive but occasional midday flights have been obtained. Cold weather has prevented excessive use of winter stores. In this section plants are in excellent condition and should show rapid growth with the first appearance of warm weather. In the Salt River Valley and Yuma Section good heavy showers have been very beneficial to plants in the desert regions. Bees have wintered well with plentiful stores and some colonies have started broodrearing. Cottonwood trees will bloom within the next few days which should provide good pollen supplies if weather permits. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Mesquite in single 60s 13¼¢; in 5-lb. glass jars 18-20¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: Period January 11-26)

Northeast and East Texas. Precipitation in this section has been heavier than normal this winter so that sub-soil moisture is very favorable. Annual honey plants are plentiful but due to excessive cool weather are somewhat backward in growth. Elms have been blooming during this period and on mild days bees have obtained some pollen. Most colonies are strong in bees and show brood in all stages. Insofar as package bee and queen shippers are concerned the labor situation continues serious with an extreme shortage of skilled help. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 21½-23¢.

Southeast Texas. Red cedar, elm and other early pollen sources are blooming, but weather has been too cool for bees to obtain any large quantities of pollen. Queens are beginning to lay but it will be the middle of February before broodrearing will become heavy. Colonies are in generally good condition. Cool weather has prevented unusually heavy consumption of stores.

Southwest Texas. Broodrearing is beginning with some of the better colonies having three to five frames of brood and eggs with some young bees hatching. Some districts still need rain while in others the moisture supply is very good and plants are growing satisfactorily. Horsemint and clover plants are beginning to grow. Agarita is beginning to bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Light Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21½¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

West Texas. Over most of this area moisture conditions are very good and early spring plants have started to grow. However, in the extreme southern part of the section some additional rain is needed to put desert plants in good condition. The winter has been mild and bees have been able to fly nearly every day. A little pollen is being obtained from mistletoe.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley bees have obtained short flights most days. Wintering has been very good so far with weather sufficiently cool to prevent bees from consuming unusual quantities of stores. In the middle Rio Grande Valley the weather has been mild and bees are wintering well.

Oklahoma. This period was comparatively mild enabling bees to obtain short flights. While bees with ample food stores last fall are in good condition lack of sufficient stores in some cases has resulted in starvation.

PLAINS AREA: (Period January 11-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Most of this area has a lighter than average snow cover for this season of the year. Temperatures, however, have not been low enough to damage honey plants greatly by exposure. The weather has been fairly mild with temperatures ranging around the freezing point much of the time. Recent mild days may have started egg laying. Indications are that a smaller number of colonies than usual is being wintered over and that it is the plan of many beekeepers to reestablish their colonies in the spring with package bees.

Iowa. Fairly mild temperatures for this season prevailed over most of the State, although it did not warm up sufficiently to permit flights except in very limited areas. The eastern part of the State has a fairly good snow cover while much of the western portion of the State has had very little snow and will need some additional moisture. Indications are that most colonies are wintering fairly well. Honey plants appear in good condition. It is expected that the acreage of clover will again be light. While some beekeepers still have small quantities of honey available for sale to packers or to local consumers and retailers, supplies in beekeepers' hands are generally light. Demand for honey has been only fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Light Amber Sweet-clover, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars few 17¢.

Nebraska. The weather has been generally mild during this period with the frost out of the ground in some sections. Bees have wintered well but consumption of stores has been heavy as a result of the mild weather and considerable feeding will be necessary. Most of the State, and particularly the western portion, will need considerable additional moisture to carry plants through the summer in good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Sweetclover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢.

South Dakota. In southeastern South Dakota weather conditions have been very favorable so far this winter for both bees and honey plants.

Kansas. This period has been milder than normal for this season, with some rain and wet snow so that moisture conditions are now very favorable. Prospects for white Dutch clover appear good. Bees are generally wintering well but the mild weather has been responsible for fairly heavy consumption of stores so that some feeding may be necessary.

Missouri. Bees are wintering well. Moisture conditions are very favorable. The weather has been rather mild so that consumption of stores has been fairly heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period January 12-27)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula cellar packed bees still appear in very good condition. Snow is fairly deep and steady low temperatures have been maintained. On the lower peninsula temperatures have held at moderately low levels since winter set in. In some sections the snow cover is rather light while in others there has been a heavy snowfall. Bees have had no flights since November and some colonies, especially those which were weak last fall, may be suffering. Since the ground was not frozen when the first snows came, honey plants should be in good condition. Honey has moved slowly but supplies in beekeepers' hands are now rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - White Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 16.8-18¢ per lb.

Wisconsin. Temperatures moderated somewhat during this period, but were not high enough to permit any extended flights. In most sections bees have not obtained a good flight since before Thanksgiving. However, most colonies examined did not appear especially uneasy. Most of the State is covered with a light to moderate blanket of snow which is adequately protecting honey plants. Since there was practically no frost in the ground clover plants should be in unusually good condition. Inquiry for honey on the part of wholesalers has been a little better than during recent weeks but is still below the demand of a year ago. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Amber Buckwheat in case lots 10¢; White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 5-lb. glass jars at retail 22¢ 1-lb. glass jars wholesale 12¢.

Minnesota. This period was generally mild with light snowfall in some sections and little or no snow in others. Colonies which were strong last fall are apparently wintering well. Many colonies which went into winter in rather weak condition will likely be in very poor condition in the spring unless early heavy flows for a build up develop. Bees which were fed sugar heavily last fall are apparently wintering better than those which had only natural stores. Few large lots of honey remain in beekeepers' hands. Some still have a few tons on hand to take care of small orders or local demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover in single 60s to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19¢, a few high as 20¢, and as low as 16¢.

Ohio and Indiana. Heavy snow still covers practically all of Ohio with low temperatures during much of the time. The general feeling is that this will be one of the hardest winters on bees in Ohio in the past 40 years. Bees have not had a flight since November and the bottom entrances of practically all hives are clogged. In those cases where upper entrances have not been provided some suffocation may result. Those colonies which had only fall honey for winter stores are in most cases showing signs of distress. Conditions have been unusually good for plant growth. With little or no frost in the ground when the first snows came the absorption of moisture by the soil has been heavy and good sub-soil moisture reserves should be built up. Little honey remains in the hands of either beekeepers or packers in this area. With the light crop of Clover honey last season packers have had to depend to a large extent on shipped-in honey for supplies. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Indiana Clover in 5-lb. glass jars at retail 22¢, Amber Clover-Aster bulk to consumers 12½-14¢.

Illinois. While conditions in Illinois have been somewhat similar to those in Indiana and Ohio, the snowfall in most locations has not been as heavy and bees are generally wintering better. With the snow cover over most of the State, clover and other honey plants should be faring well. Indications are that some farmers will increase their plantings of clover this year. Many are interested in again building up soil fertility. In the case of others labor shortage will cut the acreage of cash grain crops which can be handled. Supplies of honey in beekeepers hands are rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s and bulk to consumers 15¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period January 13-28)

New York. Northern and western New York are experiencing the most severe winter in a good many years. Temperatures have held steadily cold and very deep snows have kept roads blocked much of the time. Bees have not had a flight since early November and many yards are completely buried in snow. It is expected that losses may be very heavy, especially since over a large portion of this area stores consisted of fall honey, some of which had not completely ripened. Little honey moved during this period, partially due to blocked roads and the inability to deliver supplies. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars mostly 16.9-18¢, 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 11-12¢, mostly 12¢, few high as 14¢, in single 60s 14-15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars mostly 20¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 14¢; Buckwheat in 5-lb. jars 16 2/3¢.

Vermont. There was considerable snow and cold weather during this period. There was little frost in the ground and plants are well protected from freezing. Demand for honey continues good wherever supplies are available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Connecticut. Although steady cold prevailed during most of January, colonies are apparently in satisfactory condition. Bees had many flights during early December with opportunities to move stores. Demand for honey has shown some improvement and supplies are rapidly diminishing.

New Jersey. A fairly deep snow cover over much of the State will add needed moisture to the soil. Plants are generally well protected. Bees are apparently wintering very well so far, although some colonies are badly in need of a flight.

Pennsylvania. Deep snow covers northern and western Pennsylvania. In some cases snow has practically buried hives and winter cases. Bees have not had a flight for more than two months and with the steady cold which may have prevented many clusters from moving to new supplies fairly heavy losses might be expected. Honey plants are very well protected.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period January 13-28)

Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. While this section had no severe cold weather during this period, temperatures have held steadily at moderately low levels during most of the time. There is a good snow cover in the mountains. At the lower elevations in the eastern portion of this area and in southern Virginia there is little or no snow. Bees are apparently wintering very well in most sections.

North Carolina. The weather for North Carolina has been unusually cold with a heavier than normal amount of rain since the middle of November. Bees went into winter in fairly good condition and are apparently wintering normally. Some colonies were light in stores and more than the usual amount of feeding will be necessary next spring. Also some colonies were short of young bees in the fall which may cause rather heavy spring losses. Little honey remains in the hands of producers. Demand has been fair but not nearly as heavy as last year.

South Carolina. The entire winter has been rather cold, with very few flight days. In the vicinity of Clemson black alder is blossoming and red maple is expected to bloom in the very near future.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Jan. 13 - 28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky the weather has been more or less consistently cold during this period, but bees were able to make a short flight early in the period. Bee losses to date are very light. Honey plants are in excellent condition.

Tennessee. Rather mild weather was favorable for bees and honey plants. In the warmer portions of the State bees obtained some flight. It is too early to estimate winter loss but many dead and weak colonies is anticipated as the result of the shortage of food stores. Some beekeepers have fed bees more or less continuously during the winter.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period January 12-27)

Georgia. On warm days bees in south Georgia are working on alder and maple. Broodrearing has begun. Good colonies have from two to three frames of sealed brood. Bees have wintered well and are in about normal condition. Plant conditions are normal with plentiful moisture. There has been considerable frost during this period, but no severe freezes.

Florida. In south Florida cooler than normal weather has somewhat retarded broodrearing and delayed early bloom. However, most colonies are in good condition and should be well built up for the citrus flow. In north Florida cool weather has slowed activity but bees have obtained considerable pollen from tag alder and maple. Many colonies in this section have brood in three to four combs. Consumption of stores has been rapid and unless fairly good quantities of nectar can be obtained during February some feeding will be necessary. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Amber Mixed Flowers, packed in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 15¢ per lb. net above cost of containers and packing; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars to wholesalers 16 2/3¢.

Alabama. Unsettled weather prevailed during most of this period. Temperatures were low enough to keep broodrearing to a minimum. Colonies gathered considerable pollen on warm days from early blooming shrubs. Redbudd and maple commenced blooming toward the end of the period.

Mississippi. In northeastern Mississippi the weather has been cold and rainy for the past month with very little opportunity for bees to fly. Along the Gulf coast bees have been gathering considerable pollen from early maple and May-haw. Colonies are in good condition with brood in all stages and sufficient stores to carry through until spring.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana colonies are still increasing brood-rearing. Scale colonies continue to lose weight. Although the weather was rather cool bees were able to fly for brief periods during the middle of most every day and gathered pollen from elm, cyprus, and various ornamentals. Maple and early fruit will soon be in bloom and it is expected that willow and berries should bloom fairly early. In northern Louisiana continued rain has saturated the soil. Young honey plants are showing a very heavy stand, but are somewhat undersized due to the cool weather. Bees are wintering satisfactorily with no great loss in stores.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks: Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1,000 cases Iowa extracted.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Receiver-Brokers' sales to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 6000 lbs. Wis., 1200 lbs. Ill.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases 24-sections cellophane-wrapped White Clover \$8.00-8.50, some lighter weight \$7.50; Buckwheat few \$6.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to bakers and other large users - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; half dozen 5-lb. glass jars \$5.80. MINNESOTA, White Clover 1 dozen, 2-lb. glass jars \$5.77; 2 dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$6.00.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43½¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: Extracted approximately 6,000 lbs. Colo. Demand light, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, glass, cases 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts approximately 300 lbs. Colo. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling 41½¢ for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 5400 lbs. Mich., 30,000 lbs. Ohio; imported 24,184 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand improving, now moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - White and Extra Light Amber, MICHIGAN and OHIO, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; to bakers in 60s Amber 14-14½¢, White 15¢. ARGENTINE, Blended and bottled Detroit, per case 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - based on old or previous receipts, few sales NEBRASKA, White Clover, glass 12, 1-lb. \$2.52; 12, 2-lb. \$4.76; 12, 5-lb. \$10.18.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 425, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 30, 60-lb. cans Amber, 9 cases 12, 2½ lb. jars White Sweetclover; 150 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S. No. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail origin not specified 1 car; by boat Origin not specified 650 bbls. and 43,000 lbs. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat mostly 14¢, CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage and Light Amber Alfalfa mostly 16¢. Imported, sales made f.o.b. Port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per pound warehoused by dealers in U. S. A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢. not specified

BEESWAX: Boat Origin/ 22 bags. Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Crude: sales by receivers Port of entry WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail 20,400 lbs. Iowa. Demand slow, market at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover, 1 dozen, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers and chains.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 7,650 lbs. bottled Mid-Western, 3500 lbs. Mich.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76. Sales by receivers to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 60, 60-lb. cans; from California 240 cases packaged honey. Supplies light but demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends, case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.42-5.63, CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.45-8.50; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.24; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75-5.80; bulk in 60-lb. cans 16-17¢.

COMB: No arrivals. Supplies in retail hands fairly heavy with prices on dark honey being reduced from 45¢ to 35¢ for 10-12 oz.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, prices at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.21. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons half dozen 5-lb. jars \$6.48. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 14½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. glass jars few \$1.83.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Central California - 30 cases Light Amber Buck-Sage, 39 cases Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Cotton; beeswax, 5,028 lbs. from Northern California and 831 lbs. from Central California.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors - 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted Idaho 245 cases 12, 5-lb. jars, 1 car Origin not specified in barrels; comb: none. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.00-9.50.

Table 1 HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

State and Div.	Colonies of bees						Production per colony					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	Thousands						Pounds					
Maine	4	4	5	6	6	7	22	18	15	20	20	17
N.H.	2	3	3	3	3	3	22	24	35	30	35	16
Vt.	8	7	7	8	8	8	36	27	40	50	43	44
Mass.	14	13	14	17	17	18	18	13	30	15	26	15
R.I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	21	27	20	30	27
Conn.	18	18	17	20	18	20	28	20	33	30	30	26
N.Y.	190	171	183	203	199	209	51	48	80	50	65	45
N.J.	28	26	25	27	26	27	30	34	48	14	30	20
Pa.	176	168	170	190	184	191	28	25	40	20	34	32
N.A.	441	411	425	475	462	484	37.8	34.5	56.7	33.3	46.6	35.9
Ohio	283	260	275	310	298	310	35	50	52	23	27	36
Ind.	138	130	144	159	154	159	36	70	62	25	32	30
Ill.	210	190	205	225	191	191	34	42	55	20	23	26
Mich.	155	153	160	176	172	198	76	69	64	45	50	34
Wis.	170	156	160	183	187	200	57	54	70	40	57	40
E.N.C.	956	889	944	1,053	1,002	1,058	45.5	55.2	59.3	29.3	36.6	33.7
Minn.	172	187	210	240	252	267	87	74	90	70	61	53
Iowa	165	155	167	200	200	208	91	103	114	55	47	58
Mo.	130	125	136	160	160	157	29	40	34	18	16	26
N.Dak.	20	20	21	24	21	22	83	104	99	88	65	36
S.Dak.	13	14	14	17	18	18	145	91	98	112	85	58
Nebr.	40	39	37	46	49	51	106	111	110	120	80	80
Kans.	27	30	31	40	44	44	47	60	45	35	38	35
W.N.C.	567	570	616	727	744	767	75.5	77.7	83.6	57.2	48.1	49.2
Dcl.	3	3	3	4	3	3	22	18	17	10	16	20
Md.	24	24	23	24	24	24	22	19	21	14	15	18
Va.	110	120	116	128	119	139	17	25	29	21	16	27
W.Va.	94	91	95	104	95	114	14	11	23	13	14	19
N.C.	180	170	164	183	165	177	16	25	19	18	20	30
S.C.	43	48	50	55	52	60	16	24	16	18	16	17
Ga.	156	160	160	173	173	199	22	21	20	30	16	30
Fla.	144	150	146	150	162	178	40	45	53	55	53	58
S.A.	754	766	757	821	793	894	21.9	26.1	27.7	27.0	24.1	32.5
Ky.	140	130	140	147	153	168	12	11	13	12	10	16
Tenn.	152	140	150	158	155	170	11	9	25	12	15	20
Ala.	124	120	116	128	134	168	13	15	18	13	12	16
Miss.	58	54	53	56	60	66	11	16	16	10	12	16
Ark.	67	70	75	75	70	71	18	25	16	13	12	21
La.	57	60	52	56	62	68	22	17	25	18	30	23
Okla.	35	38	37	40	43	47	20	23	30	25	30	28
Tex.	210	220	200	196	204	212	28	38	24	27	32	31
S.E.	843	832	825	856	881	970	17.4	20.9	20.6	16.5	19.0	21.4
Mont.	28	30	33	37	39	44	125	140	128	128	102	101
Idaho	116	124	128	124	135	140	64	66	42	57	55	40
Wyo.	26	28	30	31	35	37	140	86	90	93	75	98
Colo.	59	60	64	66	69	71	71	90	75	90	90	84
N.Mex.	14	15	15	15	17	19	40	41	37	45	45	40
Ariz.	61	65	68	75	79	77	74	82	95	80	63	67
Utah	53	53	51	47	52	52	32	45	23	50	38	30
Nev.	12	13	13	13	14	14	31	54	22	60	30	56
Wash.	62	63	64	64	60	63	44	46	32	23	26	40
Oreg.	50	51	51	54	57	59	43	42	40	30	33	32
Calif.	380	380	395	435	448	470	41	70	58	45	63	35
West.	861	882	912	961	1,005	1,046	53.8	69.0	57.6	55.3	59.7	46.3
U.S.	4,422	4,350	4,477	4,893	4,887	5,219	40.8	47.3	49.6	36.3	38.9	36.2

1939-1943 Revised.

1944- Preliminary. From Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 1 cont'd. HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES, AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

State :	Honey production						Beeswax production			
and :										
Div. :	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
	Thousand pounds						Thousand pounds			
Maine	88	72	80	120	120	119	1	2	3	3
N.H.	44	72	105	90	105	48	2	2	2	1
Vt.	288	189	280	400	344	352	4	7	7	5
Mass.	252	169	420	255	442	270	10	8	13	8
R.I.	19	21	27	20	30	27	*	1	1	1
Conn.	504	360	561	600	540	520	14	18	12	13
N.Y.	9,690	8,208	14,640	10,150	12,935	9,405	167	141	194	160
N.J.	840	884	1,200	378	780	540	24	10	16	12
Pa.	4,928	4,200	6,800	3,800	6,256	6,112	136	74	138	141
N.A.	16,653	14,175	24,113	15,813	21,552	17,393	358	263	386	344
Ohio	9,905	13,000	14,300	7,130	8,046	11,160	243	145	161	212
Ind.	4,968	9,100	8,928	3,975	4,928	4,770	209	94	94	124
Ill.	7,140	7,980	11,275	4,500	4,393	4,966	180	112	119	104
Mich.	11,780	10,557	10,240	7,920	8,600	6,732	183	142	165	155
Wis.	9,690	8,424	11,200	7,320	10,659	8,000	141	122	171	160
E.N.C.	45,483	49,061	55,943	30,845	36,626	35,628	956	615	710	755
Minn.	14,964	13,838	18,900	16,800	15,372	14,151	236	269	277	311
Iowa	15,015	15,965	19,038	11,000	9,400	12,064	238	211	207	277
Mo.	3,770	5,000	4,624	2,880	2,560	4,082	69	46	58	69
N.Dak.	1,660	2,080	2,079	2,112	1,365	792	24	30	18	16
S.Dak.	1,885	1,274	1,372	1,904	1,530	1,044	22	33	24	20
Nebr.	4,240	4,329	4,070	5,520	3,920	4,080	61	108	78	86
Kans.	1,269	1,800	1,395	1,400	1,672	1,540	28	26	28	32
W.M.C.	42,803	44,286	51,478	41,616	35,819	37,753	678	723	690	811
Del.	66	54	51	40	48	60	1	1	1	1
Md.	528	456	483	336	360	432	6	7	9	11
Va.	1,870	3,000	3,364	2,688	1,904	3,753	44	46	48	60
W.Va.	1,316	1,001	2,185	1,352	1,330	2,166	22	19	24	42
N.C.	2,880	4,250	3,116	3,294	3,300	5,310	62	82	73	90
S.C.	688	1,152	800	990	832	1,020	16	25	21	16
Ga.	3,432	3,360	3,200	5,190	2,768	5,970	41	75	69	113
Fla.	5,760	6,750	7,738	8,250	8,586	10,324	135	140	197	196
A.A.	16,540	20,023	20,937	22,140	19,128	29,035	327	395	442	530
N.Y.	1,680	1,430	1,820	1,764	1,530	2,688	20	25	20	43
Tenn.	1,672	1,260	3,750	1,896	2,325	3,400	66	44	56	51
Ala.	1,612	1,800	2,088	1,664	1,608	2,688	47	46	59	54
Miss.	638	864	848	560	720	1,056	24	17	22	22
Ark.	1,206	1,750	1,200	975	840	1,491	23	24	25	30
La.	1,254	1,020	1,300	1,008	1,860	1,564	24	19	32	42
Okla.	700	874	1,110	1,000	1,290	1,316	22	20	22	36
Tex.	5,880	8,360	4,800	5,292	6,528	6,572	76	92	150	151
S.C.	14,642	17,358	16,916	14,159	16,701	20,775	302	287	386	429
Mont.	3,500	4,200	4,224	4,736	3,978	4,444	87	104	90	102
Idaho	7,424	8,184	5,376	7,068	7,425	5,600	117	157	186	123
Wyo.	3,640	2,408	2,700	2,883	2,625	3,256	46	58	50	55
Colo.	4,189	5,400	4,800	5,940	6,210	5,964	96	101	106	131
N.Mex.	560	615	555	675	765	760	9	14	18	12
Ariz.	4,514	5,330	6,460	6,000	4,977	5,159	99	93	80	83
Utah	1,696	2,385	1,173	2,350	1,976	1,560	26	49	51	48
Nev.	372	702	286	780	420	784	6	16	8	16
Wash.	2,728	2,898	2,048	1,472	1,560	2,520	25	23	45	55
Oreg.	2,150	2,142	2,040	1,620	1,881	1,888	38	39	43	49
Calif.	15,580	26,600	22,910	19,575	28,224	16,450	325	397	452	378
West.	46,353	60,864	52,572	53,099	60,041	48,385	874	1,061	1,129	1,052
U. S.	180,474	205,767	221,959	177,672	189,867	188,969	3,495	3,344	3,743	3,921

1939-1943 Revised. From Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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* Less than 500 pounds.

Table 2 - HONEY: DECEMBER 15 STOCKS AND STORES ON HIVES

State and division	Honey stocks on hand for sale December 15, 1944	Honey left for bees 1943	1944
	Thousand pounds	Pounds per colony	
Me.	14	56	42
N. H.	12	34	36
Vt.	46	39	35
Mass.	54	48	39
R. I.	3	51	41
Conn.	156	47	32
N. Y.	2,069	47	43
N. J.	97	49	36
Pa.	1,161	46	42
N. A.	3,612	46.7	42.3
Ohio	1,004	51	48
Ind.	763	52	48
Ill.	993	48	50
Mich.	1,414	49	47
Wis.	2,000	48	48
E. N. C.	6,174	49.7	48.1
Minn.	1,274	48	48
Iowa	2,413	49	51
Mo.	367	36	40
N. Dak.	95	48	43
S. Dak.	73	38	44
Nebr.	490	49	55
Kans.	308	50	46
W. N. C.	5,020	45.6	47.3
Del.	7	47	37
Md.	39	37	35
Va.	450	28	26
W. Va.	152	38	34
N. C.	425	33	29
S. C.	51	31	30
Ga.	298	26	28
Fla.	2,065	29	30
S. A.	3,547	30.5	29.4
Ky.	215	32	31
Tenn.	272	30	27
Ala.	106	34	30
Miss.	148	42	35
Ark.	149	29	30
La.	344	36	33
Okla.	263	42	40
Tex.	657	29	29
S. C.	2,136	32.5	30.5
Mont.	578	52	51
Idaho	560	48	41
Wyo.	456	54	49
Colo.	1,193	50	45
N. Mex.	289	50	44
Ariz.	155	35	35
Utah	281	44	35
Nev.	157	44	32
Wash.	454	41	43
Oreg.	453	42	38
Calif.	1,152	35	34
West	5,728	40.7	38.0
U. S.	26,237	41.5	38.9

From Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 3-Honey and Beeswax: Average Price per Pound Received by Producers During 1944

State	Honey								Beeswax	
	Wholesale				Retail				All	all
	Comb.	Extracted	Chunk	All	Comb.	Extracted	Chunk	All	honey	sales
	C e n t s									
Me.	28.0	23.0	-	-	32.0	27.0	-	-	28.6	42
N.H.	26.0	23.0	-	-	32.0	26.0	-	-	26.0	43
Vt.	26.0	20.0	-	-	32.0	26.0	-	-	24.3	42
Mass.	26.0	22.0	-	-	35.0	29.0	-	-	28.8	43
R.I.	26.0	22.0	-	-	33.0	29.0	-	-	29.7	43
Conn.	27.0	23.0	-	-	32.0	28.0	-	-	26.7	43
N.Y.	24.0	14.0	-	-	27.0	20.0	20.0	-	17.0	42
N.J.	25.0	21.0	-	-	28.0	27.0	26.0	-	25.8	42
Pa.	22.0	17.0	18.0	-	26.0	23.0	20.0	-	21.9	42
N.Atl.	23.2	15.1	-	15.8	27.3	22.1	-	22.8	19.7	42.1
Ohio	25.0	14.6	20.0	-	28.0	21.4	24.0	-	18.8	42
Ind.	24.0	15.6	19.0	-	26.0	19.7	22.0	-	19.7	42
Ill.	23.0	15.1	18.0	-	25.0	19.9	21.0	-	18.7	42
Mich.	26.0	14.0	20.0	-	28.0	22.4	22.0	-	17.4	42
Wis.	26.0	15.0	20.0	-	30.0	20.0	25.0	-	18.0	42
E.N.C.	24.5	14.7	19.1	15.5	26.3	20.3	22.4	21.1	18.5	42.0
Minn.	22.0	15.9	21.0	-	24.0	19.9	23.0	-	18.7	42
Iowa	24.0	15.0	16.0	-	26.0	19.0	22.0	-	17.0	42
Mo.	23.0	15.0	20.0	-	25.0	20.0	24.0	-	20.5	40
N.Dak.	20.0	15.0	-	-	25.0	19.0	-	-	16.6	42
S.Dak.	22.0	15.0	-	-	24.0	19.0	22.0	-	17.0	41
Nebr.	21.0	15.0	-	-	25.0	19.0	21.0	-	16.7	42
Kans.	20.0	16.0	18.0	-	22.0	20.0	20.0	-	19.0	41
W.N.C.	22.3	15.3	16.8	15.5	24.7	19.6	22.9	20.0	18.1	41.8
Del.	20.0	15.0	-	-	24.0	23.0	-	-	20.9	43
Md.	20.0	15.0	17.0	-	24.0	21.0	20.0	-	20.5	43
Va.	25.0	17.0	23.0	-	28.0	25.0	25.0	-	24.2	38
W.Va.	26.0	18.0	25.0	-	28.0	24.3	23.0	-	27.0	42
N.C.	23.0	19.0	21.0	-	26.0	23.0	24.0	-	23.0	40
S.C.	22.0	17.5	22.0	-	24.0	23.0	24.0	-	22.1	40
Ga.	19.0	15.0	18.0	-	22.0	20.4	22.0	-	18.1	40
Fla.	20.0	13.6	18.0	-	22.0	16.1	23.0	-	15.8	41
S.Atl.	23.1	14.5	19.3	16.4	26.3	20.1	24.2	22.5	19.6	40.4
Ky.	26.0	17.0	25.0	-	29.0	20.0	26.0	-	23.9	41
Tenn.	20.0	18.0	20.0	-	25.0	23.0	25.0	-	23.6	39
Ala.	22.0	13.0	20.0	-	25.0	21.1	23.0	-	19.1	41
Miss.	22.0	13.0	21.0	-	25.0	19.0	23.0	-	17.0	41
Ark.	17.0	14.5	17.0	-	24.0	25.0	24.0	-	21.1	39
La.	18.0	12.0	-	-	23.0	20.0	20.0	-	16.0	42
Okla.	23.0	16.0	20.0	-	27.0	22.0	24.0	-	21.6	40
Tex.	20.0	13.1	16.0	-	24.0	18.0	21.0	-	15.2	40
S.Cent.	21.1	13.3	19.3	14.4	25.8	20.4	24.7	22.1	19.2	40.3
Mont.	21.0	13.5	-	-	24.0	17.5	-	-	15.3	42
Idaho	22.0	12.0	-	-	27.0	17.5	-	-	13.6	42
Wyo.	28.0	12.0	-	-	30.0	16.0	-	-	13.2	42
Colo.	23.0	12.5	18.0	-	25.0	16.6	20.0	-	14.2	42
N.Mex.	28.0	12.5	23.0	-	30.0	17.0	27.0	-	14.3	42
Ariz.	-	12.1	-	-	28.0	16.3	-	-	13.0	41
Utah	25.0	12.2	-	-	30.0	16.0	-	-	14.1	42
Nev.	25.0	12.0	-	-	30.0	18.0	-	-	14.2	42
Wash.	26.0	15.0	20.0	-	30.0	20.0	24.0	-	18.0	43
Oreg.	27.0	15.0	20.0	-	30.0	20.0	24.0	-	18.7	41
Calif.	16.0	12.0	-	-	23.0	18.6	-	-	13.6	42
West.	21.6	12.3	18.6	12.5	25.6	17.8	22.0	18.5	14.2	41.9
U. S.	23.0	13.7	19.0	14.3	26.2	19.8	23.9	20.8	17.7	41.5

From Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
February 15, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 4

SUMMARY

Except for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio where the winter has been severe with deep snows, bees appear to be wintering considerably better than during the past two years and in many sections of the country somewhat better than normal. Colony losses for the country as a whole should be quite light unless conditions change for the worse within the next two or three months. Moisture conditions are generally good, and in most sections plants appear to be in unusually favorable condition. Some feeding will be necessary in some areas, but for the country as a whole bees apparently have sufficient stores to carry through to a normal spring. In the southern States from Florida and Georgia westward to California broodrearing is increasing and colonies are building up rapidly. In the package bee and queen producing areas colony conditions are generally good, but an acute shortage of skilled labor for package bee and queen producing and shipping operations may result in a considerably reduced output. Many producers are booked to capacity at least until very late in the season. Some who are now booked to capacity for shipment of packages during the entire season and early shipment of queens have indicated they will have queens available for late May or June shipment. Demand for packages by northern beekeepers has been rather heavy, indicating in some instances that some expansion may be expected, while in others packages will be used to build up strength of colonies which have come through the winter.

Relatively few large lots of honey remain in beekeepers hands, although some have held back sufficient to take care of local trade. Demand both at wholesale and retail is considerably lighter than at this time during the past two years. Despite the lighter demand practically all light honey is moving at ceiling levels. Some dark domestic honey and also some imported honey is selling slightly below ceiling. Various sirups which sell at prices considerably below the price of honey are cutting into retail demand. Offerings of beeswax are light, with prices holding steady at or very close to the ceiling.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period January 22-February 7)

Southern California heavy rains over practically all of southern California on February 1-3 greatly improved moisture conditions. Practically all deep-rooted plants are now in good condition, with prospects of a heavy flow. Bees have been able to fly almost daily since the first of February and have obtained considerable pollen from eucalyptus, mustard, oak, and willows. Orange trees are putting on a good early growth. Some bees are still being moved to the citrus sections. Colonies generally are building up well and should be in fairly good condition for the spring honey flow. Practically all honey has been out of producers' hands for several weeks. Demand continues good especially for white honey. Considerable Mexican and South and Central American honey is being offered. Reports indicate some of the Central American honey has been of good quality, but most of the imports have not proven very satisfactory from a quality standpoint. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - in case to ton lots 12¢ regardless of color or flavor. Demand continues good for beeswax with limited offerings at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Heavy rains from January 31 through February 3 broke the month-long drought and placed the seasonal rainfall above normal. All weeds and plants are abundant, somewhat advanced in growth and vigorous. Bees are building up rapidly. Many colonies have large clusters and ample stores. Possibly 25 percent of the colonies have rather small clusters and will need some feeding. As a whole it is expected that bees will be built up well for the spring flows. Bees are obtaining pollen from eucalyptus, pussywillow, mustard, various ornamentals, and some early deciduous fruit bloom. Some apiaries are being moved to the early deciduous sections. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Light Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, with some high as 12 3/4¢ per lb.

Northern California. Practically all plants are now in very good condition as the result of the heavy early February rains. In the Sacramento Valley almonds are now in bloom and prunes are just beginning to break. A good many colonies have been moved to the almond and prune districts for pollination and also to obtain an early buildup. Colony condition is generally good. Sales of honey during this period have been extremely light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Mixed Flowers and Star Thistle in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period January 23-February 7)

Wintering conditions have been very favorable both east and west of the Cascades, with temperatures during this period averaging somewhat above normal. Considerable rain fell west of the Cascades and moisture and plant conditions are excellent. East of the Cascades rain fell in some sections, while in others there is still some overall shortage in moisture and a lighter than normal depth of snow in the mountains. Colonies are in good condition, although some feeding will be necessary in many yards. In the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys some colonies which suffered from severe poisoning last summer are still weak and may be lost. In western Oregon and Washington bees are gathering some nectar from pussywillow, filberts, and hazel. Apricots and maple are starting to bud. Supplies of honey in producers' hands are low with relatively few large lots remaining unsold. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - western Oregon Light Amber Clover-Vetch in case to ton lots 12¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period January 24-February 9)

Over the Intermountain area conditions continued favorable for bees during this period. In practically all sections occasional mild days provided good flights. Bees seem to be in normal or better than normal condition in most areas. Some additional snow fell in the Rockies and on the plains areas east of the Rockies. Rain in Nevada broke the long dry period. Moisture conditions are now reasonably good over the entire section. Demand for honey has been only fair. Except for quantities which were held back for local trade honey is largely out of beekeepers' hands. Most sales have held at ceiling, although some beekeeper-packers have shown an inclination to sell at prices slightly below ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Alfalfa-Clover in case to ton lots and carlots 12¢, few 13¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢, a few low as 13¢; in 10-lb. pails 18¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢. Section comb honey few sales \$7.20 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax 41 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Moisture conditions have improved over practically all of Colorado. Considerable snow fell in the eastern foothills of the Rockies and also in the plains area which has previously been very dry. Additional snow fell on the western slope. Temperatures have been low at night but with many clear, mild days, with temperatures high enough on several occasions to permit good flights. Broodrearing is beginning in a limited way.

Wyoming. Some additional snow fell over much of Wyoming during this period. While the winter has not been severe bees have been confined since mid-November until early February when short flights were obtained in nearly all sections. Some bees were lost during flights on cooler days. In general bees seem to be wintering well but it seems probable there may be considerable spring dwindling as a result of long confinement.

- continued -

Montana. Temperatures were about average for this season with the winter to date having been rather mild. Much of the State has a fair covering of snow. At present conditions appear about normal.

Idaho. Bees seem to be wintering well with sufficient stores in most cases to carry them through to their normal strength. In the Snake River Valley mild temperatures during this period permitted occasional flights and has melted much of the snow. Snowfall in the valleys this winter has been rather light, but in the mountains there is more snow than at this time a year ago. Little honey remains in beekeepers hands except for quantities held for local trade.

Utah. Bees are generally in favorable condition with ideal wintering conditions. However, in some yards many hives have had severe population losses with some hives completely depopulated. Beekeepers are inclined to feel that this is the result of smelter fumes. Recent rains and mild weather have removed the snow in valleys and lower areas.

Nevada. January was extremely dry, with temperatures somewhat below normal. During early February two good heavy rains have greatly improved moisture prospects and should provide for a good growth of desert plants.

ARIZONA: (Period January 24-February 9)

Rainfall for the State as a whole has been about normal to date but has been well distributed. Beekeepers are optimistic over a good crop of desert honey. In the Salt River Valley considerable pollen and a little nectar are being gathered. Some fruit trees are beginning to bloom. Cottonwood began blooming shortly after the first of February and wild mustard is beginning to bloom. It has been a little too cool for bees to take full advantage of this early bloom. In Southeastern Arizona bees are working on ash trees and filaree. Currant bushes are beginning to leaf out and cottonwood trees are budding. Moisture conditions are good and the outlook is promising. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Amber Mesquite in single 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-20¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period January 26-February 10)

East Texas. Bees are in better than normal condition with from two to five frames of brood. Most colonies have ample food stores. Honey has moved rather slowly, some retailers still have fairly large quantities of dark and low grade honey which is moving slowly and adversely affecting the market for better grades of honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Southeast Texas. Bees are obtaining some pollen when weather permits from agarita, fruit trees, and native shrubs, but it has been generally cool and cloudy with occasional rain which has hindered activities of bees. Brood-rearing is about normal. Many colonies now have from four to five frames of brood. Moisture and plant conditions are good.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Additional rains during this period have greatly improved moisture conditions. Trees are beginning to put out new growth. Huisache is beginning to bloom. Bees are obtaining a good supply of fresh pollen. Broodrearing is active where hive stores are ample. Package bee and queen producers are booked up until May 1. Honey is practically all out of beekeepers' hands.

Southwest Texas. In the eastern part of this area good rains have put plants in good condition. Wild clover is coming up thickly in some areas. Farther west some additional moisture is needed to put desert plants in good condition. Bees are in good condition and able to fly most afternoons. Many colonies now have five to six frames of brood. Where sufficient rain has fallen good stands of horsemint are showing up. Huajillo, agarita and red bud are beginning to bud out and should be in bloom before long. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Light Amber, Cotton-Mesquite-Horsemint in case lots 12¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢.

New Mexico. On warm afternoons bees in the Mesilla Valley worked Chinese elms for pollen and also carried considerable water, indicating active brood-rearing.

Oklahoma. This period was generally mild but with very little sunshine. Colonies which had ample food stores for the winter are in good condition. Maple and elm are beginning to open up and should provide some pollen very shortly.

PLAINS AREA: (Period January 26-February 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Much of this period was somewhat colder than during January. However, temperatures have not been extremely severe. Much of the Red River Valley has a snow cover of eight to ten inches, but drifting has caused many bare spots in the fields. Supplies of honey are becoming extremely short. Limited quantities are still on grocers' shelves but much of this honey is of dark grade shipped in from outside points and meets with a poor demand in this territory.

Iowa. While this period was not quite as cold as previously there were only a few days when bees could obtain short flights. Some winter losses may be expected due to long confinement of bees. Some snow fell over the eastern part of the State but the western part of the State still has a light snow cover. There has, however, been sufficient moisture to maintain the soil and honey plants in good condition. Honey is generally moving slowly. Some beekeepers have held back sufficient honey to take care of local needs, but generally speaking large lots of honey are now out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover in single 60s 18¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16-18¢, mostly 18¢.

Nebraska. In eastern Nebraska this period was damp and cool with only one or two flight days. On the other hand, in the western part of the State weather was sufficiently warm during this period to start limited broodrearing which may cause some later losses. Bees are wintering fairly well although in the eastern part of the State excessive moisture in the hives during much of the winter may have caused some damage. The snow cover is generally light. Demand for honey has been rather light, but is apparently ample to take care of all needs. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Sweetclover in case to ton lots 12¢. Section comb honey few sales Clover \$7.30-7.80 per case of 24 sections.

Kansas. Temperatures have been about average for this season with plenty of moisture. There has been little or no severely cold weather during the winter. Prospects in eastern Kansas are fairly good for white Dutch clover but sweetclover will be scarce except along roadsides and in pastures.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period January 27-February 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula temperatures while still low are somewhat milder than during the previous period. Most of this territory is covered with at least two feet of snow. The even low temperatures have been beneficial to bees wintering in cellars. On the lower peninsula a few thawing days occurred during late January and early February, but temperatures to the end of this period had not moderated to the point where bees could fly. The deep snow cover has protected most colonies very well. Some bees are becoming restless and showing signs of dysentery. Other colonies are apparently wintering well. It seems probable that considerable spring feeding may be necessary. Demand for honey has been slow, although there is some demand for light grades. Some buckwheat from the 1943 crop still remains in beekeepers' hands. They are in most cases holding for ceiling prices and buyers do not seem to be anxious to pay ceiling on this dark honey. No sales were reported.

Wisconsin. On February 9 bees in southern Wisconsin obtained a fairly good flight. Farther north temperatures remained fairly low and many bees are becoming somewhat restless. Bees which were fed sugar last fall are apparently wintering well while many which were left only fall honey for stores are showing some signs of distress. Some additional snow has fallen so that plant and moisture conditions should be very favorable. Demand for honey is only fair. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, 41-41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. cash to beekeepers.

Minnesota. Up to a foot of snow fell over most of Minnesota during this period. During most of the time temperatures were fairly low but not severe. On February 9 it warmed up sufficiently in southern Minnesota so that some colonies could make short flights. There have, however, been no extended flight since early winter. For the State as a whole bees have to date wintered better than for a number of years. This is especially true of those which were fed sugar last fall or were left winter stores of well ripened clover honey.

Ohio and Indiana. In southern Ohio temperatures moderated on February 10 to a point where bees could obtain a fairly good flight. Many show signs of dysentery. Farther north in the State temperatures have held too low to provide any flight. Much of the State is still covered with a heavy snow blanket. The entrances of many hives are clogged and many have ice inside. Most colonies

examined apparently still have sufficient good winter stores. The general opinion is that winter losses in Ohio will be unusually heavy, with some beekeepers expecting the heaviest losses on record. Demand for light honey has been fair but buckwheat honey is moving slowly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

Illinois. Most of this period was relatively mild with temperatures on February 9 to 13 sufficiently high to permit fairly good flights. There is still considerable snow on the ground and clovers should be in very good condition. Since there was no frost in the ground melting snows are thoroughly saturating the ground. To date melting snows have not caused any floods in this area. Demand for honey has been fairly good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢; bulk to consumers 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period January 29-February 13)

New York. While temperatures have moderated somewhat western and northern New York are still pretty much snowbound. Some sections have had in excess of 100 inches of snow to date and while thaws have settled this snow many apiaries are still completely covered. Many outyards are inaccessible to examine the colonies for condition. It is expected that unless the winter breaks soon fairly heavy losses of bees will take place. While in some sections very short flights were obtained toward the end of this period bees in most sections have not been able to fly since early November. Both cellar wintered and outdoor wintered bees are in most cases becoming uneasy. Demand for light honey has been fair and bakers have shown some increased interest in buckwheat honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16-19¢; Amber Fall Flowers in single 60s 14¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

New Jersey. The weather during the early part of this period was rather severe but toward the end of the period temperatures moderated so bees could obtain a badly needed flight on February 13 and 14. Some winter losses are expected as a result of long confinement and cold weather. In northern New Jersey there is still considerable snow on the ground. In southern New Jersey little snow remains.

Pennsylvania. In the mountains of central and western Pennsylvania most yards are still covered with a deep blanket of snow. Temperatures toward the end of the period permitted very brief flights. There was considerable spotting of the snow, indicating dysentery. Due to the long confinement of bees considerable losses can be expected.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period January 29-February 13)

Maryland West Virginia. In northwestern Maryland and in West Virginia a large portion of the snow has melted under temperatures ranging from 40-50 degrees. Several fairly good flights have been obtained. In general colonies are in good condition, although in some of the mountain areas where the winter was rather long and severe some colonies are light in bees and showing some dysentery.

North Carolina. In the Ridgeway section bees have wintered fairly well despite a rather long cold winter with more than two months when bees could fly but little. Clover plants look unusually good at this time. Honey is about out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - section comb honey White Clover cellophane-wrapped \$7.20 per case of 24 sections.

South Carolina. In the southern and eastern part of the State brood-rearing is fairly well advanced, with bees obtaining pollen from winter honey-suckle, black alder, and red maple. In the Piedmont section strong colonies have a little brood on two or three frames and a few young bees emerging, but most colonies have just started to show brood during the last week or two. Most colonies are in very good condition for this season of the year.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period January 29-February 13)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky this period was cold and snowy. Bees were, however, able to make limited flights on February 9 and 10. In this section colony losses to date are light. Honey plants are in excellent condition.

Tennessee. Weather in this section continued mild and all colonies having sufficient stores are in good condition. In middle and west Tennessee several flight days occurred in February and bees showed no signs of dysentery. Honey plants are in excellent condition and abundant rainfall has practically assured favorable plant conditions for the spring honey flow.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period January 27-February 12)

Georgia. In southeastern Georgia this period was slightly colder than during the last half of January. Maple is still yielding some nectar on warm days. Bees and honey plants are in normal condition.

Florida. In south Florida bees are in good condition and making a living from pennyroyal. The maple bloom is practically over. Citrus is putting out a good early growth with indications of a fairly heavy bloom, although some additional moisture would be beneficial. In north Florida bees are gathering pollen from fruit bloom and maple. In this section strong colonies have three and four frames of brood. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- extracted, per lb. White Orange 1 car 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with cans returned; Amber Mixed Flowers packed in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 15¢ net. Dark Mixed Flowers in barrels, 1 car, 10¢.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana the early part of this period was rainy but during the latter portion bees were actively gathering pollen from red maple, elm, ornamentals and early willow. Pear trees are beginning to bloom. Brood-rearing is picking up rapidly and consumption of stores has been heavy. Queen rearing is under way, with stocking of queen nuclei and with some queens ready to lay. Inquiries for bees and queens continue heavy, but most shippers are unable to accept further orders. The labor situation among package and queen shippers is critical. In northern Louisiana the weather has been considerably warmer and bees are bringing in considerable pollen from pine and ornamental shrubs. Brood-rearing is well under way and consumption of stores is becoming considerably heavier.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1 car of 2,077 cases Ohio extracted.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand moderate, market steady. Receiver-Brokers' sales to retailers - Few sales account light supply. IOWA, White Clover cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail 480,000 lbs. origin not specified; by truck 726 lbs. Ill.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand light, market about steady. Sales to retailers- ILLINOIS, cases 24-sections cellophane-wrapped White Clover, very few sales \$8.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to bakers and other large users- ILLINOIS, cases White Clover 2 doz. 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢; few small lots 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted Colorado approximately 12,600 lbs.; comb none. Demand better, market steady at ceiling for extracted.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White glass, cases, 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts approximately 1200 lbs. Colo. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 10,808 lbs. Mich., 14,600 lbs. origin not specified. Supplies Mich. White Clover light, other stock moderate. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - White and Extra Light Amber: MICHIGAN, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; to bakers in 60s Amber some Buckwheat 14-14½¢. ARGENTINE, Blended and bottled Detroit, per case 24 8-oz. jars \$2.77 and 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts: Iowa 500 cases packed honey; Mo., Iowa, Kansas & Nebr. 700, 60-lb. tins. Market steady to firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to manufacturers and bakers - NEARBY STATES, 60-lb. tins, White Sweetclover 15¢; Buckwheat Amber 14¢. Sales direct to retailers - MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA, and NEBRASKA, per doz., 5-lb. glass \$11.75; 2-lb. glass \$5.75; 1-lb. glass \$3.00.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 150, 60-lb. cans Wis. Mixed Clovers; 135, 60-lb. cans Minn. Buckwheat; 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S.No. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

Sales f.c.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: No arrivals reported. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate; market steady. Demand for light imported honey moderate, other slow.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat, mostly 14¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage and Light Amber Alfalfa 16-16½¢. IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows - Per lb. - Warehoused by dealers in U.S.A: 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢, some sales discounted.

BEESWAX: Boat origin not specified 98 bags. Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Crude sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail 65,000 lbs. Calif. to chain stores. No prices available. Beeswax: none.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 4200 lbs. Mich., 21,540 lbs. Bottled Midwestern, 200 cases Iowa. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75. Sales by receivers to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25, 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75.

PORTLAND: Receipts: from Idaho 268 cases 24, 1-lb.; 556 cases 12, 2-lb.; 755 cases 12, 5-lb. jars; 32, 60-lb. cans; from Oregon 72 cases 3-lb. jars; 32, 60-lb. cans; from Calif. 655 cases 6, 5-lb. jars; 398, 60-lb. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, but market firm. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.55; 12, 3-lb. \$8.45; 12, 2-lb. \$5.42-5.63; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.85-6.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-6.00.

COMB: No supplies in hands of wholesalers but retail stock fairly heavy.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady with price at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.21. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons half dozen 5-lb. jars \$6.48. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 14½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. glass jars few \$1.83.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck - From Northern California - 4½ cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers and 1/2 case Amber Mixed Flowers; Beeswax 62 lbs.; from Central California - 120 cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors - 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted, Wash. 60, 60-lb. cans; comb none. Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30-14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.00-9.50.

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Amendment 3 to revised MPR 264, effective February 13, provides that persons purchasing vegetable wax or beeswax for importation into this country, who pay the additional inland or coastwise freight charges involved in shipment from a more distant ocean port, must within two weeks after the purchase submit to the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C. a report showing (1) the type of vegetable wax or beeswax, (2) quantity purchased and price, (3) inland point of shipment, (4) normal ocean port of origin and freight thereto, (5) actual port of origin and freight thereto by the cheapest route, and (6) why normal ocean port was not used. This amendment was put into effect in an effort to combat practice of some importers to add unjustified freight charges based on the claim that some port which was actually being used was not the normal ocean port of origin, whereas the actual port being used seems to have been for many years the only ocean port of origin. Some importers have tried to corner the supply of beeswax in certain areas by abusing the privilege granted for adding additional inland or coastwise freight charges when shipment was made from a more distant ocean port of origin.

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CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE HOLDINGS: (In pounds as of February 1, 1945, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago) By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture

	CONSUMER CONTAINERS		BULK CONTAINERS	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Halifax - - - - -	...	...	...	...
Saint John - - - - -	5,000	2,000	11,300	...
Quebec City - - - - -	...	...	...	...
Montreal - - - - -	65,696	136,458	...	2,870
Ottawa - - - - -	...	...	...	...
Toronto - - - - -	83,000	70,704	884,804	1,233,695
Winnipeg - - - - -	359,000	274,944	216,620	711,493
Regina - - - - -	4,800	...	...	...
Saskatoon - - - - -	...	99,360	...	...
Edmonton - - - - -	15,987	...	3,000	...
Lethbridge - - - - -	1,056	2,736	...	...
Calgary - - - - -	52,658	69,528	108,579	247,855
Vancouver - - - - -	79,390	120,824	* 71,654	14,590

* Includes 20,060 lbs. Mexican.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D. C.
March 1, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 5

SUMMARY

Weather conditions during the latter half of February have been favorable in nearly all sections of the country. While winter weather prevails over the northern half of the country, temperatures in most areas have been only moderately cold and over the Lake States and northeast the deep snows which fell during the past winter have begun to disappear. Wintering conditions seem to be fairly favorable in nearly all sections. Even in that portion of the country which had extremely deep snows and a very long period of confinement for the bees, preliminary examinations indicate that losses may not be as heavy as earlier anticipated, although it is quite evident that losses through this area may be reasonably heavy both from actual dead colonies and from dwindling. Moisture conditions are generally favorable. Portions of the Intermountain Region would benefit from heavier snows in the mountains which would assure more ample irrigation water.

Broodrearing is beginning in a limited way except in the extreme northern States and through the southern belt of States broodrearing is becoming quite active. In the ti-ti section of north Florida and southern Georgia and Alabama some hives are already trying to swarm. Pollen has been very abundant in most sections. The citrus flow is starting in Florida and in the southeast ti-ti is also beginning to yield. These are the two principal sources of early honey in this area. Southern package bee and queen producers are becoming more active in their spring manipulations and some package bees should be ready for shipment during the latter half of this month. Labor shortages are still interfering with this work.

Demand for honey in wholesale and retail channels is somewhat lighter than at this time a year ago, and in some sections is slow. This may be accounted for by plentiful supplies of sirups which are selling at relatively lower prices than honey. Also in some sections offerings of poor grade honey has had an injurious effect on the demand for better quality packs. Honey is becoming increasingly scarce in the hands of producers, but to all appearances there will be a sufficient supply to take care of the needs until new crop honey is available. At the beekeepers' level, ceiling prices of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s to consumers have continued except for some dark or low-grade honey. Wholesale prices also continue at ceiling, but reports indicate that in some sections of the country a few retailers are selling slightly below ceiling levels.

Offerings of beeswax have been very light, with all sales continuing at the ceiling of 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Feb. 7-22)

Southern California. Weather in southern California during the last half of February was generally clear with cool nights. There has been practically no rainfall during this period. Rainfall during the winter season was ample to promote the early growth of honey plants, and in some sections plants are running somewhat earlier than normal. Colonies are in good condition and are building up rapidly, with heavy brood and in many yards fairly large quantities of young bees. While most colonies still have ample food stores, in some sections the heavy drain on stores caused by development of young bees has made some feeding necessary. In the extreme southern part of the section it is felt that many colonies are building up too far in advance of the early honey flows. Considerable pollen is available from mustard, eucalyptus, oak, filaree, avocado, pussy-willow, and ornamentals. In most sections buckthorn is about finished. Many colonies have been moved during this period to the orange districts and in the extreme southern part of the State to spring desert locations. Supply dealers

report a heavy demand from producers for operating material. This may indicate some expansion in operations during the coming season. Demand for honey has been good especially in a retail way. Available offerings by both dealers and producers are very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Wild Buckwheat and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers. Demand continues good for beeswax, with moderate offerings at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. This period was generally clear with temperatures slightly below normal especially at night. There were some dry winds in the San Joaquin Valley, but plants are in generally good condition. Many clusters appear somewhat smaller than normal for the season, but broodrearing has been active and colonies are building up rapidly. Many colonies have been placed in almond and prune orchards at a rental of around 75¢ per colony in most cases. Some nectar is available and very large quantities of pollen are being gathered from eucalyptus, manzanita, filaree, fiddleneck, mustard, and spring weeds. Demand for the lighter grades of honey continues very good, but has been a little slower for darker grades. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. White Cotton-Blue Curls in case to ton lots 12¢.

Northern California. Moisture conditions are generally favorable in this section although rainfall during the latter part of February was light and the Sacramento Valley experienced some drying winds. Some beekeepers report colonies in good conditions while others report development has been retarded with some weak colonies. Supplementary pollen feeding of weak colonies is speeding recovery. Demand for bees for pollination in the almond and prune sections has been heavier than for many years. Bees are now working almond, elm, mistletoe, mustard, chickweed, Japanese quince, and various ornamentals. Most plants are running a little earlier than usual. Demand for honey has continued fair to good, but offerings have been light and too few sales were reported to quote.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 7-22)

West of Cascades. Temperatures were slightly above normal during this period, with considerable cloudiness and intermittent showers. Considerable flight, however, has been possible. Filberts have practically shed their catkins. Bees are still obtaining considerable pollen from willow and maple. Fruit buds are now forming with present indications for an early blooming season. Most colonies now have brood and all colonies have either brood or eggs. Bees have wintered well so far and most colonies came through fairly strong, although some have small clusters and will require some feeding.

East of Cascades. Temperatures have remained relatively low during this period, although bees have obtained several good flights. An extended period of low temperatures in southeastern Washington caused some loss among colonies which had small clusters. In the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys some pollen was obtained from maple during this period, but cool temperatures prevented extended flights. Demand for honey has been rather slow, but offerings have been limited and prices have held at the ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 20¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Weather conditions continued favorable during this period over the entire Intermountain Region. While temperatures are still low at night, daytime temperatures in most sections has permitted some short flights. Broodrearing is beginning in a limited way. Demand for honey has been only fair, but most of the stocks are now out of beekeepers' hands with prices generally around ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots and carlots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢; Clover-Carrot in ton lots 12¢.

Colorado. Favorable temperatures prevailed during this period, with occasional days for limited flight. Little rain or snow has fallen in Colorado since late January. Over much of the section the snow cover is lighter than normal although the ground is very well soaked and plants should be in fairly good condition. Bees in general are wintering well, but have used stores heavily and considerable spring feeding will likely be necessary.

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Wyoming. Bees had a few short flights during this period, but the weather is still cold and snow covers the ground over much of the State except on southern slopes.

Montana. The early portions of this period experienced considerable below zero weather but the latter portion was mild with night temperatures only slightly below freezing and day temperatures high enough to permit flights in many sections, although in the high elevations no flights have been obtained recently. The snow cover in the plains area is very light and in the mountains additional snow is needed to assure ample irrigation water for next summer. Some colonies have considerable sealed brood. Food stores now seem sufficient but with heavy early broodrearing consumption of stores may be expected to be fairly heavy. Most producers are planning some increase in operations next summer if they can obtain help. Several loads of supplies came into the State during the past month.

Idaho. This period has been mild with considerable rain in the valleys and snow in the high mountains. In most sections bees have wintered well to date but some are rather light in stores and will have to be fed heavily to carry them through to the early spring flow. Queens have started to lay and some colonies have small patches of hatching brood. Moisture and plant conditions in western Idaho are now considered to be about 70-80 percent of normal. Demand for honey in small lots is fair. No carlot lots are available for current offerings.

Utah. Utah has had an unusually mild winter, although a portion of this period was rather cold. The soil is well saturated and a fairly good snow cover in the mountains assures irrigation water for next season.

Nevada. In the vicinity of Reno the weather is gradually warming up with bright sunny days and cold nights. Bees have obtained some flight. Indications are that maple, elm and willow will soon be furnishing pollen. Some feeding has been necessary as a result of a fairly heavy consumption of stores.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 9-23)

In the Salt River Valley a very cool period around February 20 set back bees somewhat. Snow fell on the mountains nearby. In the Bisbee area manzanita is blooming profusely, and even though some snow was on the ground bees gathered considerable nectar on mild days. Bees have gathered large quantities of pollen throughout the State and in southern Arizona have gathered a little nectar from early fruit bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted only a few sales reported, Mesquite in single 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Feb. 10-24)

North East and East Texas. This period was mild and wet. The soil is thoroughly saturated with moisture and plants are generally far advanced so that a late frost would do considerable damage. Pollen has been gathered from elm and other early sources. Colonies are strong in both bees and brood. Package and queen shippers have started their early spring operations and some queen cells are being started. Inquiry for packages and queens continues heavy.

Southeast Texas. High winds and cool, cloudy, rainy weather kept bees in the hives during much of this period. When they can fly they are working willow, wild peach, elm, and other early spring flowers. Brood nests are expanding very rapidly and it is possible some feeding will be necessary before the heavy flows begin. Moisture is plentiful and plants are in good condition though possibly a little late.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. This territory has a fair amount of moisture. Citrus trees are beginning to bloom and bees obtained some nectar, although unsettled weather with considerable wind has prevented bees from obtaining full benefit from this early bloom. Broodrearing is progressing rapidly. Queen rearing is getting under way and in another ten days will be in full swing.

Southwest Texas. In the southern and eastern portion of this area bees are obtaining considerable pollen from elm and early fruit. Agarita is about through blooming. Colonies are in generally good condition and have an average of around three frames of brood. In some sections moisture conditions are very good and plants look unusually promising. In other sections some additional moisture is needed. It now looks like the main honey flow should get under way.

in about six weeks. Very little honey remains in this section. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Light Amber Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, few sales 43½¢ per lb. in trade, f.o.b. beekeepers.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley broodrearing has been quite heavy. Considerable pollen was gathered during the afternoons until around February 20 when a heavy sand storm was followed by very cold weather. Considerable snow fell in the mountains with as high as 12 inches in the Sacramentos. Some plums which were in bloom were killed, but apparently other bloom was damaged but little. Rain is needed for wild flowers. In the middle Rio Grande Valley the weather continues mild and bees are wintering well. Honey plants are in good condition with ample moisture. Fairly heavy snows in the mountains assure ample irrigation water.

Oklahoma. The weather during this period was mild which gave bees several good working days to gather pollen from elm and maple.

Arkansas. Much of this period was rainy which prevented extensive bee flights. Broodrearing is somewhat slower than usual in starting, possibly due to lack of sufficient pollen. While pears and wild plums are in bloom bees have been able to obtain very little pollen or nectar from them.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 10-24)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. This period was cold, with more sub-zero weather than during any previous period of the winter. Some additional snow fell, but the snow cover over the section as a whole is still somewhat less than normal. Bees are apparently wintering satisfactorily although little examination for condition has been possible. A few short flights were obtained during February but usually temperatures were so low that many bees perished on the snow.

Iowa. A few warm days at the beginning of this period and also at the end of the period allowed for much needed flights. Considerable rain and snow fell during the middle of the period so that moisture conditions should now be very favorable. While no general examinations as to conditions have been made some casual examination of out yards by a few beekeepers have revealed that practically all colonies are alive. From present indications there will be little if any increase in the acreage of clover available for bees this year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-13½¢, mostly 12¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

Nebraska. Southeastern Nebraska experienced the heaviest snowfall of the winter around February 22, with depths ranging up to 20 inches in some sections. In this section bees were kept confined during practically the entire period, but further west and north a few brief flights were obtained. Demand for honey has been quite slow, especially at retail. Comparatively lower priced sirups have been available in abundance and some retail stores have priced honey below ceiling levels. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢.

Kansas. The weather was intermittently cold and warm during this period with considerable snow and ice. Bees were able to obtain a couple of good flight flights. Soft maple bloomed around February 24 in the vicinity of Manhattan. Moisture is plentiful and prospects now appear very good for clover and other honey plants. Honey supplies are light in beekeepers' hands, but are fairly plentiful in the hands of retailers. Retail demand has been unusually slow.

Missouri. The early part of this period was warm which permitted some flight. During the middle of the period it turned colder with temperatures considerable below freezing and with some snow. The snow cover to protect plants is, however, light in most sections and in some sections moisture is rather deficient. Colonies which had sufficient stores last fall have wintered well but many which were weak or robbed too closely are in poor condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 18-20¢; Golden Rod in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Michigan. The upper peninsula had considerable snow during February and now has around three feet on the level. Cellar-packed bees are still quiet. Some beekeepers are concerned over the availability of sugar to feed bees this spring when they are taken out of the cellar. In northern Michigan it is necessary to feed heavily in the spring, since there are few early flows on which bees can build up. On the lower peninsula temperatures were somewhat milder during this period than previously, but bees were confined most of the time. In some sections one or two short flights were obtained. Casual examinations of a few yards have indicated only normal losses. It seems possible, however, that due to the extremely long duration of confinement many colonies will be greatly weakened. While some of the snow has disappeared much of the lower peninsula still has a sufficient snow cover to give good protection to plants. Retail demand for honey has dropped off during recent weeks. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢.

Wisconsin. Temperatures during this period were only moderately cold with considerable snow and some rain. Since the ground is unfrozen, moisture conditions should be very good. Outside packed colonies had a few short flights during this period. Indoor-wintered colonies are becoming very restless. Colonies which had good stores of white honey last fall are apparently wintering well. On the other hand, many colonies which had only dark fall honey in winter stores may be weakened. Local honey sales have been fair, but little remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted -Buckwheat, Clover, and Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota. The weather in Minnesota during this period was about normal for the season. There was some snow but little wind. Bees in some yards had one or two short flights but no opportunity for extended flight. Some bees were lost due to inability to return to their hive. Since the weather has been steadily cold it seems improbable that any extensive broodrearing has started to date. This may mean a lighter consumption of stores than last spring when broodrearing started unusually early and many colonies starved later in the season. The general opinion is that so far bees have wintered much better than during either of the two previous seasons. Demand for honey continues slow, especially at retail. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in small pails 18¢.

Ohio. Several mild days during this period permitted good cleansing flights. From preliminary examination of yards it is believed that losses will be fairly heavy and many colonies may be weak. This is especially true of colonies which were wintered on dark fall honey. On the other hand, many colonies which were well packed and had good stores of light honey are in very good condition. Most of the heavy snowfall over this area has melted and for the State as a whole moisture conditions are very favorable. Clover plants appear to be in good condition. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands, and no sales were reported.

Indiana. The snow cover disappeared during this period and in most sections the ground is pretty well thawed. Some alternate freezing and thawing occurred, but to date clovers and fall grain appear to be in good condition. Bees had good cleaning flights around the middle of the month and also one two or three days later in the month. Some colonies showed signs of dysentery. Actual colony losses to date appear to be light, but many colonies have lost a fairly high percentage of their population. Consumption of stores has been heavy and considerable feeding will likely be necessary as soon as weather permits.

Illinois. Mild weather has melted most of the snow and practically all of the water has gone into the ground. Bees have had two or three good flights, and from present indications have wintered much better than was expected earlier.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 13-27)

New York. Considerable mild weather with some rain since February 22 has melted much of the snow. However, many roads and bee yards are still clogged because of the unusually heavy snow which covered northern and western New York this winter. In the western and southern part of the State bees have had one or two very short flights, but in the northern part of the State where temperatures had not gone quite so high bees have not flown since November.

Very few reports have come in on winter condition of bees. A few beekeepers indicate that bees appear in fair condition, while others indicate rather heavy losses due to long confinement and clogging of hive entrances. Since the ground was unfrozen the melting snow is being absorbed and the soil is thoroughly saturated. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands and very few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. glass jars 16.9-18¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Buckwheat in single 60s 14-15¢; Amber Mixed Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 10½¢ in single 60s 15¢.

Connecticut. Up to February 23 bees had had no flight since mid-December, but apparently are not suffering. Present indications point to light winter losses.

New Jersey. Temperatures during this period were mild with considerable rain toward the end of the period. In northern New Jersey bees had a partial flight on February 24 and 25. Some colonies showed considerable dysentery and some colonies which were weak last fall are now dead. In south central New Jersey present indications point to favorable wintering with relatively light losses. Less winter stores were used in this section than had been anticipated, considering the fact that the winter was very cold.

Pennsylvania. While temperatures have moderated somewhat, bees have been able to fly only a few times in southern Pennsylvania and have had no flights in the mountains of north central Pennsylvania. Many yards are still blocked with snow. Many colonies appear weak and rather heavy winter losses are anticipated. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. glass jars 20¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Maryland. Mild days during much of this period permitted frequent short flights and several extended flights so that bees which came through the winter should now be in fairly good condition. In most yards food stores are still ample. Maples were in bloom in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. around the first of March. The snow has melted and frost is out of the ground. Moisture and plant conditions are very favorable.

Virginia. In the mountains the winter has been rather hard on bees, largely because of starvation. Soft maple and elm were about ready to bloom at the end of the month. In the Tidewater section the weather was very unsettled with considerable rain, but bees were able to fly a portion of several days. Considerable pollen is being gathered. Most colonies appear to have sufficient stores but some are being fed and others will require feeding throughout March.

West Virginia. At the end of the period bees were obtaining good flights and gathering considerable pollen. Most colonies have very small clusters at this time. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

South Carolina. Cool, rainy weather kept bees confined during much of this time, but they were able to gather some nectar and pollen from maple in the eastern part of the State. In the vicinity of Clemson colonies are generally light in stores and many will require feeding.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky bees have had several good flights and colony losses now appear to be relatively light. Honey plants are in excellent condition. Most colonies seem to have ample stores and plenty of young bees. In this area maples were just beginning to bloom at the end of February.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Georgia. In south Georgia early honey plants were in full bloom at the end of the month and ti-ti was beginning to bloom. Colonies are building up rapidly with heavy broodrearing. Some of the strongest colonies are already attempting to swarm and beekeepers are adding supers. Weather has been warm during practically all of February.

Florida. In south and central Florida the citrus flow was beginning at the end of the month. Around 20-25 percent of the orange bloom was out and the balance heavily budded. In most sections colonies have not built up sufficiently on previous flows to take full advantage of the present citrus flow. Over much of the citrus territory the soil is rather dry and unless some rain comes during the next week or so the citrus flow may be quite brief. In northern Florida

ti-ti is blooming and colonies are building up rapidly. Some of the strongest hives are preparing to swarm. Queen rearing operations were getting under way rather actively around March 1.

Alabama. Considerable rain during this period kept bees confined much of the time. However, colonies are building up very well on plums, pears, maple, and early ti-ti. Present indications point to a fairly good yield from early sources if weather permits. Package bee orders continue to come in heavily, but labor conditions among package and queen producers are apparently becoming continuously more serious so that total output may be reduced.

Mississippi. Along the Gulf coast bees are in excellent condition with plenty of stores. Maple and mayhaw have finished blooming and ti-ti was just beginning to open around February 25. Practically all colonies are heavy in brood. Farther north more or less constant rain and cloudy weather have kept bees confined much of the time but they have been able to gather some pollen from elm.

Louisiana. In the southern part of the State the weather has been quite warm but rainy, preventing bees from taking full advantage of available nectar plants. Early broodrearing has caused fairly heavy consumption of winter stores and many colonies are being fed to some extent. Colonies have brood in from six to eight sections, with some in two hive bodies. Queen rearing is expanding gradually.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Nothing arrived.

COMB: No supplies on the market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Receiver-Brokers' sales to retailers: few sales account light supply. Holdovers- IOWA, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported.

COMB: No supplies on the market.

EXTRACTED: Nothing offered or available spot market.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43½¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White glass, cases, 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts approximately 500 lbs. Colo. Demand good, market steady. Dealers paying 41½¢ per lb. for domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 3200 lbs. Mich.; 12,000 lbs. imported. Supplies Michigan Clover light, other stock moderate. Demand rather slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers- MICHIGAN, White and Extra Light Amber, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; Amber to bakers in 60s 14-14½¢. Imported, blended and bottled Detroit per case 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: L.c.l. Receipts: Texas light; by truck Iowa 9,000 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - TEXAS, Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers Light Amber 6, 5-lb. glass \$5.34; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25. Sales direct to retailers - IOWA, White Clover per doz., 5-lb. glass \$11.75; 2-lb. glass \$5.75; 1-lb. glass \$3.00.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 350, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover; 120 cases 10-lb. jars Minn. Buckwheat, 80 cases 6, 5-lb. jars Minn. Buckwheat and Clover; 35, 60-lb. cans Wis. Basswood and Clover, 225 lbs. beeswax. Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales U. S. No. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic crude, Light Yellow, cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat origin not specified 1,530 bbls.; by truck N.Y. 25,600 lbs. Supplies domestic light, imported moderate; demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat mostly 14¢. CALIFORNIA, No sales reported. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows, per lb. warehoused by dealers in U.S.A.: 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, some sales discounted.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat origin not specified 910 packages. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 3,120 lbs. N. J. Destination chain stores. No other receipts. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 600 lbs. Mich. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76 (correction - in report of Feb. 15: 12, 8-lb. jars should have read 12, 2-lb. jars). Sales by receiver to retailers - IOWA, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25.

PORTLAND: Receipts: from Idaho 50 cases 5-lb. cans. Supplies moderate in hands of retailers; supplies light in hands of wholesalers. Demand continues slow with prices steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.55; 12, 3-lb. \$8.45; 12, 2-lb. \$5.42-5.63; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.85-6.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-6.00.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Demand good. Supplies lighter, with dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins, per lb. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 10-lb. glass jars \$1.83.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck: from northern California 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases Dark Amber Mixed; beeswax 729 lbs.; from central California 88 cases White Cotton-Blue Curls.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted Idaho 50 cases 12, 5-lb. pails; 1 car origin not specified containing 1,052, 60-lb. cans; comb, none. Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: No supplies on market.

SHIPMENTS OF PACKAGE BEES IN 1944
(by Bureau of Agricultural Economics March 1, 1945)

A total of 1,128,000 pounds of package bees were shipped in 1944 -- 6 percent more than in 1943, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports from 118 of the larger package bee shippers indicate that in 1945 they expect to exceed their 1944 shipments by 7 percent. Shippers in the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi area expect to exceed their 1944 shipments by about 2 percent and those in Louisiana, Texas, and California by about 13 percent. In early January, shippers had orders on hand for 79 percent of their expected shipments this year.

Of the total pounds of bees shipped in 1944 about 41 percent moved in 2 pound packages, 54 percent in 3 pound, 3 percent in 4 pound, and 1 percent in 5 pound packages. Bees shipped in units other than those mentioned accounted for about 1 percent of the total pounds shipped.

In 1944 Georgia led all other States in the shipment of package bees followed by California, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas ranking in the order named.

PACKAGE BEES - Number of Packages and Total Pounds of Bees Shipped in 1944

States	Number of packages				Other pounds	Total pounds
	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.		
Georgia	36,328	54,066	2,629	526	0	239,000
Alabama	47,718	30,558	1,287	317	4,158	198,000
Mississippi	21,360	15,584	1,056	461	0	96,000
Louisiana	32,930	33,523	1,958	748	0	178,000
Texas	13,485	17,949	93	707	8,277	93,000
California	58,128	35,467	112	45	672	224,000
Other States	20,350	17,967	700	280	1,200	100,000
United States	230,299	202,114	7,835	3,084	14,307	1,128,000

The table above was based on returns from 118 shippers who handled about 600,000 pounds of bees or 53 percent of the 1944 production. Estimates were made for those shippers who did not report in 1944, by using their previous reports, inspection records and other available data.

About 97,541 colonies of bees, exclusive of nuclei were held by the 118 shippers in the spring of 1944, from which 543,442 pounds of bees were shipped -- an average of 5.6 pounds per colony.

Shippers reporting both 1943 and 1944 indicate that shipment of queens in 1944 was about 29 percent greater than in 1943. All States made substantial increases, except Georgia and Texas, where shipments of queens were below those of 1943.

Comments from shippers indicate that colonies are in fair to good condition. The limiting factor in the production of package bees this year is expected to be a shortage of labor, which may result in more late packages this year.

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Washington 25, D. C.
March 15, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 6

SUMMARY

Reports from all major beekeeping areas except portions of the North Central and Northeastern States indicate better wintering of bees than during the two previous seasons. Fairly heavy losses are anticipated in Ohio and parts of New York. Even in these sections bees apparently came through the winter in better condition than was earlier expected in view of the heavy snows and long confinement of bees.

The citrus flows are on in both Texas and Florida. This flow has been heavy in Texas but dry weather in Florida has reduced yields. In northern Florida, southern Georgia, and southern Alabama ti-ti, which provides the heaviest of the early spring flows, is in full bloom. In this section and also in the package and queen producing areas of Louisiana and Texas broodrearing is becoming heavy and is somewhat ahead of normal. Some producers are experiencing difficulty in holding bees until the beginning of the package shipping season which is normally around April 1. Some northern beekeepers are accepting orders for shipment prior to April 1. Practically all package bee and queen producers are booked to capacity until late May.

Offerings of honey continue light in all sections of the country, but over all supplies are apparently sufficient to carry through to the new crop. Demand for darker grades of honey has shown some improvement. Practically all sales of honey have been at the basic ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. in case lots to carlots and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. Supplies of beeswax continue light, but demand has been good at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

Southern California. Temperatures over southern California during this period were generally cool and clear, although there was some rain over much of the territory. In San Diego County between February 24 and March 5 fairly heavy rains fell in the lower elevations, with snow in the higher mountains. Temperatures dropped below normal causing bees to be confined to their hives for several days. Over the territory as a whole hives are brooding up rapidly with most colonies having from three to five frames of brood. Consumption of stores has been heavy and many beekeepers have had to feed sugar. Plants are in good condition. Oranges are just beginning to bud. In the valley sections a little nectar and considerable pollen is being obtained from mustard, citrus fruits, and early ornamentals. The eucalyptus flow is about over and mustard in the orchards is being rapidly disked under. In the hill sections pollen is being obtained from willow, filaree, and sour sumac. Practically no honey remains for shipment. Eastern buyers realize this situation and are generally not trying to place orders. Some Argentine honey is being offered. All sales are being made at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, regardless of color or flavor. Beeswax offerings are light. Demand continues good at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash, 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Bees in the Imperial Valley are brooding heavily and somewhat in advance of the season. Most colonies have from two to five frames of brood. Supplies of honey and pollen are so far ample to carry through to the early spring flows. Bees are now working mustard and flax.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during this period in northern and central California were about normal or slightly above normal during the day. Nights have been cool, with some frost during the early part of March. Rainfall has been light except in the extreme northern part of the State. Many points are now showing less than normal precipitation for the season to date. Plant growth at present is quite satisfactory, but it is expected that the thistle crop in northern California may be light unless considerable additional rain is obtained during March. Demand for bees for pollination in the almond and prune orchards has been heavier this season than ever experienced before. The general rental rate has been \$1.25-1.50 per hive. Bees are now working plum, peach, apricot, almond, mustard, chickweed, cottonwood, filaree, and various early garden flowers and ornamentals. Most colonies are building up rather slowly, although some have several frames of brood. No receipts of either honey or beeswax were reported in the Bay area during this period. Retail demand for honey continues good and some improvement has been shown in the demand from commercial users for darker grades.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 22-Mar. 8)

West of Cascades. Cool, cloudy weather was not generally conducive to bee activity. Fairly ample rainfall has put honey plants in good condition. Bees are in generally good condition except in the northern Willamette Valley where food stores are becoming light and some starvation has been reported. Broodrearing is progressing well and where ample food stores are available colonies should build up well for the early spring flows.

East of Cascades. The early part of this period was mild and clear, permitting considerable bee activity. Toward the end of the period it turned cold and some points experienced the lowest temperatures of the winter. Little or no damage, however, is expected to either bees or plants from this cold. Soft maple and pussywillow are now in bloom. The fruit blooming season in the Yakima Valley is expected to be from one to two weeks later than usual. In most sections colonies are in good condition and show from two to five frames of brood. Winter losses were generally light except among some colonies which had combs filled with pollen gathered from early season bloom last year which contained a fairly high concentration of arsenic. Only a few large lots of honey remain in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 17 2/3¢; in 3-lb. glass jars 20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Conditions have continued favorable over this area, with sufficient mild weather to permit fairly frequent flights but with temperatures in general remaining low enough to retard abnormal early broodrearing and prevent extremely rapid consumption of stores. Moisture conditions are generally favorable, with ample moisture in the mountains for next summer's irrigation, although in portions of Wyoming and on the Western Slope in Montana and Idaho the moisture content in the watershed is still below normal. Demand for honey has been sufficient to absorb offerings by beekeepers. Most beekeepers are out of honey, but occasional large lots remain over the territory. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17-20¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Weather has moderated over most of Colorado so that beekeepers could examine yards. Colonies over most of the State are in good condition and showed light winter losses. On the Western Slope many colonies will need rather heavy feeding. Moisture conditions are greatly improved over the entire State, with reserves in the mountains somewhat heavier than at this time last year.

Montana. The latter part of this period was rather cold, especially in northern Montana where temperatures fell to as low as 30 degrees below zero. There were fairly heavy snows in the mountains. For the State as a whole the winter has been easy on bees and colonies have generally come through in very satisfactory condition. Some flights have been obtained throughout the winter. In some sections broodrearing began in late February resulting in fairly heavy consumption of stores. Some feeding will no doubt be necessary, especially where heavy winter stores were not left.

Utah. The first and last portions of this period were cold with some storms, but the middle of the period was mild and clear, providing for some flights. Bees seem to be wintering fairly well except for those colonies which have suffered from poisoning over the past several months. Some beekeepers are reported to have lost a fairly high percentage of colonies.

Nevada. Weather continued cool, with fairly frequent storms. Some larger beekeepers report a reduction in the number of colonies which they will operate during the coming season and one large beekeeper reports that he will go out of business this year account of shortage of labor.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Weather in the Salt River Valley has been cool and cloudy preventing much bee activity. Some of the lighter hives may starve^{unless} they are fed heavily. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Extracted Mesquite in single 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; in 5-lb. glass 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Feb. 24-Mar. 10)

East and Southeast Texas. Weather during this period has been favorable. Bees have been able to gather plenty of pollen and a little nectar. Colonies are far advanced, being strong in brood and young bees. Many colonies will soon require heavy feeding if a strong early honey flow does not occur. Queen cells have been started and it will be difficult to hold bees until shipping time arrives. In northeast Texas moisture conditions are extremely favorable but in southeast Texas no heavy rains have fallen since the first of the year and high winds are drying out the soil.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Citrus is in full bloom and bees are obtaining a good flow from this source. Many days have been windy, however, hindering bees from taking full advantage of the flow. Strong colonies are now storing honey in the supers. Queen rearing is getting under full swing. Shippers are establishing mating yards and getting shipping material in condition. Demand for package bees has been very heavy. Insufficient help will prevent most package bee and queen shippers from filling the demand.

Southwest Texas. Colonies are building up rapidly and are now obtaining pollen and a little nectar from elm, willow and fruit bloom. Most of this section has had fairly good rains and early spring plants should do well unless a cold spell sets them back. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Extracted in case lots 12¢.

New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande Valley weather continues mild. Present indications point to an early spring. Moisture is ample and a heavy snowfall in the mountains assures ample irrigation water. In the Mesilla Valley peaches, apricots, and plums are in full bloom. Phacelia is budding heavily but few blooms have opened. Consumption of stores is now heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted: Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. glass 19.3¢.

Oklahoma. This period was cool and damp with little or no opportunity for bees to make any extended flights or collect pollen.

Arkansas. This section continues wet and during most of the time too cool for bees to work. Colonies are in good condition and plant prospects are unusually favorable.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 24-Mar. 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Weather continues cold, with sub-zero temperatures almost daily. Some beekeepers have expressed concern over the possibility of bees being short of stores, largely due to the fact the early portion of the winter was mild which resulted in fairly heavy consumption of stores. This may mean that some cellar-wintered colonies may be moved out doors to provide for special feeding.

Iowa. Most of this period was cold with some snow and rain. At the end of the period temperatures moderated somewhat and winter was apparently breaking. Much of the snow is now gone except for deep drifts. In some sections hives are still fairly well covered with snow. Such meager examination of hives as has been made indicates about normal wintering. In some sections bees are in need of a good flight. Moisture conditions are extremely favorable and with the snow coverage which was provided during most of the winter, clovers should be in good condition. Demand for honey has shown some improvement, especially for the lighter table grades. Demand for the darker grades is only fair. Sales f.o.b.

shipping point, per lb. Extracted, Clover in single 60s 15¢. Demand for beekeeping supplies and equipment has shown some increase, but labor and material shortages have limited the quantities of some materials which could be delivered.

Nebraska. Cold weather with considerable snow prevailed during most of this period. Temperatures moderated considerably at the end of the period, however, and most of the snow has disappeared. Bees had two or three good flight days at the end of the period. Those colonies which had ample stores last fall appear to be in normal or slightly better than normal condition. Cellar-packed bees will be taken outdoors as soon as road conditions permit travel. Honey plants seem to be in excellent condition, with favorable moisture supplies. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Extracted Sweetclover, in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. glass jars \$5.09 per case of six.

Kansas. Snow and rain continued during much of this period, but temperatures were not extremely low. Occasional flights were possible. The ground is well saturated with moisture and prospects for white clover are very good. Acreages of sweetclover are rather light. Bees appear to be in good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula snows have been very deep and some difficulty has been experienced in keeping cellars sufficiently cool for good wintering. On the lower peninsula most of the snow has disappeared. Practically all of the water went into the ground. There has been some heavy freezing at nights since the snow left which may result in some heaving of clover plants, although to date plants have come through the winter in excellent condition. Most stands of clover are not heavy due to the fact that last summer's drought killed out or reduced some stands. Bees obtained a flight on the lower peninsula during the first few days of March and apparently have wintered well. Many beekeepers have indicated almost one hundred percent wintering. Little honey is being offered for sale by beekeepers and no sales were reported.

Wisconsin. Weather was extremely variable during this period with some snow and rain but also with some temperatures high enough to permit very good bee flights, especially in the southern part of the State. Some bees have been lost due to inability to return to their hives, but most beekeepers seem to feel that wintering has been very satisfactory with losses probably not in excess of normal. Considerable feeding will be necessary. Moisture and plant conditions are unusually good, due to the fact that good snows fell before the ground froze last fall and practically all moisture this spring has seeped into the soil. Demand for honey has been fair, but only a few sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢. Beeswax, 41-41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota. The early part of this period was rather cold with a heavy snow on March 5. Around March 10 temperatures moderated considerably and bees were able to make a number of fairly good flights, which in some sections were the first since November. Bees seem to be in fairly good condition, although it is still too early to make any general examination of hives. Present indications point to a very small percentage of deal colonies, but the possibility that many colonies will be weak. Broodrearing has begun about a month later than last season. It seems certain that some feeding will be necessary.

Ohio. Some rain and flood conditions have prevailed in southern Ohio during this period. The soil over the entire State is now well saturated and plants are in very good condition. Early reports indicate that heavy winter losses of bees may be expected in most sections of the State, although in some yards where bees were well protected and supplied with white honey for winter stores, wintering has been fairly satisfactory. Many colonies appear to be so weak that they will require additions of brood or package bees. Consumption of stores has been heavy recently. Demand for honey has been light, but offerings have also been very light and no sales were reported.

Indiana and Illinois. Some rain and snow fell at the beginning of this period. Moderate temperatures prevailed most of the time and bees have had several opportunities for flight. Most colonies are apparently in good condition, although some colonies which were wintered on dark, fall honey are weak and a little starvation has been reported among such colonies. For the section as a

whole it now looks like winter losses will run less than 10 percent. Soil moisture is generally adequate and in most sections plants are in very good condition. In northern Illinois, however, the water table is rather low. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; bulk to consumers 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

New York. In central and western New York the snow has now pretty well disappeared. Since the ground was not frozen most of the moisture went into the soil. Temperatures during the past period have permitted a number of short flights, but to date bees have not had a good cleansing flight. In most sections wintering has been considerably better than was earlier expected. Losses from dead colonies appear to be between 5 and 10 percent. On the other hand, many of the colonies which are still alive are rather weak and considerable spring feeding will be necessary. Clover plants are in unusually good condition. A few fairly large lots of honey were sold during this period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Extracted, Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, a few 13¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17-18 2/3¢, mostly 18¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21¢; Buckwheat and Goldenrod in case to ton lots 12¢; Mixed Fall Flowers in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. The weather has warmed up. Snow has practically melted and bees have had their first flights since December. Preliminary examination of a number of yards indicate very good wintering with almost no loss at present. Demand for honey continues good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Extracted, Clover, in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢.

Connecticut. Bees obtained good flights during the latter part of this period. Broodrearing is beginning. Normal colonies with plenty of stores came through the winter in good condition. On the other hand, bees which were neglected last fall have suffered fairly heavy losses.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey winter losses have been extremely variable, ranging from five to thirty percent. Some better yards which were provided with plentiful supplies of good quality winter stores showed very little loss. Over the State as a whole remaining food stores in hives are rather light and heavy feeding will be necessary to bring bees through to the spring flows.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The latter part of this period was mild and very favorable for frequent flights. In the vicinity of Washington, D.C. Norway maple began blooming around March 4, and over much of this territory bees are now obtaining pollen from maple and other early pollen-bearing sources. Wintering has been extremely variable. Some yards where ample winter stores were left came through with almost no loss. In other yards losses have ranged as high as 15-20 percent of dead colonies with many additional colonies greatly weakened. Most beekeepers are now feeding to induce broodrearing, which is somewhat later than last season. No sales of honey were reported. Beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina. In southeastern North Carolina the weather during this period was very favorable. Bees have been gathering both nectar and pollen from early fruit trees, maple, and huckleberries. Colonies are in good condition. Vegetation is 10 days to two weeks ahead of normal which may be unfavorable in a event of late frosts.

South Carolina. The weather was very favorable for bees during this period. Broodrearing has been somewhat earlier than usual and very heavy. Some hives are already close to swarming strength. Practically all tree fruits except apples are in bloom and supplying plentiful quantities of both pollen and nectar. In the northern part of the State maple is in full bloom in the mountains and bees are very active. At present conditions are much more favorable than at this time a year ago.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky excessive rainfall with floods hampered bee flights during the early part of this period. Clearing and warmer weather toward the end permitted bees to gather some pollen from soft maple. Bee losses have been light.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Georgia. In south Georgia ti-ti is in full bloom and together with dewberries and fruit bloom is furnishing a good nectar flow. Some apiaries are storing a little surplus, while others are obtaining only enough for current needs. Practically all colonies are building up rapidly and now have many young bees emerging. No swarming has been reported as yet.

Florida. In southern and central Florida it has been very dry which has interfered with a full production from the orange flow, which is from 50 to 75 percent over. Good additional rainfall at this time would add considerably to the size of the orange crop. Color of the orange honey is lighter than last year. Palmetto is budding. In north Florida ti-ti is yielding heavily. Most colonies are fully a month ahead of normal. Some hives had swarmed as early as March 1. Package bee producers are faced with the problem of holding bees until the beginning of the shipping season around April 1. Weak colonies will apparently just about build up to full strength by the beginning of the shipping season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Amber Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. glass jars 15¢ net above cost of containers and packing.

Alabama. In south Alabama the early part of this period was rainy. The latter portion was clear and mild and colonies built up rapidly. Bees are now working various fruit bloom, wild berries, ti-ti, tung, and dogwood. Queens are expanding brood nests rapidly, and will be in heavy production by the beginning of the package shipping season.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana this period was favorable for bee flights. Most colonies have gathered sufficient nectar for maintenance and considerable pollen from willow and dewberries. Colonies are building up rapidly with brood in from five to ten frames. With favorable conditions during the next few weeks package shippers and honey producers should have ample bees this spring. White Dutch clover is plentiful.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 2,000 cases extracted Iowa.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies rather light. Demand good, market strong. Broker-receivers' sales to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, 1 car Origin not specified; by truck 3,944 lbs. Ill.

COMB: Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to bakers and other large users - ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins Mixed Flowers, Dark Amber few sales 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. MEXICO, 60-lb. tins Wild Flowers Dark Amber 14¢ per lb. ILLINOIS, cases White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars few sales \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point for few small lots.

DENVER: Receipts: approximately 3,000 lbs. Colo. extracted. Demand moderate at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and Mixed Mountains Flowers, White to Water White cases, glass: 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-Oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40.

Beeswax: Receipts- approximately 400 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling. Dealers paying for Domestic crude 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 2400 lbs. Mich., 2092 lbs. Wis., 11,136 lbs. N.Y., 720 lbs. Iowa; imported 14,000 lbs. Supplies White honey very light, other stock moderate. Demand rather slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, Extra Light Amber, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77. Sales to bakers - INDIANA, Amber in 60s 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; NEW YORK, Buckwheat and Goldenrod, in 60s 14-14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. IMPORTED: Blended and bottled Detroit - per case 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77; 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 100 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesaler-grocers- 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail imported 1 car; 12,200 lbs. Ohio; by truck 117 cans N.Y. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢, some 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage small lot 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. - Warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail 60,000 lbs. Calif.; by truck 1824 lbs. Pa. destined destination chain stores. No other receipts. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1600 lbs. Mich., 6800 lbs. Ohio, 360 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Receipts: from Oregon 163 cases packaged honey. Supplies moderate. Supplies in hands of retailers moderate, light in hands of wholesalers. Demand slow, but prices steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60 lbs. cans 17¢. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.43; 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.85. CALIFORNIA, Supplies very light Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-6.00.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Demand good, prices unchanged at ceiling with dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 10-lb. glass jars \$1.83.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: No receipts of either honey or beeswax were reported by Bay Area receivers during this period. Retail demand continued good and there have been some reports of improvement in the demand from commercial users of the darker grades.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted, Wash. 105 cases mixed 1 and 5-lb. jars; origin not specified 752, 60-lb. cans; comb, none. Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull at unchanged prices. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots-

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: No supplies on market.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts very light nearby states. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - TEXAS, Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers Light Amber 6, 5-lb. glass \$5.34; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25. Sales direct to retailers - IOWA, White Clover per doz., 5-lb. glass \$11.75; 2-lb. glass \$5.75; 1-lb. glass \$3.00.

AMENDMENTS TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 275:

Two changes affecting packaged honey and three affecting bulk honey are included in a revised pricing regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration on March 20.

The new regulation, which becomes effective March 24, 1945, includes all of the price control provisions that cover the sale of honey, OPA said. The ceiling prices established under the revised regulation are substantially the same as those which were in effect under the old regulation.

The revised regulation allows sellers of packaged honey to continue to use either "formula prices" or "table prices" as their ceilings.

"Formula prices" are calculated by adding a permitted increase to the seller's own base period selling price. "Table prices" are ceiling prices set forth in a table which establishes dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for each size of packaged honey.

Changes in the revised regulation that affect packaged honey are:

1. Sellers who pack honey in fancy containers or sizes of packages not included in the pricing table may now file an application with OPA, for ceiling prices following instructions set forth in the regulation. Upon receipt of the application OPA will issue an order granting a proper price.
2. The revised regulation provides that table prices for "Dyce processed" honey shall be the price listed in the table plus three cents a pound. Sellers of honey similar to "Dyce" honey are permitted to make application for a ceiling price.

"Dyce" honey, OPA explained, is honey which has been pasteurized and minutely recrystallized through a method patented by the Cornell University Research Institute. The cost of this processing is approximately three cents a pound greater than that of ordinary extracted honey.

Changes that affect bulk honey follow:

1. The sale of containers to honey suppliers by persons who buy honey, at less than cost or market value of the new container, is designated an evasion of the regulation because the ceiling price already included an allowance for container costs. Sales of containers at less than cost or market value, in effect, results in the supplier receiving more than the ceiling price for honey.
2. Buying agents' commissions are now limited to one-half cent a pound.
3. Bulk "Dyce Process" honey is now permitted a three cent premium over the prices for ordinary bulk honey.

Changes included in the revised regulation were made after consultation and with the approval of representative members of the honey industry, OPA said.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF
MARKETING SERVICES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
PHONE 2-4711, LOCAL 454

FEDERAL-STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE
SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT NO. 750

CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF
AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING
SACRAMENTO (14) CALIF.
MARCH 26, 1945

(Re-issue of parts of Honey Report No. 6, Vol. XXIX - U. S. Market News Service)

SUMMARY

Reports from all major beekeeping areas except portions of the North Central and Northeastern States indicate better wintering of bees than during the two previous seasons. Fairly heavy losses are anticipated in Ohio and parts of New York. Even in these sections bees apparently came through the winter in better condition than was earlier expected in view of the heavy snows and long confinement of bees.

The citrus flows are on in both Texas and Florida. This flow has been heavy in Texas but dry weather in Florida has reduced yields. In northern Florida, southern Georgia, and southern Alabama ti-ti, which provides the heaviest of the early spring flows, is in full bloom. In this section and also in the package and queen producing areas of Louisiana and Texas broodrearing is becoming heavy and is somewhat ahead of normal. Some producers are experiencing difficulty in holding bees until the beginning of the package shipping season which is normally around April 1. Some northern beekeepers are accepting orders for shipment prior to April 1. Practically all package bee and queen producers are booked to capacity until late May.

Offerings of honey continue light in all sections of the country, but over all supplies are apparently sufficient to carry through to the new crop. Demand for darker grades of honey has shown some improvement. Practically all sales of honey have been at the basic ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. in case lots to carlots and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. Supplies of beeswax continue light, but demand has been good at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA

(February 22-March 8)

Southern California. Temperatures over southern California during this period were generally cool and clear, although there was some rain over much of the territory. In San Diego County between February 24 and March 5 fairly heavy rains fell in the lower elevations, with snow in the higher mountains. Temperatures dropped below normal causing bees to be confined to their hives for several days. Over the territory as a whole hives are brooding up rapidly with most colonies having from three to five frames of brood. Consumption of stores has been heavy and many beekeepers have had to feed sugar. Plants are in good condition. Oranges are just beginning to bud. In the valley sections a little nectar and considerable pollen is being obtained from mustard, citrus fruits, and early ornamentals. The eucalyptus flow is about over and mustard in the orchards is being rapidly disked under. In the hill sections pollen is being obtained from willow, filaree, and sour sumac. Practically no honey remains for shipment. Eastern buyers realize this situation and are generally not trying to place orders. Some Argentine honey is being offered. All sales are being made at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, regardless of color or flavor. Beeswax offerings are light. Demand continues good at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash, 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Bees in the Imperial Valley are brooding heavily and somewhat in advance of the season. Most colonies have from two to five frames of brood. Supplies of honey and pollen are so far ample to carry through to the early spring flows. Bees are now working mustard and flax.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during this period in northern and central California were about normal or slightly above normal during the day. Nights have been cool, with some frost during the early part of March. Rainfall has been light except in the extreme northern part of the State. Many points are now showing less than normal precipitation for the season to date. Plant growth at present is quite satisfactory, but it is expected that the thistle crop in northern California may be light unless considerable additional rain is obtained during March. Demand for bees for pollination in the almond and prune orchards has been heavier this season than ever experienced before. The general rental rate has been \$1.25-1.50 per hive. Bees are now working plum, peach, apricot, almond, mustard, chickweed, cottonwood, filaree, and various early garden flowers and ornamentals. Most colonies are building up rather slowly, although some have several frames of brood. No receipts of either honey or beeswax were reported in the Bay area during this period. Retail demand for honey continues good and some improvement has been shown in the demand from commercial users for darker grades.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

(February 22- March 8)

West of Cascades. Cool, cloudy weather was not generally conducive to bee activity. Fairly ample rainfall has put honey plants in good condition. Bees are in generally good condition except in the northern Willamette Valley where food stores are becoming light and some starvation has been reported. Broodrearing is progressing well and where ample food stores are available colonies should build up well for the early spring flows.

East of Cascades. The early part of this period was mild and clear, permitting considerable bee activity. Toward the end of the period it turned cold and some points experienced the lowest temperatures of the winter. Little or no damage, however, is expected to either bees or plants from this cold. Soft maple and pussywillow are now in bloom. The fruit blooming season in the Yakima Valley is expected to be from one to two weeks later than usual. In most sections colonies are in good condition and show from two to five frames of brood. Winter losses were generally light except among some colonies which had combs filled with pollen gathered from early season bloom last year which contained a fairly high concentration of arsenic. Only a few large lots of honey remain in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 17 2/3¢; in 3-lb. glass jars 20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ per lb. cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (February 23-March 9)

Conditions have continued favorable over this area, with sufficient mild weather to permit fairly frequent flights but with temperatures in general remaining low enough to retard abnormal early broodrearing and prevent extremely rapid consumption of stores. Moisture conditions are generally favorable, with ample moisture in the mountains for next summer's irrigation, although in portions of Wyoming and on the Western Slope in Montana and Idaho the moisture content in the watershed is still below normal. Demand for honey has been sufficient to absorb offerings by beekeepers. Most beekeepers are out of honey, but occasional large lots remain over the territory. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17-20¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ per lb. cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Weather has moderated over most of Colorado so that beekeepers could examine yards. Colonies over most of the State are in good condition and showed light winter losses. On the Western Slope many colonies will need rather heavy feeding. Moisture conditions are greatly improved over the entire State, with reserves in the mountains somewhat heavier than at this time last year.

Montana. The latter part of this period was rather cold, especially in northern Montana where temperatures fell to as low as 30 degrees below zero. There were fairly heavy snows in the mountains. For the State as a whole the winter has been easy on bees and colonies have generally come through in very satisfactory condition. Some flights have been obtained throughout the winter. In some sections broodrearing began in late February resulting in fairly heavy consumption of stores. Some feeding will no doubt be necessary, especially where heavy winter stores were not left.

Utah. The first and last portions of this period were cold with some storms, but the middle of the period was mild and clear, providing for some flights. Bees seem to be wintering fairly well except for those colonies which have suffered from poisoning over the past several months. Some beekeepers are reported to have lost a fairly high percentage of colonies.

Nevada. Weather continued cool, with fairly frequent storms. Some larger beekeepers report a reduction in the number of colonies which they will operate during the coming season and one large beekeepers reports that he will go out of business this year account of storage of labor.

ARIZONA (February 23- March 9)

Weather in the Salt River Valley has been cool and cloudy preventing much bee activity. Some of the lighter hives may starve unless they are fed heavily. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Extracted Mesquite in single 60s 13 1/4¢; in 5-lb. glass 18¢.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 2,000 cases extracted Iowa.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies rather light. Demand good, market strong. Broker receivers' sales to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail imported 1 car; 12,200 lbs. Ohio; by truck 117 cans N. Y. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢, some 13 1/2¢.

CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage small lot 16 1/2¢. IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. - warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. 12,000 lbs. or over 11 1/2¢, less than 12,000 but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 1/2¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13 1/2¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry. - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PORTLAND: Receipts from Oregon 163 cases packaged honey. Supplies moderate. Supplies in hands of retailers moderate, light in hands of wholesalers. Demand slow, but prices steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers.

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; bulk in 60 lbs. cans 17¢. **EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO,** Sweetclover-Alfalfa cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.43; 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.85. **CALIFORNIA,** Supplies very light Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-6.00.

COB: No supplies.

BEEWAX: Demand good, prices unchanged at ceiling with dealers paying 41¹/₂¢ in cash or 43¹/₂¢ in trade.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted, Wash. 105 cases mixed 1 and 5-lb. jars; origin not specified 752, 60-lb. cans; comb, none. Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull at unchanged prices. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots.

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. **CALIFORNIA,** Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COB: No supplies on market.

AMENDMENTS TO REVISED MAXIMUM PRICES REGULATIONS 275

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"Dyce" honey, OPA explained, is honey which has been pasteurized and minutely recrystallized through a method patented by the Cornell University Research Institute. The cost of this processing is approximately three cents a pound greater than that of ordinary extracted honey.

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Changes included in the revised regulation were made after consultation and with the approval of representative members of the honey industry, OPA said.

George K. York

Local Representative

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
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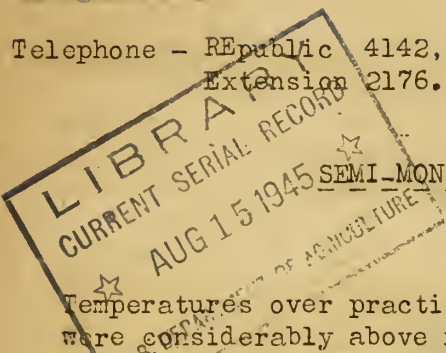
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
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Washington 25, D. C.
April 2, 1945.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX- No. 7

SUMMARY

Temperatures over practically the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains were considerably above normal during the middle and latter part of March. Vegetation in this area is abnormally advanced, and is now generally from two to three weeks ahead for this time of year. Deciduous fruit bloomed from two to three weeks early in the Southeast and at the end of the month fruit buds were swelling northward to Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York. This has resulted in unusually early broodrearing and a rapid build-up of colonies. Danger from later frosts present a real hazard to fruit growers in the more northern States and also may necessitate heavy feeding of colonies which have built up unusually strong unless heavy early honey flows occur. In most major honey-producing sections of the country bees came through the winter in better than average condition, both from the standpoint of colonies lost and from the standpoint of population strength. Even in the North Central and New England States, which had an unusually long winter with very heavy snows, winter losses are running lighter than previously anticipated. In practically all sections considerable spring feeding will be necessary. This is partially due to the abnormally early broodrearing and further due to the fact that in many large areas the late fall and winter were milder than usual with the result that consumption of stores was heavy. In most sections moisture conditions prospects for honey plants are very favorable. South and central Florida and south Texas have been rather dry and fairly large sections in some of the South Atlantic States will require additional rainfall to put plants in good condition.

In the package-bee area of the Gulf Coast States colonies built up unusually early and many were close to swarming strength before the package season began. Many package bees were shipped prior to April 1 which is considered the usual date to begin these shipments. Demand for package bees continues heavy. In some States fairly large numbers of packages will be needed to replace winter losses. Also in some sections many bees were gassed last fall because of the light honey crop last season. Packages will be needed to replace these colonies. Considerable interest is being shown on the part of new beekeepers or amateurs. On the other hand, many large commercial beekeepers are planning no expansion or in some cases are reducing the number of colonies in line with a reduced labor supply. Considerably more interest has been shown in bees for pollination than for many previous years. This is especially true in the fruit districts of California and the Pacific Northwest.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period March 7-23)

Southern California. Most of this period was colder than usual for this season of the year, with fairly heavy rainfall in some sections and moderate rainfall in others. Moisture conditions are favorable, but the cool weather has retarded blooming of many spring plants. It now looks like the main citrus flow will become active around the last week in April. Prospects for white sage and buckwheat are very good. Black sage does not appear so favorable. In some sections black sage is beginning to bloom in a limited way. Bees are gathering some pollen and nectar from chaparral, creosote, cover crop mustard, filaree, willow, black sage, and various early ground flowers. Broodrearing is active and many colonies are building up too rapidly for the available stores, with the result that considerable feeding has been necessary. There has been considerable movement of bees to the citrus areas. Very little honey is available for current shipment. Only an occasional lot is being offered by producers.

Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers - per lb., extracted in case to ton lots 12¢ regardless of flavor or color. Some Mexican and Argentine honey is still being offered in the Los Angeles area. Beeswax offerings are light, with a good demand at the ceiling of 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. cash and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central California. Temperatures during this period were somewhat below normal. Several days of rainfall after the middle of the month improved soil and plant conditions. Colonies are generally strong and ahead of early surplus flows. In most yards pollen and honey supplies have been ample to take care of current needs, but some beekeepers who left limited stores last fall found heavy feeding necessary. Bees did very well on the almond bloom this year. Orchards of mixed varieties provided a full month of bloom. Due to the long period favorable for pollination almond growers have a very good fruit "set". The citrus flow will begin late in April. Prospects now appear more favorable than for several years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in case to ton lots, White Sage 12¢.

Northern California. The spring has been rather backward in this section, with considerable cool, windy weather with some rain during this period. Recent rains have saturated the soil and greatly improved the outlook for a thistle crop this year. Most colonies are about two weeks late in building up for package shipments. In many yards heavy feeding has been necessary and will have to be continued. On the other hand, many bees which were placed in the almond groves are in excellent shape and produced from 30 to 40 pounds of almond honey which will insure adequate stores to carry through to the main flows. At the end of the period many hives were being moved from the almond orchards to prunes and some to the apple and pear orchards in the mountains. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extra Light to White Star Thistle, in case to ton lots 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period March 7-23)

West of Cascades. Rain and cool weather during this period kept bees confined to the hives much of the time. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable. Rains during this period have compensated for the earlier dry winter. Colonies are in generally good condition. Some beekeepers report somewhat better than average condition for this season. The season is somewhat further advanced in southern Oregon than in northwestern Oregon and western Washington.

East of Cascades. While much of this period was rather cool especially at night and considerable rain fell, bees have been able to fly some. There has been little pollen available, however. Broodrearing has been active and colony strength is slightly above normal for this season. There is a great variation in the quantity of remaining stores. Some colonies have ample to carry them for some time while others will need heavy feeding. In the Yakima Valley estimates place the fruit blooming season at about 15 days later than usual. Apricots were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Demand for bees for pollination has been heavy, but shortage of labor to move bees may restrict the number of hives available. Some large producers have not yet been able to extract all of last season's crop due to shortage of labor. However, the total supply of honey remaining in beekeepers hands is small. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Alfalfa and Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 19¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period March 9-24)

Most of this period was rather wintery over much of the Intermountain area, with the result that bees were confined most of the time. In some sections temperatures moderated at the end of the period sufficiently to permit good flights and allow examination of hives. While it is still too early to make any accurate estimate of losses, present indications point to lighter than average winter losses. In most sections consumption of stores during the winter was heavy and considerable spring feeding will be necessary. Moisture conditions are fairly good in most sections, although the plains areas of eastern Colorado and of Montana are still dry and the snow pack in the mountains of Montana is below average. Only a few sales of honey were reported during this period although in some sections demand improved slightly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Clover-Alfalfa, in carlots 12¢; in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some high as 14¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢, few 17¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17-18¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 23¢. Section comb- unwrapped few sales \$6.00 per case of 24. Offerings of beeswax were light, with most sales at the ceiling

- continued -

of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ per lb. in trade, f.o.b. beekeepers. A few small lots of very good quality sold as high as 45¢ per lb. cash. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Most of March was rather stormy with considerable wind in the valleys and snow in the mountains. Moisture prospects are favorable in the mountains, but additional moisture is needed in the plains area of eastern Colorado. Bees have obtained a few flights but there has been very little available for them to work on. In some of the lower elevations elm, willow, and maple are producing pollen. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Broodrearing is becoming active, and while some colonies may need early spring feeding most have ample stores to carry them through to the early nectar flows. Winter losses are apparently fairly light, ranging between two and seven or eight percent. There is, however, still some possibility of addition losses later, especially if the spring flows are unusually late or a period of very cool weather sets in.

Wyoming. Wyoming has had a long cold winter, although temperatures have not reached as low levels for as long a period as in some years. Reports from beekeepers who have unpacked or examined their bees are extremely variable as to loss. Some report losses running as high as 15 percent, which are considerably heavier than usual, while others report rather light losses. It appears, however, that losses for the State as a whole will be a little heavier than average. Broodrearing is beginning in nearly all sections and most colonies are in fairly good condition although many will need feeding. A quarantine law was passed by the last session of the State Legislature which will require a permit to bring out-of-State bees into Wyoming.

Montana. The early part of this period saw some of the lowest temperatures of the winter, but at the end of the period conditions were very favorable for bees with mid-day temperatures high enough to permit extended flights and to allow for examination of colonies and early bee yard manipulations. Bee losses have been lighter than average to date, running in most cases not more than five percent. Apparently from 15 to 25 percent of the colonies will need some spring feeding. Broodrearing is becoming general. The winter has been unusually dry, with less than a normal snowfall in the mountains and light precipitation on the plains. Additional moisture will be needed to assure a good production this year.

Idaho. From present indications colonies have wintered fairly well with no abnormal losses. On the other hand, consumption of stores has been heavy and considerable feeding will be necessary in most sections. In the eastern part of the State bees were confined during most of this period by cold, damp weather. In the western part of the State temperatures were more moderate but showers and cloudy weather prevailed much of the time. Moisture conditions are slightly below normal for this season.

Utah. Except for two or three days early in March, this period was cold and stormy with considerable snow in the mountains which will add to the moisture reserves. It is still too early to determine the extent of winter losses in most sections of the State. It seems quite certain that considerable spring feeding will be necessary.

Nevada. Most of this period was cold and windy, with considerable snow over large portions over northern and western Nevada. Spring shrubs and flowers are about ready to bloom. Moisture conditions appear excellent for a good summer flow. Bees have wintered fairly well and most colonies have ample food supplies. Broodrearing is becoming more active.

ARIZONA: (Period March 9-24)

In southeastern Arizona bees are bringing in considerable nectar and pollen from ground flowers. Broodrearing has started with some colonies having two to three frames of brood. In this section more moisture and warm weather is needed. In the Salt River Valley and Yuma districts of southwestern Arizona temperatures have been unseasonably cool during the past month and bees have consumed stores at an unusually rapid rate. Only the strongest colonies have managed to pull through without some feeding and in desert locations it is expected that losses will be unusually heavy unless bees are all fed. In the Salt River Valley citrus trees were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Moisture conditions are favorable and given warm weather during the next few weeks bees may build up well and produce a fairly good crop. Sales

f.o.b. shipping point per lb. - extracted, Mesquite in single 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period March 10-26)

Northeast Texas. Prospects at this time are unusually favorable. Winter rainfall has been heavier than normal. Clovers and horsemint are in excellent condition. Colonies have built up rapidly, some are already up to swarming strength. Much of this period was cloudy with some rain, but it was very warm.

East Texas. Weather has been very mild and bees have been able to gather some honey and large quantities of pollen. Some colonies have swarming cells. Queen mating nuclei are being stocked earlier than usual. Heavy queen shipments should start the last of March. Bees are in better condition than at this period for several years.

Southeast Texas. Conditions vary in this section. Around Bay City bees are obtaining considerable nectar from yaupon, wild berries and wild vetch when the weather is favorable, but high winds and many cool, cloudy days have prevented bees from working full time and many colonies are barely holding their own. Loss of young queens from high winds may cause delay in shipment of package bees later on. Soil moisture is ample and vegetation is in good condition. Farther south in the vicinity of Kingsville more or less drought conditions have been favorable to the mesquite flow. Considerable mesquite honey has been gathered.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. The citrus flow, for some unexplained reason, came to a sudden end between March 17 and 19. Robbing by bees has been serious since that time. The citrus flow was fairly heavy, but some bad weather prevented the gathering of any large surplus. A little new crop Citrus honey has been extracted and is selling at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots and 15¢ in single 60s. Package shippers are unusually active. Queen rearing is in full swing. A heavier than usual number of nuclei to be trucked north were made up this year.

Southwest Texas. In the southern part of this area bees have built up to full working strength and are now obtaining large quantities of nectar and pollen from early spring flowers, with a good flow expected to continue for at least two weeks. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable. Farther north plants are in good condition but have not started blooming extensively, and bees are consuming stores rapidly. Some hives have already tried to swarm. Last season's honey crop is practically all out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails 15¢, in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 22¢.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley frosts at night have killed many peach and apricot blooms but trees continue to bloom and bees are gathering considerable pollen. Most colonies have built up very well and are consuming stores rapidly. Moisture is badly needed for phacelia. In the middle Rio Grande Valley bees are gathering pollen from apricots and other early fruit and building up earlier than usual. Honey is moving well with a good clean-up expected before 1945 crop becomes available.

Arkansas. Rainy weather has continued until near the end of this period. Weather is considerably warmer and good growth of early plants is beginning. Fruit trees are beginning to bud and willow is blooming.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 10-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Spring-like weather with mid-day temperatures in the 50s and low 60s prevailed during much of this period. The snow has entirely disappeared. Cellar-wintered bees are being moved out of doors and out-door wintered bees are being unpacked. For the area as a whole losses appear rather light, although in a few scattered localities fairly heavy losses are anticipated. Considerable early feeding will be necessary. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers in this section. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in 5-lb. jars 19¢.

South Dakota. The weather was unseasonably warm during this period and all snow is gone. In some sections winter losses will run fairly heavy, in others bees came through in good shape. Clover plants are in fairly good condition, but the acreage is growing smaller each year so that little sweetclover remains in most sections except that along roads, fence rows, and in pastures.

- continued -

Iowa. Temperatures moderated during this period. Some sections of the State had considerable rain, while in others weather was favorable for early spring work. Cellar-packed bees have mostly been taken out of doors. Winter losses have been light among cellar-packed bees but variable among out-door wintered bees. In some sections losses to out-door wintered colonies have been moderately heavy while in others they have been only normal or below normal. Heavy spring feeding will be necessary in most sections. Elm and maple were blooming at the end of the period, and fruit trees were well budded. Moisture conditions are generally favorable and clovers are in good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., White Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 16 3/4-17¢.

Nebraska. In eastern Nebraska the spring is at least three weeks earlier than last year. The weather has been unseasonably warm and bees have built up quite rapidly although heavy feeding has been necessary. Winter losses apparently have been below average in most sections. Moisture conditions are favorable and all types of clover plants are in good condition, although the acreage of sweetclover is rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.-extracted, Sweet Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Missouri. Mild spring weather came early this year and since March 10 temperatures have been very favorable with good rains in most sections of the State. All vegetation looks unusually thrifty and some reports indicate the best stands of clover since 1938. Winter losses have been light and bees are in unusually good condition, although some feeding has been necessary. An abundance of pollen and a little nectar has been available.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 12-27)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula the snow was practically gone at the end of this period. Ice was breaking up in the lakes the earliest in many years. This extremely early season may result in considerable later damage to plants due to the fact that several weeks of frost danger can yet be expected. On the lower peninsula temperatures have been unusually warm, rising to the 80s in some localities. Buds are swelling unusually early and some loss of fruit bloom may be expected if normal cold weather should again set in. Bees have wintered fairly well in most localities and are building up rapidly. In view of the extremely early build-up considerable feeding will be necessary in practically all yards and colonies may develop past their prime by the time of the main clover flows. In some sections of the State the water level is rather low, and considerable additional rain would be of value to plants. At the present time, however, all plants are in good condition. Clover stands are light in some sections of the State as the result of last summer's drought. Considerable interest is being shown in beekeeping by ^{new} beekeepers, but many large commercial beekeepers are reducing operations in line with labor shortages. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Clover-Alfalfa, in case to ton lots 12¢, White Clover in 1-lb. glass jars 19¢.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin is experiencing one of the earliest springs on record. It now looks like all fruit will bloom during April. This has occurred only once or twice before. Rainfall during March was somewhat deficient and in some sections additional moisture would be very beneficial. Bees which were in good condition last fall came through the winter well, but fairly heavy losses occurred among the colonies which were either weak last fall or were wintered on poor quality fall honey. At the end of the period considerable pollen was being obtained from willow and maple. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in case to ton lots 12¢.

Minnesota. Bees came through the winter in Minnesota in the best condition in a number of years. Little actual loss occurred in most yards from starvation, and most colonies were in strong condition when taken from the cellars or unpacked. Considerable pollen has been available from elm, maple, and early poplar so that bees have built up unusually rapidly. While a large proportion of the colonies have fairly good stocks of winter stores remaining, many will have to be closely watched to avoid starvation. Moisture and plant conditions are favorable. Although it is a little early to definitely determine the condition of clover plants, it now appears that they came through the winter in fairly good shape.

Ohio. Reports from beekeepers in Ohio indicate fairly high winter losses, with the average for the State as a whole running from 15 to 20 percent dead colonies with some additional colonies being very weak. Some apiarists whose bees were in good condition last fall and which were left winter stores of good white honey have losses of only three to five percent. Others which were wintered on dark fall honey showed losses running as high as one-third or more. First pollen was available from maple and willow around the middle of March in southern and central Ohio. Colonies have built up rapidly, but heavy feeding has been necessary in most yards. Moisture conditions are unusually good; and honey plants are in good condition. Demand has been good for white honey, but light for buckwheat. All sales were reported at the ceiling.

Indiana and Illinois. The early spring in this section has brought bees on unusually rapidly. Winter losses have been generally light, with the average for the section probably running not more than five percent. Sufficient rainfall during March maintained plants in good condition. Pollen has been available since slightly before the middle of the month, and most fruit will be blooming in early April. Demand for light honey continues very good, with very light offerings by beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Illinois, White Clover and Basswood in case to ton lots 12¢, White Clover in 5-lb. pails 17¢, in 1-lb. jars 21¢; bulk in consumers' containers 15¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 13-28)

New York. While losses in some yards were fairly high, running in rare instances as high as 25-35 percent, the average winter loss in colonies for the State as a whole was considerably lighter than had been previously anticipated and will likely run not more than 10 percent. Consumption of stores was lighter than usual. Pollen became available around the middle of March and since that time bees have been able to gather considerable pollen and a little nectar. As a result of the heavy snows last winter, moisture prospects are favorable and honey plants came through the winter in excellent condition. Some honey is still available in New York. Demand has been fairly good for light honey, but only fair for buckwheat. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, White Clover, in case to ton lots 12-13¢, mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 16.9-19¢, in 1-lb. jars 21-21½¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12-12½¢, in single 60s 12-15¢, mostly around 14¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. Weather during this period has been abnormally warm. Bees gathered considerable pollen from elm and soft maple. Preliminary examination indicates very little loss of colonies, but the strength of the colonies is still somewhat of a question. Clovers appear in good condition. The market continues fairly good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢.

New Jersey. Unseasonably high temperatures during this period gave bees a chance to obtain large quantities of pollen, and broodrearing is progressing very rapidly. Winter losses in the northern part of the State appear to have been fairly heavy due to a shortage of stores as a result of the failure of the late summer and fall honey flows in this section. Colonies which were fed heavily last fall or received good winter stores showed little winter loss.

Pennsylvania. Unseasonably warm weather is forcing fruit buds abnormally early, and fruit men are concerned over the possibility of late frosts severely damaging the crop. Clovers are making a very rapid growth and as a result of the abundant snow cover last winter now look the best in many years. Winter losses among packed bees will likely average around 7-10 percent. Some yards which were not packed are showing much higher losses, running in some cases as high as 50-60 percent. Bees obtained pollen from elm, maple, and willow during this period with the result that broodrearing has been greatly stimulated.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period March 13-28)

Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Abnormally warm weather has brought on early bloom of most plants and has advanced broodrearing in those colonies which came through the winter in good condition. Pear, cherry, and plum trees were in full bloom at the end of the period, and peaches were coming into bloom. Maple and oak bloomed during this entire period and provided an unusually heavy supply of pollen. Many colonies have come through the winter in a very weakened condition and will need heavy feeding. Actual losses from dead colonies apparently are running 8-10 percent. Little rain fell during this period, and considerable additional moisture is needed to put plants in prime condition.

- continued -

South Carolina. Peaches started blooming in northern South Carolina about March 10, and for over a week provided ample pollen and nectar. Apples started blooming about March 20, and were still being worked by bees at the end of the period. Many additional minor plants are yielding pollen and nectar, but bees are still far from making a living in the northern section of the State. Tulip poplar is expected to be very early. This is the first major honey flow in the upper section of the State. Most colonies are above normal strength for this season and broodrearing is heavy.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period March 13-28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky warm, rainy weather prevailed during most of this period. During favorable periods bees gathered pollen from soft maple, elm, and numerous ornamentals. Red bud, fruit trees, and dandelion were beginning to bloom at the end of the period. The season is about two weeks advanced. Colonies are building up rapidly. Clovers are growing nicely and the plantings of yellow sweetclover have increased locally. Winter losses in this section appear to be around 15 percent.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 12-27)

Georgia. In south Georgia the season is unusually early, with colony development about three weeks ahead of normal. The ti-ti flow built up colonies and gave some surplus honey. Black gum was blooming at the end of the period, but due to cool, windy weather little honey was being gathered.

Florida. In southern and central Florida the citrus flow is practically over. Very little surplus was made from citrus, but colonies were able to build up well and are now in strong condition to take advantage of palmetto. This section has been very dry, and all vegetation is suffering for lack of moisture. In north Florida the ti-ti flow, which is practically over, was the best in about seven years. Many colonies have crowded the broodnests with honey to the point where it will cut down on the production of package bees. A cold snap at the end of the period was causing some damage to the more tender plants. No sales of new crop honey were reported. Some old crop Amber Mixed Flower honey sold in 1-lb. glass jars at 15¢ per lb.

Alabama. Southern Alabama had warm spring weather during most of this period although there were several cool nights followed by rain toward the end of the period. Good colonies stored considerable surplus from ti-ti during the early part of the period. Early ti-ti and tung are both practically through blooming. Blackberry and early gallberry are now producing. Colonies are in excellent condition for the beginning of the package shaking season around April 1.

Louisiana. In the southern part of the State colonies are building up rapidly. During the early part of the period strong colonies were gathering from one to three pounds of nectar daily. During the latter part of the period cooler weather with some wind reduced bee activity. Willow and blackberry are still in bloom and tupelo and white clover have begun blooming. Colonies are generally in fair to good condition, with plenty of pollen stored in the combs and some honey left from last fall. Some swarming has already been reported and will become more prevalent where supers have not been provided to prevent crowding in the hives. March has been favorable for colony development, though both package men and honey producers should have strong colonies when needed. In the northern part of the State March was cool with excessive rainfall. The ground is extremely wet, but young honey plants are making a fair growth and are very abundant. White Dutch clover is beginning to bloom. Most colonies wintered well, with little loss. Present prospects appear very favorable.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1 car extracted of 2,090 cases from Ohio.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Broker-receivers' sales to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, Wis. 1200 lb., Ill. 1108 lbs.; rail 1 car origin not specified; l.c.l. N.Y. 720 lbs.

COMB: Practically no supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to bakers and other large users - MINNESOTA, cases White Clover, 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 1 dozen 3-lb. jars \$7.50. ILLINOIS, cases Light Amber 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. NEW YORK, 60-lb. tins Buckwheat few 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. MEXICO, 55-lb. tins Light Amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis for small lots.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted Colo. approximately 3,000 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White cases, glass: 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39; 12, 12-oz. \$2.40.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported. Market steady at ceiling.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 5,466 lbs. Mich., 15,480 lbs. N.Y., 13,800 lbs. Ohio: imported 12,000 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand rather slow, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, Light Amber, per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77. OHIO, Amber, per case 6, 5-lb. bottles \$4.94. NEW YORK, Buckwheat and Goldenrod in 60s to bakers 14-15¢. Imported: Blended and bottled Detroit 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04 and 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

KANSAS CITY: Express receipts from Texas, Arizona and California light. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to jobbers and wholesalers - TEXAS, ARIZONA and CALIFORNIA, Sage and Alfalfa Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15¢ per lb.; cases 6, 1-lb. glass \$5.34; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber; 180, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 100 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude, Light Yellow cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat, origin not specified 1,086 bbls., 700 cartons.

Supplies domestic very light, imported moderate; demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - Domestic, no sales reported. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. Warehoused by dealer in U.S.A.: 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: Origin not specified 410 packages. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN, 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 2,880 lbs. N.J. destination chain stores; by rail 60,000 lbs. Calif. Demand light, market steady.

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Light Amber 13¢ f.o.b.

BEESWAX: None.

PORTLAND: No receipts reported. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow but wholesalers endeavoring maintain present prices in order to withstand financial loss. Some bulk honey prices being reduced account crystallization. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60-lb. cans 15-17¢. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.40-6.43 (Correction: In report March 15, price for 6, 5-lb. jars should have been \$6.43 instead \$8.43); 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.50-12.85. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-5.85. MEXICO, Mixed Flowers bulk 2, 60-lb. cans \$21.00.

BEESWAX: Demand continues good, prices unchanged with dealers paying 41¹/₂¢ in cash or 43¹/₂¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 14¹/₂¢; 10-lb. glass jars \$1.83.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck: from Northern California 146 cases Extra Light Amber to White Thistle, 63 cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers; beeswax 228 lbs.; from Central California 113 cases Extra Light Amber to White Sage; beeswax 174 lbs.; by boat 30 drums (approximately 19,500 lbs.) Light Amber Mixed Wild Flowers origin not specified.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted origin not specified 450 cases containing 2, 60-lb. cans. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95. WASHINGTON, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.24; 30, 14-oz. cups \$8.05. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80-6.00; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

COMB: No supplies on market.

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M3440
Reserve

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
April 16, 1945.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY

The growing season is advanced considerably ahead of normal over the eastern part of the country. Fruit has bloomed unusually early from the Plains Area eastward. The season was most advanced in the Southeast and Gulf Coast States. On the other hand, the season is considerably delayed on the Pacific Coast and will run about normal or slightly later than normal over much of the Inter-mountain area. Dry weather has prevailed over large portions of the Southeast and South Atlantic States, while the Southwest has had considerably more rain than normal.

In all sections bees have come through the winter in better condition than during the previous three years, and in most States considerably better than normal. Unusually early broodrearing occurred over the eastern half of the country and colonies which came through the winter in good condition are now strong. In the North Central and Northeastern States some colonies which were severely weakened during the winter are building up slowly and may not be in strong condition for the main honey flows. In the package-bee and queen-shipping areas of the South bees have been ready for shipment in volume considerably earlier than normal. Many northern beekeepers have, however, requested earlier shipment so that this has worked no great hardship on most package producers. In nearly all areas labor shortages among queen and package producers have prevented them from shipping to capacity.

The citrus flows are over in both Florida and Texas, with rather a light crop in both States. Extracting of these crops has been limited by shortage of help and few sales have been reported. While supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands are light in all sections of the country they are apparently sufficient to take care of current demand. Lighter grades of honey are moving at ceiling in all sections. On the other hand, some dark honey and especially the very dark honey in the South is selling somewhat below ceiling. Some Mexican and South American honey is still being offered.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period March 23-April 7)

Southern California. Showers, with heavy rains in some sections, occurred during the early part of this period. Temperatures during late March and early April were abnormally low. In San Diego County the last week of March was reported as being the coldest for that season in many years. In the higher mountains there was considerable snow on the ground. Bees could fly only a small portion of the time. There was little pollen or nectar available. Heavily brooded colonies consumed stores rapidly and heavy feeding was necessary in many cases. The orange flow is expected to be from two weeks to a month later than usual. In the extreme southern portion of the State a few early oranges began blooming around April 5. Sage and buckwheat plants appear in very good condition with favorable moisture prospects. Practically no honey remains in producers' hands, and supplies for bottlers are running low. Considerable Mexican honey is being offered in the Los Angeles area but quality is generally ordinary. Argentine honey has been about cleaned up. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers- per lb. Southern California 12¢ regardless of flavor or color. Offerings of beeswax continue light, with a good demand at the ceiling of 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. The spring in the Imperial Valley has been cooler than usual. Bees have brooded up fairly well despite unfavorable weather conditions.

At the end of the period flax bloom was about over; sour clover was in full bloom; and arrowweed was just beginning. Some honey is being stored in brood nests.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in northern and Central California continued somewhat below normal during the latter part of March and early April. Light frosts occurred in both the coastal and interior valleys on several nights. Clear weather prevailed during most of the time except toward the end of the period when there was a light rain over most of the district. At the end of the period deciduous trees were still blooming over most of the area and eucalyptus was also producing some pollen and nectar. Colony strength is variable, with some colonies already at swarming strength, while others are still rather weak and have required a little feeding. Drying winds in some sections have reduced the soil moisture supply, but for the area as a whole moisture and plant conditions are still favorable although plants are late. Demand for table grades of honey has been very good, with offerings extremely light and no f.o.b. sales reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period March 23-April 7)

West of Cascades. Most of March and the early part of April were abnormally cool with considerable rain. Many queens started laying heavily during the latter part of February and early March, but the cool weather which prevailed since that time has retarded broodrearing and many queens have practically stopped laying. In many yards heavy feeding has been necessary since stores have been practically exhausted. Frost during late March and the first few days in April damaged fruit bloom in some sections of western Oregon and Washington. Some orchard heating was done in Jackson County. Bees have had little opportunity to make long flights and so far the season has not been conducive to a good crop of early honey.

East of Cascades. The weather over eastern Oregon and Washington has been somewhat colder than usual, with much wind but very little rain. In the Yakima Valley bees have been working on apricots and shade tree bloom. Around April 5 peaches were in full bloom and cherries and pears were expected to bloom around April 12-15. Cold weather and wind have prevented extended flights but bees have worked busily when weather permitted. Plant conditions are now unusually favorable. Demand for honey has improved during recent weeks, but little is available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb. extracted - Alfalfa, Sweetclover and Mint, in 5-lb. glass jars 18¢. Section comb honey Alfalfa-Clover few sales \$7.00 per case of 24 sections.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period March 24-April 9)

Winter weather with low temperatures and considerable snow prevailed over most of this territory during late March and early April. In Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana temperatures fell to below zero on one or two days during early April. Heavy snows fell over most of Wyoming and large portions of Colorado. This will greatly improve moisture conditions and irrigation reserves for next summer. While colonies are building up slowly, most of them are in fairly good condition. Most apparently have sufficient food stores to carry them through to normal spring honey flows. On the other hand, in some sections, particularly Montana, and parts of Wyoming and Idaho, fairly heavy feeding will be necessary. Supplies of honey remaining in beekeepers' hands are very light, and most sales reported consisted only of small lots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17½-19¢, mostly around 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢, few 23-24¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Temperatures during this period were unseasonably low with many points reporting below zero during the first few days in April. It is not yet known whether this extreme cold for this season caused any damage to bees. In most sections of the State colonies have built up fairly well and appear to be in good condition for this season. Some colonies which were left insufficient stores last fall have required feeding and some additional losses may be expected before the major spring flows begin. Total winter losses to date have been considerably below normal and in most instances very light. Heavy snows over much of the State have greatly improved moisture and plant conditions.

Wyoming. Large areas of Wyoming had fairly heavy snows during this period, together with cold weather going to about 10 degrees below in some sections on April 5. Most cellar-wintered bees have been placed outdoors and a large proportion of the outdoor-wintered bees unpacked. In some sections broodrearing has been fairly active, while in others colonies have very little brood. Winter losses in most sections have been below normal. On the other hand, in some sections where the winter was unusually long and severe losses will be fairly heavy.

Montana. Most of this period was cold with some snow which was badly needed to provide additional moisture. In most sections bees have wintered fairly well. Hives which had plentiful honey stores last fall seem to be in fairly good condition, but some colonies which were light will need early feeding.

Idaho. A large majority of the bees in southern Idaho have been unpacked and winter losses are apparently light. The weather during this period has been cold and windy, and there may be rather heavy spring dwindling in some sections. Some colonies are running short of feed and considerable spring feeding of sugar may be necessary. Cold weather is retarding broodrearing so dandelions should be in bloom by the time large numbers of young bees are available. Vegetation, however, is showing very little or a very slow growth. Many bees are being moved into the orchards in western Idaho for pollination purposes.

Utah. After a rather mild winter the weather was cold during much of this period but moderated on April 6 so that bees could fly considerably and obtain some pollen. Except in those sections where bees have suffered from poisoning most colonies appear to have come through the winter in good condition.

Nevada. The weather during this period was unseasonably cold. Some beekeepers report condition of colonies running somewhat behind that of a year ago. Moisture and plant conditions appear good so bees should build up rapidly when weather turns warmer.

ARIZONA: (Period March 24-April 9)

Following a long period of cool weather which was unfavorable for bees, most colonies are now building up well on the early citrus flow in the Salt River Valley. Prior to the beginning of this flow some beekeepers fed considerable sugar to bees, while others kept colonies alive by shifting of stores. Little honey remains in this State and no sales were reported.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period March 26-April 10)

East Texas. This period was unseasonably cold and cloudy with considerable rain. Most early spring plants began blooming about 10 days to two weeks earlier than normal. A few strong colonies are running short of feed due to the fact that despite a fairly heavy bloom there has been little weather when bees could fly. Package and queen shipments have started despite the unfavorable weather and most colonies are in strong condition.

Southeast Texas. In the Bay City area the spring bloom which usually furnishes the early honey crop was about three weeks earlier than usual. Weather during that blooming period allowed very few working days. The result has been excessive swarming in spite of precautions and many colonies will require feeding unless nectar flow soon occurs. In the Beeville area considerable huajillo and mesquite honey was gathered during the last two weeks in March. However, rains cut short this flow and robbing by bees has been heavy. Horsemint should start producing in this area the latter part of April. However, mint plants are not as plentiful as usual.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. The orange-grapefruit flow is over. A very light flow is now on from mesquite and rattan. Shipment of package bees are increasing steadily. Very little new crop citrus honey has been extracted due to the shortage of labor and necessity for using that available to ship packages. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted- Citrus, in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 16 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southwest Texas. During this period huajillo, catsclaw, blue bonnet, and various other ground flowers were producing both nectar and pollen. Cool weather toward the end of the period interfered with the flow and in some sections bees have been able to gather only sufficient honey to maintain themselves. Honey plants are in unusually good condition and most colonies are strong, although a good early flow will be needed to prevent starvation in some sections.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley bees have considerable brood but are running short of stores. Hard, cold winds have prevented them from working much of the time. Plants are in good condition and all flowers seem to be producing considerable nectar so that flows should be good if weather permits. In the middle Rio Grande Valley a late freeze has damaged some late fruit bloom.

Oklahoma. Bees are building up rapidly and will soon reach swarming strength. Honey plants are in good condition, although a late freeze injured many flowering plants and some fruit. The next month or six weeks will be a critical period in this section since few nectar-bearing plants will be blooming.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 26-April 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Cellar-wintered bees were moved out of doors around the middle of March. Reports on winter losses vary considerably, running from practically nothing to between 10 and 15 percent with some cellar-wintered bees suffering abnormally heavy losses for this type of wintering as a result of damp cellars. During the latter part of March bees obtained some pollen from elm, maple, and willow. Around April 1 the weather turned colder and to the end of this period was unsatisfactory for bees to work. Sweetclover is beginning to show new growth and stands look quite favorable. In some sections Dutch white clover seems to be more plentiful than during recent years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Sweetclover, in single 60s 15¢.

South Dakota. In eastern South Dakota the weather was mild during this period with early flowers blooming and trees beginning to bud.

Iowa. A fairly heavy snow fell over much of Iowa on April 3, with temperatures falling to the low 20s. Temperatures moderated very rapidly, however, and the weather has been ideal since that date. The spring is somewhat earlier than usual in this section and bees have been able to gather large amounts of pollen and have built up rapidly. Due to the strong populations of many colonies, food stores are becoming light and some heavy feeding may be necessary. Dandelion is just beginning to bloom at the end of the period and with favorable weather bees may be able to gather sufficient honey to carry them through to the main flows. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in single 60s and bulk to consumers 15¢, in 10-lb. glass jars 18 1/3¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 19 1/3¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. A late freeze cut back early blossoms somewhat, but they recovered rapidly and are again producing pollen and nectar. Bees came through the winter in fair shape with a 5-10 percent loss and some weak colonies over most of the State. In western Nebraska moisture conditions are not very favorable at this time. There is little or no subsoil moisture and it is now considered too late in the season for any prospects for more than top soil moisture. Bees are building up rapidly. Some beekeepers are feeding quite heavily since consumption of stores was very heavy as a result of the very mild winter.

Kansas. Bees have wintered well in Kansas. Over the central and eastern portions of the State moisture is plentiful and stands of white Dutch clover are good, but there is very little sweetclover in most sections. At the end of the period dandelion, peaches, plums, and cherries were in bloom in the vicinity of Topeka. Bees have gathered considerable pollen and built up rapidly about two or three weeks ahead of last year.

Missouri. Most of this period has been mild but with considerable wind. Around April 5 temperatures dropped below freezing but apparently did not great damage to either bees or fruit. At the end of the period apples were in full bloom, about a month earlier than last season. Bees have worked apple blossoms and other early flowers intensively and have built up rapidly. Prospects for a good honey flow are now very favorable. Honey supplies are light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Sweetclover, in 5-lb. glass jars 18¢, Goldenrod in 5-lb. glass jars 15¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period March 27-April 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula bees were removed from cellars during late March and were in very good condition with little or no loss. Considerable feeding, however, has been necessary in this section. This is the first year on record when any bees were removed from cellars on the upper peninsula during March. On the lower peninsula the spring season is running from three to four weeks ahead of schedule. Cherries and peaches began blooming in southern Michigan during the first few days in April and by the middle of the month fruit was generally in full bloom. The weather turned cooler around April 13, with frost in some sections. Bees have built up rapidly and many colonies will be well advanced before the main summer flows begin. Soil moisture is somewhat deficient and while plants are now in good condition it is expected that they will suffer this summer unless heavy rains occur during the next few weeks. Winter losses were generally very light.

Wisconsin. Temperatures have been mostly far above normal, reaching into the low 70s during early April. The season is at least two or three weeks advanced and bees have built up very rapidly. A combination snow, rain and sleet storm added considerable moisture to the central and northern portions of the State but parts of southern Wisconsin are still rather dry. Winter losses of bees have in most cases been the lightest in many years, although in a few cases losses have run as high as 10 percent. Many colonies are running short of stores and despite the fact that dandelion is now blooming it is expected that considerable feeding will be necessary to carry bees through to the main honey flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover, in case to ton lots 11½¢ with cans returned.

Minnesota. Temperatures were above normal during this period except for three days during early April during which time a heavy snow covered most of the State. The snow melted rapidly with most of the moisture going into the ground. Broodrearing has been heavy and most colonies are now consuming stores at a very heavy rate, with some beekeepers already feeding heavily and others expecting to in order to maintain bees until the early summer flows come on. Winter losses have been unusually light, running not more than 20 percent in any case and with many beekeepers reporting little or no loss. With the heavy honey flows still several weeks away there is still some possibility of starvation or dwindling if bees are not closely watched. Plants look unusually thrifty with clovers generally appearing the best in a number of years.

Ohio. The season is unusually early in Ohio. At the end of this period the fruit bloom was largely over in southern Ohio and fruit was in full bloom in the northern part of the State. Dandelion was blooming heavily over practically the entire State, and in southern Ohio a very few early white clover blossoms were noted. Colony condition is extremely variable with losses in some sections running as high as 25 percent and in rare cases considerably higher, while in other cases losses have averaged less than 5 percent. Due to the long severe winter and deep snow in Ohio, proper packing of bees and retention of adequate winter stores last fall paid big dividends. Colonies are in very good condition except for those which came through the winter greatly weakened. Some of these weak colonies will not build up in time for the main honey flow unless package bees are added. Over most of the State moisture conditions are favorable, although in parts of northern Ohio it is still very dry with deficient sub-soil moisture. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 11¢; section comb mixed Fall Flowers \$6.00 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Indiana and Illinois. At the end of this period dandelions were in bloom, and fruit was in full bloom over most of these two States. Broodrearing has been heavy and some drones are already emerging. Bees that had plenty of stores have wintered well and with average early spring flows, or careful feeding to prevent starvation, should be very strong by the time the main summer flows come on. Clover plants look unusually thrifty. Present indications point to an early clover flow. The season on all fruit and plants is about a month earlier than last year and at least three weeks earlier than normal. No great increase is expected over most of this section due to the inability of beekeepers to obtain materials. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Light Aster in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; dark capping honey in bulk 12¢.

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NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 28-April 13)

New York. The season over most of New York is about a month earlier than normal. Except in the extreme northeastern portion of the State cherries, pears, and peaches were in bloom at the end of the period and other fruit was budding heavily. The weather has been very favorable for bees and most colonies have gathered considerable pollen and some nectar. Broodrearing has been heavy and colonies which came through the winter are in very strong condition. Winter losses were much lighter than had been expected, with average winter losses running between 5 and 10 percent dead colonies with an additional 15 or 20 percent weak colonies. Considering the long severe winter and deep snows this is not an unusually heavy loss. Clover stands are generally good and plants are in fine condition. There is, however, still a possibility of damage from frost occurring to fruit and early plants. Very few sales were reported during this period and those mostly in small lots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. glass jars 15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, few high as 13½¢, in 5-lb. pails 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. In northern Vermont the season is about two weeks ahead of normal. Bees are now gathering pollen and a little honey from elm and maple. Wintering to date has been good, with very light losses. Clovers are in excellent condition and present prospects for the early flow look favorable.

Connecticut. Unusually warm weather in late March and early April caused a rapid increase in broodrearing. Most colonies have sufficient honey to carry them for some time so they should build up fairly early this year. Very large amounts of pollen and a fair quantity of nectar have been gathered from maple, elm, and various deciduous trees.

New Jersey. Fruit and dandelion were in full bloom at the end of this period. Colonies which came through the winter in good condition were building up very rapidly, but there was a very large percentage of weakened colonies that will not be in strong condition for the early nectar flows. Honey plants are in excellent condition. The weather during this period has permitted bees to fly a large portion of each day. Pollen supplies have been very abundant.

Pennsylvania. The unseasonably warm weather which has prevailed since the middle of March has brought both bees and vegetation on about a month earlier than normal. A deep blanket of snow which covered the mountain areas during the winter prevented deep freezing so that honey plants are in excellent condition. Bees have wintered very well and are building up rapidly. At the middle of April apple trees were in full bloom and most other early deciduous fruits had passed their blooming period. Any severely cold weather could cause considerable damage to both fruit and clover.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period March 28-April 13)

Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In the vicinity of Washington, D.C. and in southeastern Virginia bees have built up very rapidly and have gained considerable pollen and some nectar from mustard, dandelion, and various early flowers. Tulip-poplar is expected to begin blooming in this vicinity around April 25. In the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia heavy frosts on April 6 and 7 severely damaged fruit bloom and may have caused some injury to sourwood. No major flows are now expected in this area until clover comes on.

North Carolina. Bees have wintered well but most colonies are not strong enough for the present honey flow as the season is nearly a month earlier than normal. Crimson clover and poplar are in bloom. In the mountains cool weather has prevented much activity on the part of bees and in some sections frost on April 7 caused considerable damage to fruits and some to nectar-producing forest trees. Much of the State is unseasonably dry and considerable rain will be needed to put honey plants in good condition.

South Carolina. Most of this period was ideal for bee activity. Light frost caused a little damage to poplar but has not seriously affected the honey flow. All plants are considerably ahead of normal and a good honey crop is in prospect in the southern part of the State.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period March 28-April 13)

Kentucky. Flowers have bloomed profusely during this period in north central Kentucky, but cool, rainy, windy weather during much of the time prevented bees from taking full advantage of the nectar flow. A freeze in this section on April 4 caused considerable damage to fruit.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period March 28-April 13)

Georgia. All flowers are at least two or three weeks earlier than normal in south Georgia. A very good ti-ti flow has finished and ti-ti honey is now being extracted to provide additional room for bees. Poplar and blackberry are now producing quite well and gallberry is coming into bloom. Swarming has been rather serious among package bee shippers and many swarms have been lost due to shortage of labor. Northern beekeepers are requesting shipment of bees earlier than usual in line with the early spring over much of the north.

Florida. Practically all of Florida has been unusually dry. The orange flow was cut short and production is estimated to be considerably below normal. In central Florida gallberry is beginning to show bloom, but has produced little to date. In south Florida palmetto is blooming and bees are storing considerable honey. However, some sections are so dry that palmetto dries up very rapidly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Citrus in single 60s few sales 15¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in drums 10-12¢; in 5-lb. pails 15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 18¢. A cold spell on April 6 and 7 in north Florida came just as tupelo started blooming. This may greatly reduce the tupelo honey crop.

Mississippi. Colonies are generally strong with very light winter losses. Continued rain and cold weather may cause some starvation unless bees are fed promptly.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana this period was generally unfavorable for bee activity because of showers and cool, windy weather. Scale colonies have lost a little weight. Colonies are generally in good condition with plenty of brood and bees. Queen-mating nuclei have required considerable feeding and mating has decreased considerably because of unfavorable weather. The shipping season is active with production at about 60 percent of capacity for package bees and a little more for queens. Lack of skilled help to package and ship the bees is the principal contributing factor. In fact most shippers have more bees than they can handle. This condition was anticipated, however, and shipping schedules are being maintained. In northern Louisiana some nectar was being gathered but not enough to provide a surplus. Broodrearing is heavy and all colonies are in fine condition for the main flow. Along the river bottoms high water has destroyed a few yards. Most of the equipment was salvaged but bees were almost a total loss.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily O.P.A. ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Few broker-receivers' sales to retailers - Holdovers: IOWA, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 600 lbs. Mich., 1800 lbs. N.Y.; no rail receipts reported.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to bakers and other large users - 60-lb. tins: MICHIGAN, White Clover few 15¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢. MEXICO, 55-lb. tins Wild Flowers Dark Amber 14¢. ILLINOIS, cases 1-doz., 2-lb. jars White Clover \$5.55.

BEESWAX: Nothing offered.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted, approximately 40,000 lbs. Colo.; beeswax 800 lbs.

Colo. Demand moderate, prices steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, cases, glass, 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers paying f.o.b. Denver for Domestic crude 41½¢.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 3200 lbs. Mich.; imported 8300 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to retailers - Light Amber, per case: MICHIGAN, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75. Imported, Blended and bottled Detroit: sales by bottlers to wholesalers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to jobbers and wholesalers - TEXAS, ARIZONA and CALIFORNIA, Sage and Alfalfa Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15¢ per lb.; cases 6, 5-lb. glass \$5.34; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25. Locally Blended: MEXICO, Mixed Flower and local Mixed Flowers Amber 60-lb. tins 14¢ per lb.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 160, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers- 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers- 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat, 319 bbls. Origin not specified; by truck 30,000 lbs. N.Y. Domestic supplies light, principally New York Buckwheat; imported moderate, Demand fair, market rather dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. Warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢. Some sales darker grades being discounted 1/2¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Origin not specified 129 tons, 13 bags. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail 9,476 lbs. Ohio, destination chain stores. No other receipts. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: since March 14, by rail and truck extracted 4,280 lbs. Mich., 5,760 lbs. Ohio. Demand rather good, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: 35, 60-lb. cans Sweetclover and Alfalfa from Eastern Oregon. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Sales to retailers and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Blends case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60-lb. cans 15-17¢. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.40-6.43; 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.50-12.85; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-5.85. MEXICO, Mixed Flowers, bulk case of 2, 60-lb. cans \$11.00.

BEESWAX: Nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins 14½¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: There were no receipts of either honey or beeswax by bay area bottlers during the past 2 weeks.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the following prices- 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$12.00-12.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.25-6.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25-6.47; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.50.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 9

SUMMARY

Except in the Southeast and portions of the Southwest most of April was rather cool and wet. This was in sharp contrast to March which over the eastern part of the country was unusually warm. The warm March caused unusually early and heavy broodrearing. For the country as a whole colonies are now fairly strong but as a result of the cool April heavy feeding has been necessary in most northern States. With the main fruit and dandelion bloom now over feeding will likely have to be continued until the clover flows begin. In southern California the citrus flow is later than normal and bees gained little honey during this period. A fairly good ti-ti and gallberry flow was on in the Southeast. Over portions of Louisiana and southeastern Texas colonies were able to make a living and in some cases gain a little surplus. For the country as a whole moisture conditions are very favorable and plant prospects are good. Some fruit bloom was damaged in the midwestern and Lake States by mid April frosts. In Pennsylvania and New York early clover and alfalfa may have suffered some damage.

Package shipments from the Southeast have continued in most cases close to scheduled dates for delivery. Some northern beekeepers who took unusually early delivery have had to feed heavily and some experienced difficulty in some sections in hiving packages. Labor shortages continue to seriously interfere with capacity shipments of package bees and queens.

Little honey is available for sale at this time. Some citrus and ti-ti honey has been extracted in Florida; some citrus honey in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and prune honey in California. Old crop honey is practically out of beekeepers' hands although reports indicate that some buckwheat and dark golden-rod honey is still available in New York. Sales of light honey were all reported at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers in case lots or larger. Some dark honey is selling around 11-11½¢ per lb. f.o.b. both in the Southeast and on New York Buckwheat honey. Some Buckwheat honey has been reported sold as low as 9¢. Offerings of beeswax continue very light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 7-23)

Southern California. The season in southern California continues to run considerably later than normal. Weather during this period was generally cool, with considerable wind and some fog. Toward the end of the period, however, warmer weather prevailed and bees were able to obtain some nectar from the citrus, which is just beginning to produce, and from various ground flowers. Most colonies are in very strong condition, but until the end of this period many were being fed. Many others were gathering only sufficient pollen and nectar for current needs. The orange bloom is rather light and at the end of the period was yielding little nectar due to the cold weather. Most ground plants appear favorable, but considerable additional rain will be needed to produce a full honey crop since in many sections the soil is becoming dry. Due to the lateness of the citrus flow many colonies are being moved to other sections. In San Diego County a combination of rain, hail, sleet, and snow occurred on April 8 and 9. Moisture conditions in that section are generally favorable and plants are abundant. During this period mangalara, ocotillo, filaree, and wild alfalfa bloomed in the desert regions and crowsfoot, romero, and phacelia bloomed profusely on areas burned over by brush fires last summer

and fall. No sales of new crop honey have yet been reported and practically none of last season's crop remains in beekeepers' hands. No sales were reported. Some honey from Mexico is still being offered in the Los Angeles market. Demand for beeswax continues good at the ceiling of $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ cash and $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Generally clear weather prevailed over northern and central California during this period, with temperatures averaging slightly above normal. Strong north winds, especially in the valleys of northern California, have dried out the soil over large areas and in some sections honey plants have suffered. Bees have built up a little later than normally but at present most colonies have fairly strong populations. Until the middle of April considerable feeding was necessary. Since that time bees in practically all sections at least made a living and in some cases stored a little surplus. Some bees have been moved from the valleys to the mountain fruit sections. Demand for honey continues good. Some bottlers are almost out of supplies. Some early honey has been extracted but most sales reported were relatively small lots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted in case to ton lots, northern California Light Amber Mixed Flowers 11ϕ ; central California Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12ϕ per lb. and Light Amber Prune honey 11ϕ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 7-23)

West of Cascades. In the Rogue River Valley temperatures moderated during this period so that bees could work quite actively on the fruit bloom and build up rapidly. In the Willamette Valley and in western Washington cool weather with some rain during much of this period held back broodrearing and caused a slow buildup. However, maples, manzanita, and most deciduous fruit bloomed during this period and most colonies were able to develop sufficient stores so that feeding is no longer necessary. Plants are generally in good condition, with ample moisture. No old crop honey was reported on hand, but some bottlers have been contracting new crop honey at the ceiling in effect at time of delivery.

East of Cascades. Weather was variable with many cool days, but many others sufficiently warm for bees to work actively. Cherries, prunes, and early apples were in full bloom. Most colonies have made up for much of the loss in weight during late March and early April. Dandelion and mustard are quite plentiful on waste lands and, given good rains, mustard should help supply spring stores. In northeastern Oregon dandelion has produced some nectar which is rather unusual for that section. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15ϕ , in 5-lb. pails 19ϕ .

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period April 9-24)

Over the entire Intermountain Region cool weather prevailed during the first half of April with some snow in Colorado and Wyoming. During the last week of this period, however, temperatures moderated in most sections. Most beekeepers completed unpacking and were fairly well caught up with spring feeding operations. For the area as a whole winter losses were lighter than normal. Colonies are building up fairly well, but due to the late season considerable feeding has been necessary. In most sections fruit bloom is from one to two weeks late. Moisture conditions are generally favorable except in portions of eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Some snow fell during this period on both the eastern and western slopes. Present indications point to plentiful supplies of irrigation water for next summer. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands and only an occasional small lot sale was reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover-Alfalfa, in case to ton lots 12ϕ , in single 60s to consumers mostly 15ϕ , few 16ϕ , in 5-lb. pails and glass jars $18-19\phi$, few low as 16ϕ , in 1-lb. jars 21ϕ .

Colorado. Early April was unseasonably cold, with considerable snow and a little rain. This retarded broodrearing so that most colonies have built up rather slowly. Absence of pollen during the early part of the period contributed to this but with more pollen available at the end of the period as temperatures moderated broodrearing became more active. Dandelions were just beginning to bloom at the end of the period. Present prospects now point to plentiful supplies of irrigation water for next summer, especially on the Western Slope.

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Plants are now in good condition, but in eastern Colorado sweetclover seems to be less plentiful than last year. Winter losses for the State as a whole were considerably lighter than normal.

Wyoming. In the Lander Valley most bees were unpacked and out of the cellars at the end of the period. Winter losses were rather light, but about half of the colonies required heavy feeding as a result of the large colony populations. This section had about three feet of snow during this period so that moisture conditions should be unusually favorable. At the end of this period it was still impossible to get around except on main traveled roads.

Montana. Bees were being unpacked in most sections at the end of this period. Most colonies wintered well with relatively light winter losses and plenty of stores to carry them through to the spring flows. A few colonies were light in stores and some feeding has been necessary. This, however, has not been as heavy as normal. In most sections of the State considerable additional spring rain is needed to start plants. Moisture conditions are very spotted. In some places it is too dry to plow, in other sections only a short distance away it is too wet. In the Gallatin Valley moisture conditions are fairly favorable. In some of the irrigated sections over crowding of bees is becoming quite a serious factor.

Idaho. Most bees were unpacked during this period in the Snake River Valley and are in fairly good condition. However, many were light in stores and considerable feeding was necessary. At the end of the period some natural pollen was coming in from elm and box elder. The season in this section is running a little later than normal. Dandelions had not yet begun to bloom at the end of the period. Winter losses in Idaho were light.

Utah. The early part of this period was cool retarding fruit bloom and bee activity. Around the middle of the month the weather turned warmer and at the end of the period apricots and other early deciduous fruit were in bloom. Most bees which have been recently unpacked seem to have wintered well and are now up to normal strength but are rather low in brood for this season. In some sections winter losses have run as high as 15 percent, although the average for the State as a whole is considerably below this. Some winter losses have been due to starvation, while others were due to poisoning.

Nevada. The first half of April was too cold for satisfactory plant bloom. During the last week of this period, however, early fruit and shrubs started blooming and with continued fair weather bees should be able to make a living. Most colonies are in fair condition and are building up quite rapidly. Considerable feeding has been necessary.

ARIZONA: (Period April 9-24)

In the Salt River Valley the orange flow has been the best in a good many years. Some colonies in good locations have gained as high as 12 pounds per day with a total gain of around 50 pounds to April 20 with the flow still fairly heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mesquite in single 60s 13¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 10-26)

Northeast Texas. Most of this period was rainy. Clovers are in unusually fine condition. Most colonies are in fair condition, but heavy feeding has been necessary in most cases and considerable fair weather will be necessary in order for bees to replenish their stores.

East Texas. The first week of this period was favorable and bees stored some honey from rattan and huckleberry. During the second week rainy weather during most of the time prevented bees from working. Most colonies are strong and packages and queens are being shipped on schedule.

Southeast Texas. Huajillo and mesquite produced very well during the last week in March and first week in April. The flow was then cut short by rain, high winds, and some frost. Since that time bees have stored little or no honey. Best apiaries secured an average of 20-25 pounds, while others stored scarcely any surplus. Colonies used for package bee production reached the peak of strength early in March and since the first shaking of bees for packages have regained strength very slowly. For this reason some shippers are lagging behind with shipments. A little early honey has been extracted but is mostly moving through local outlets. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Huajillo-Mesquite in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Good rains on April 19 and 20 replenished soil moisture and helped many crops which were badly in need of moisture. Little irrigation water was available at that time due to the low level of the Rio Grande River. Package and queen shipments are becoming heavy, but labor shortages are handicapping practically all beekeepers. Cotton will begin blooming around May 5-10 and should produce a little new nectar if poisoning does not injure the field forces. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb, extracted Citrus in case lots to carlots 12¢.

Southwest Texas. In the vicinity of San Antonio prospects for a good huajillo and catsclaw flow were blasted by two slight freezes during early April which killed much of the bloom. A crop in this section will depend on a good summer flow, which in this section is always uncertain. Further west an excess of rain has prevented bees from gathering much nectar and in some sections reduced colonies to a starvation basis. On the other hand, honey plants, especially horsemint and clover, are in unusually good condition so that with favorable conditions a good crop may yet be obtained. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Light Amber Mixed Wild Flowers in single 60s 15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢.

New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande Valley the weather turned cold around mid-April, setting vegetation back. At the end of the period the weather was warmer and bees were building up rapidly with some desert flowers blooming.

Arkansas. In southern Arkansas the holly and rattan flows are about ten to twelve days early. This flow has been heavy and of good quality. Swarming has been fairly serious in this section.

PLAINS AREA: (Period April 10-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Most of this period was cold and backward with little chance for bees to gather pollen or nectar. Dandelions began to bloom at the end of the period, especially in warm protected locations. Some colonies have suffered from lack of feed during this period because beekeepers could not safely open hives. The percentage of colonies which came through the winter is higher than usual but if unseasonable weather continues many of these colonies will require heavy feeding. Some concern is being expressed over the amount of available sweetclover pasturage this season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb, extracted Clover-Alfalfa in small pails 19¢.

South Dakota. On April 16 and 17 a fairly heavy snow fell over eastern South Dakota. At the end of the period temperatures were moderating and the snow was rapidly disappearing.

Iowa. Most of this period was cold and rainy so that bees could obtain very little pollen or nectar. Frosts during the early part of April destroyed much of the fruit bloom. Broodrearing has been fairly heavy and colonies have built up despite the chilly weather. However, heavy feeding has been necessary. Winter losses now appear to be between 5 and 10 percent, mostly from starvation. Honey plants are generally in good condition with plentiful moisture.

Kansas and Nebraska. Most of this period was cold and disagreeable and while fruit trees and dandelion bloomed bees were able to gain very little nectar. Colonies built up very rapidly during March, but as a result of the cold weather during April most colonies now are no stronger than they were at that time. Considerable sugar feeding has been necessary and despite this a few colonies actually starved. Some frosts damaged bloom in some sections. Moisture and plant conditions are generally favorable. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Sweetclover in single 60s 15¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 12-27)

Michigan. Most of April was cool although temperatures the latter part of the month averaged slightly above normal. Fruit bloomed during this period from 10 to 25 days ahead of normal. Frosts around April 21 caused some damage to fruit, the full extent of which has not yet been determined. On the northern part of the lower peninsula frosts and freezes killed or damaged some alfalfa, sweetclover, and white Dutch clover. On the lower peninsula most colonies are in very good condition with lighter than average winter losses. However, due to the fact that little honey was gathered during the early flows heavy feeding has been necessary. On the upper peninsula bees were able to fly only a few hours during April, due to cold weather with high winds. Heavy feeding has been necessary and will have to continue to bring the colonies through to the main flow in June.

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Wisconsin. Cool, rainy weather during much of this period has put plants in good condition but has prevented bees from storing any honey or gathering much pollen. While lack of pollen has retarded broodrearing, most colonies appear to be in fairly strong condition although heavy feeding will be necessary if weather does not turn favorable during the remainder of the dandelion flow. Clover plants are in unusually good condition, but in some sections stands are rather sparse as a result of the dry weather last summer. In some yards some losses from nosema have been reported.

Minnesota. Practically the entire month of April was cold and rainy with considerable frost and some freezing weather. Heavy feeding was necessary and broodrearing was limited. Package bees which arrived during this period were hived with considerable difficulty. Losses among package bees will apparently run fairly high. Except for some damage from frost most honey plants are in fairly good condition, with satisfactory moisture conditions. Indications are that sweetclover may be rather scarce in many areas. In this section white clover has not always been dependable as a sure source of a honey crop. Winter losses, while lighter than during the previous two years, now appear to be somewhat heavier than they were a month ago. Very little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. A few sales of small pails direct to consumers were reported at 20-21¢ per lb.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Over most of this area bees are above normal strength for this time of the year. However, cool, windy weather during much of April has prevented them from gaining much from the dandelion and fruit bloom. Considerable feeding will be necessary to carry most colonies through to the main clover flow. In some sections there is danger that many colonies will be past their peak strength before the clover season begins. Clover plants are in unusually good condition with good stands in most sections. Cool, frosty nights during the latter part of the period caused some damage to early fruit and fruit bloom, especially in the northern portion of the States. Practically no honey remains in the hands of beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Indiana, Light Aster in small pails to consumers 22¢; Illinois dark capping in bulk 12¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 13-28)

New York. The weather during this period was unfavorable for bees in practically all sections of New York. Colonies had built up fairly well during late March and early April, but weather during the last half of April prevented them from taking advantage of the dandelion and fruit bloom flows. Heavy feeding has been necessary in all sections of the State and it looks like feeding will have to continue until the beginning of the main clover flow. Reports vary as to winter losses. In some sections losses were fairly heavy and as a result of spring dwindling are now heavier than indicated a month ago. On the other hand, in some sections losses have been relatively light and colonies are now fairly strong. As a result of the extremely heavy snows of last winter moisture conditions are unusually favorable and in general plants are thrifty. Demand for light honey continues very good and while demand for buckwheat and other dark honey has been fair there are apparently still some fairly good sized lots of dark honey available for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 15-19¢, mostly 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 11½-12¢, with a few small lot sales higher, and some reported as low as 9¢, in single 60s 14-15¢, in small pails 16½-18¢; Goldenrod in single 60s 14½-15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. Bees built up rapidly during this period, but wet weather has caused a shortage of stores in many colonies. Fruit trees have been exposed to several hard freezes and considerable damage has been reported. Clovers look good.

Connecticut. The season is running from three to four weeks ahead of normal in Connecticut, but cool, windy weather during this period prevented bees from getting much nectar. Many colonies are close to swarming strength, but heavy feeding may be necessary unless considerable nectar is soon available. Blueberry and huckleberry bloom is abundant and if good weather prevails during early May should provide considerable honey. Total winter losses for the State as a whole are estimated at around 10-15 percent.

Pennsylvania. The very early warm weather in March caused heavy brood-rearing with the result that some colonies are now a full month ahead of schedule. Colony populations are generally very strong. Cold weather with considerable frost and days mostly too cold for bee flight have been hard on both bees and vegetation. Many colonies have used all old stores and are on the verge of starvation and will require sugar feeding unless warmer weather comes in the very near future. In central Pennsylvania nosema has caused some trouble. Some of the fruit bloom was killed or seriously damaged by April frosts.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 13-28)

Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In this area bees had little or no opportunity to work until around April 26. Locust and tulip trees bloomed in the vicinity of Washington around the middle of April. In the higher elevations of western Maryland and Virginia they were just beginning to bloom at the end of the month. In the vicinity of Lynchburg and also in the Shenandoah Valley heavy frosts around the middle of the month set back both plants and bees. Poplar bloom in the mountains was seriously injured and in many instances killed. Most colonies are fairly strong, but as a result of the cool April weather considerable feeding will be necessary in all sections. Clover plants are in very good condition and moisture conditions are greatly improved.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period April 13-28)

Kentucky. The weather was cool, rainy, windy, and generally unfit for bee flight. Many colonies in north-central Kentucky are near starvation and heavy feeding will be necessary.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 13-28)

Georgia. Gallberry and holly are in full bloom in south Georgia, but frequent rains have washed out some of the nectar. This is the earliest gallberry bloom in a good many years - fully two weeks ahead of average. Given favorable weather for the balance of the blooming season indications are that an average gallberry crop may be obtained. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Amber Mixed Flowers 11½¢.

Florida. Most of central and southern Florida is still rather dry. However, rains and showers during this period greatly improved moisture conditions in many sections. Over portions of north Florida the tupelo crop is now over with one of the best yields in recent years. However, in portions of northwestern Florida both the tupelo and gallberry crops will be short, due to cool, rainy weather during the blooming season. Packages and queens are moving out rapidly, in most cases close to schedule. Some fairly large lots of honey were reported sold during this period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Ti-ti in case to ton lots and in barrels 11-12¢, mostly 12¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 15¢, net for honey above cost of container and packing.

Alabama. In southern Alabama most colonies are in good condition with present prospects very good for a gallberry crop. Ample rains without any surplus of moisture have put plants in very good condition.

Mississippi. Along the Gulf Coast gallberry is in full bloom, about two weeks earlier than normal. Most colonies are very strong. Present weather is very favorable for black gum and ti-ti, and with continued favorable weather a fairly good crop should be gathered.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana weather was very changeable during this period with considerable cold, cloudy, rainy weather. There was little or no flow during this period and some colonies lost weight. Queen nuclei has to be fed heavily. Blue vervain and white clover are in good condition, but weather conditions have prevented much secretion of nectar. Package bee production has been good but capacity shipments have been impossible among many shippers as a result of the shortage of skilled help. In northern Louisiana cool, rainy weather has hampered bee activity. A heavy flow during early April provided some surplus. Some of this honey was extracted, but provided a very poor quality honey which was thin and dark colored. Winter losses in this section were negligible and swarming has been exceedingly light. A few sales of Mixed Flower honey in case to ton lots were reported at 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

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SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (CONTINUED)

South Carolina. Weather was generally favorable for bees during this period, although nights have been rather cool. Tulip-poplar has about finished blooming and has yielded well. Wild blackberry and hairy vetch are both still in bloom and have added considerable to the total crop. The persimmon flow is about to begin. In the central part of the State gallberry is now yielding.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market about steady. Few broker-receivers' sales to retailers - holdovers: IOWA, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, origin not specified 2 cars; 1.c.1. 1750 lbs. Wash.; no truck receipts reported.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to bakers and other users - ILLINOIS, cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover \$5.55.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Some dealers paying for country run stock 46¢ delivered Chicago, and some 41½-43½¢ f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No honey receipts; beeswax approximately 1000 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, cases, glass, 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling. Dealers paying f.o.b. Denver for Domestic crude 41½¢.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 1380 lbs. Mich. 12,480 lbs. N.Y., 4800 lbs. Iowa; 2400 lbs. Fla., 8000 lbs. imported. Supplies rather light. Demand rather good, market steady at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, NEW YORK and IOWA, Light Amber per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77. NEW YORK, Buckwheat in 60s per lb. 14½¢, few 15¢. Imported, Blended dark in 60s per lb. 14½¢.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: 1 car Texas (Arizona honey reshipped); 1 car origin not specified. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and manufacturers - ARIZONA, Amber Alfalfa and Sage, cases, glass, 24, 1-lb. \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. \$5.34; 60-lb. tins 15¢. Imported, White honey flavor unknown cases 24, 1-lb. \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. \$4.96; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 190, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover; 100, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber; 150 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good for 2-lb. jars, fair for other packs, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 64,200 lbs. Calif.; 1140 lbs. Fla.; 128,540 lbs. Imports; boat origin not specified, 319 bbls.; by truck 20,000 lbs. N.Y. Domestic supply light, mostly New York Buckwheat. Imported supplies moderate, demand fair, market steady. Demand principally for light grades.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons of 6, 5-lb. jars and 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.30. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢, some sales darker grades being discounted 1/2¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Imported 307 tons. Supplies light, demand good, market strong. Crude sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 1920 lbs. N.J. destination chain stores. No other receipts. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1440 lbs. Mich., 3816 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: extracted 95 cases Sweetclover-Alfalfa from Oregon. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other large buyers:

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 16, 5-lb. jars \$17.12; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43; Blended Honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60-lb. cans 15-17¢ per lb.

IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.40-6.43; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.50-12.85; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Most of stock on hand moved out on Government orders during February and March, very little now being offered but manufacturers paying ceiling prices when available.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 14½¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern California - 17 cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California 11½ cases Light Amber Wild Flowers and 7½ cases Light Amber Prune. No receipts of beeswax were reported.

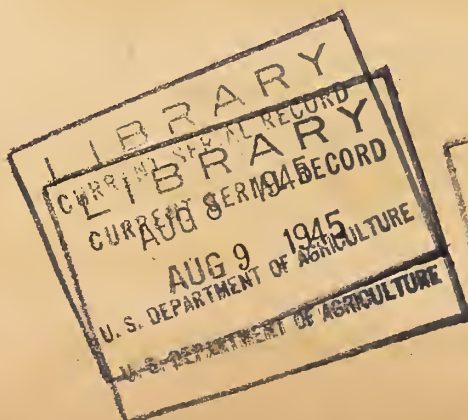
EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the following prices - 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: No receipts reported. Supplies light. Demand considerably improved account high point value of butter and decreasing supply of peanut butter and jams, market firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers, in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.96-6.25; 12, 42-bz. jars \$7.25. WASHINGTON, Creamed honey and honey butter 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.15-6.25; 36, 14-oz. cups \$9.25-9.60. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. \$6.12; 12, 3-lb. \$8.40-8.50; 60-lb. cans \$11.19.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 10

SUMMARY

The latter half of April and early May were cooler than normal in practically all sections of the country. In the southern group of States and also on the Pacific Coast bees were able to gain a little more than a living. Over most of the remainder of the country bees were confined to their hives by cool, wet weather during much of the period. In those sections where broodrearing was unusually heavy early in the spring colony populations were strong, but bees have depleted their reserve stores and many were on the verge of starvation. Heavy sugar feeding has been necessary over the Northeast, North Central and Plains Areas and also over large portions of the Intermountain Region. Late spring frosts which occurred over many of the Northeastern and North Central States damaged fruit bloom and may have damaged clover in certain areas. Moisture conditions in the Clover Belt are, however, good and plant conditions should be favorable at the time of the main clover flow. In most sections of the country winter losses ran below average, but in many sections spring losses have been rather heavy.

Package bees and queens continue to move from the southern States about on schedule. In some of the northern States where weather conditions were unfavorable during April, considerable difficulty was experienced in hiving packages and considerable feeding has been necessary. Labor shortages continue to be a serious factor among the larger commercial beekeepers and also among some of the smaller beekeepers. We have been advised that beekeepers wishing to employ veterans should get in touch with their local county agricultural agent for assistance and advice.

A little new crop honey has been extracted in the southern tier of States and also in California. Light grades of both old and new crop honey continue to move at the ceiling, but some dark new crop honey from the Southeast, Prune honey from California, and a small portion of the Buckwheat honey sold in the Northeast moved at 1/2¢ to 1¢ below the 12¢ ceiling in case lots to ton lots or more. Very little beeswax is available. All sales were reported at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period April 23-May 7)

Southern California. Over most of this area nights were rather cool with moderately warm days. There was considerable morning fog with some cloudiness and haziness; also considerable wind. This combination of weather conditions prevented bees from taking full advantage of the current nectar flows. The orange flow is spotted and for the section as a whole indications are that the orange honey crop will be below normal. In some sections black sage is producing relatively heavier than orange, and some surplus is being gathered from sage. Some sections of San Diego County had fairly heavy rains at the end of April and moisture conditions there are favorable. Swarming has been less serious than usual for this season. In San Diego County it is estimated that swarms hived during the period equalled the winter loss from various causes. A limited amount of early honey has been extracted, but not enough to be any factor on the market. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Orange in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax very light offerings at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Clear weather prevailed over most of Northern and Central California during this period. There was, however, considerable fog along the coast. The southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley is becoming rather dry but over most of the Sacramento and northern San Joaquin Valleys moisture conditions are fairly favorable. In southern Tulare County the orange flow is about over. Good colonies have stored an average of 35-40 pounds. In that section the orange crop is expected to be a little better than during the past two years. A little sage honey has been coming in in the mountains of Central California, but much of this area is becoming dry and unless moisture conditions improve the flow will likely be rather short. Alfalfa is beginning to bloom in the Sacramento Valley and has been blooming in the San Joaquin Valley. Many bees are being moved from the deciduous fruit districts to alfalfa with some being moved to the mountains. Offerings of honey were a little heavier during this period and consisted of some new crop honey and also a little old crop honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Central California - Amber Prune-Sage, Amber-Mixed Fruit Bloom, and Extra Light Amber Orange 12¢ per lb.; Amber Prune 11-12¢ per lb., mostly 11¢; Northern California-White Sage and Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle-Mixed Flowers 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. Sales ex-dock duty paid Bay Cities - Guatemala, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 11½¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period April 23-May 7)

During the first week of May temperatures were considerably above normal both east and west of the Cascades. After that time, however, temperatures dropped somewhat with some rain. The rain was especially beneficial in southern Oregon and eastern Oregon and Washington, where vegetation had started to dry up and irrigation was beginning. In eastern Washington the fruit bloom was over. Bees were gathering some honey from dandelion and mustard. Locust was due to begin blooming around the middle of the month. In the big commercial fruit sections spray poisoning was again a factor with beekeepers. West of the Cascades bees gained considerable honey from the fruit bloom, vine maple, Scotch broom, and various wild flowers. In some sections the heaviest production of early spring honey in a number of years was reported. In southern Oregon first cutting of alfalfa is beginning. In this section bees are working manzanita, chaparral, and wild flowers. No f.o.b. sales of honey were reported during this period.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period April 24-May 9)

The spring season is running from one to two weeks later than normal over the Intermountain Region. At the end of this period bees in most States were gaining some nectar from dandelion and fruit bloom, but were building up rather slowly in most sections. In all sections winter losses appear to be below average. In Colorado, Wyoming, and parts of Montana many colonies are weak and considerable feeding has been necessary. Plant conditions are generally favorable except in Montana and portions of Wyoming where it is becoming rather dry. Very little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers, and no sales were reported during this period. There is, however, apparently sufficient honey in the hands of bottlers to carry them through to the new crop. At least there has been no urgent demand for honey. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Most of this period was cool and unfavorable for bees. Dandelions bloomed in most sections, but bees were unable to take full advantage of this flow due to cool, cloudy weather. With most bees now unpacked winter losses appear to be light but many colonies are weak. As a result of the extremely light early flows considerable feeding will be necessary.

Wyoming. The spring has been very backward in Wyoming and is now at least two weeks later than normal, although at the end of the period temperatures moderated. Pollen was becoming available. Bees have built up slowly and considerable feeding has been necessary. Winter losses are generally heavier than earlier anticipated, although in most sections they have not been above average. Plant conditions are quite favorable. A fairly good summer flow may be expected if colonies build up sufficiently to take advantage of it.

Montana. Much of Montana is becoming unseasonably dry. Unless good rains occur during the next month prospects for a heavy summer flow do not look promising. In some sections dandelion has been blooming, but unfavorable weather has prevented bees from taking full advantage of this flow. Some feeding has been necessary. Some colonies which were not closely watched have used up their stores and starved. Where bees have been able to take advantage of the dandelion flow they have built up fairly well.

Idaho. At the end of this period dandelions were blooming, and fruit was beginning to bloom. The season is running from one to two weeks late in the Snake River Valley. Bees have all been unpacked and winter losses were very light in all sections where sufficient winter stores were left. March and April were cold and disagreeable with the result that bees started to build up very late in the season. They are, however, now building up quite rapidly and with favorable weather should be in good condition for the main clover and alfalfa flows.

Utah. Spring weather came somewhat later than usual. Fruit and dandelions were in full bloom at the end of the period. Demand for bees for pollination has been heavy, with apiaries well scattered over the district. As a whole bees seem to have wintered better than during recent years. Apparently there has been less loss from arsenic poisoning than during the last two or three seasons.

Nevada. At the end of the period weather conditions were very favorable for colony buildup. Bees were gathering considerable honey from fruit bloom, dandelion, wild apricots, wild peach, and mountain mahogany. Alfalfa and sweet-clover plants appear in unusually good condition.

ARIZONA: (Period April 24-May 9)

In southeastern Arizona small desert flowers have about finished blooming. Catsclaw and mesquite are beginning to leaf out. In this section most colonies are in excellent condition and will be ready for the main honey flow in June. No report on conditions was received from the Salt River Valley. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Catsclaw in case lots $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$, in small pails 20ϕ .

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period April 26-May 10)

Southeast Texas. In the vicinity of Bay City bees are beginning to work horsemint, but plants are rather sparse and bees are barely holding their own on horsemint ranges. Some apiaries require feeding to prevent starvation. Package shippers are rapidly catching up with orders which should have been shipped during this period. Reports indicate that more northern buyers of package bees are demanding shipment between the period April 10 and May 10. This makes it very difficult to fill all orders during that period.

Southwest Texas. The spring crop of honey was very spotted in this section. In the extreme eastern portion of the area rains have washed much of the nectar out of the blooms, and bees have made little more than a living. Horsemint, mesquite, and cotton, which are the heaviest producers in this section, have not started to bloom. Further west in the district the soil is becoming rather dry and rain is badly needed to put plants in good condition. In the vicinity of San Antonio a late freeze destroyed much of the huajillo and catsclaw flow, although some surplus honey was gathered from these sources in some sections. Some early honey has been extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Mesquite, Huajillo, and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots and 1 carlot reported at $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$. Beeswax, $41\frac{1}{2}$ - 42ϕ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

West Texas. Bees gathered considerable honey from various early spring flowers. The mesquite bloom which provides much of the early flow in this section was blasted before much honey was produced. Catsclaw is just beginning to bloom. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. Extracted, Cotton 1 carlot 12ϕ .

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley hard, dry winds have dried much of the nectar out of the blooms. Strong colonies are gaining about a pound a day from mesquite. To date there has been little swarming.

PLAINS AREA: (Period April 26-May 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Early spring pollen sources including elm, willow and cottonwood are through blooming. Fruit and dandelion are now blooming, but the weather during much of the time has been unfavorable. Little nectar is being gathered. Colonies are building up slowly.

With some beekeepers winter losses have been heavy, running as high as 25 percent. Others have had losses running below average. Some feeding has been necessary. Honey plants are in good condition, and present prospects for a crop are fairly favorable if colonies can build up in time.

South Dakota. The weather during this period was cold and windy. Winter losses were estimated to be a little heavier than average. Many yards will require feeding until about the middle of June when yellow sweetclover should begin to yield.

Iowa. This period was very unfavorable for bees, being cool, windy and during much of the time wet. Some snow fell on May 9 and in some sections temperatures were low enough to cause considerable damage to fruit and other bloom. Dandelion was in full bloom during this period, but most colonies gathered very little honey. As a result of the warm early spring weather, early broodrearing was very rapid and many colonies now have exceedingly strong populations but have consumed all their winter stores. These will require heavy feeding to carry them through to the main clover flow. Plant conditions are unusually favorable. More clover is available than during recent years. Colonies which can be carried through to this flow in good strength should gather a good honey crop. Demand for honey has been good, but very little has been available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 16-18¢, mostly 18¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21½-23¢; Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Cold, cloudy, rainy weather during most of this period permitted very little flight. Bees have been unable to build up on the dandelion flow. A wet snow covered much of the State on May 8 and 9, but melted rapidly. Many colonies which had built up earlier in the season have been unable to gather sufficient honey to maintain their strength. Heavy sugar feeding has been necessary. Package bees have built up very slowly despite heavy feeding, many will not be ready to take advantage of the clover flow. Clover plants look in unusually good condition. Considerable sweetclover has been ploughed up. In some sections bee pasture will be a serious problem this season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Sweetclover in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. The spring has been cold and wet. Bees have consumed more stores than usual. Sweetclover plants are in good condition. Prospects for a crop are favorable where bees have built up satisfactorily and have sufficient stores to carry them through to mid June.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 27-May 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula bees which were fed heavily have built up fairly well. Dandelions are just beginning to bloom in sheltered places and fruit buds were beginning to open around May 10. Heavy freezes on May 8 and 10 may have caused some damage to clover and fruit bloom. On the lower peninsula heavy frosts during the latter part of April and early May damaged considerable alfalfa and sweetclover and may have caused some damage to white Dutch and alsike. Cold weather prevailed during most of the fruit blooming season and bees were able to gather but little honey from this source. Most colonies had developed large amounts of brood in the ^{early} season and populations of colonies are now generally strong. Most will need some feed to carry them through to the main clover flow. The soil is well saturated over most of the State so that clover plants which were not severely damaged by frost should develop well. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Wisconsin. Cool, wet weather during this period prevented much field activity on the part of bees. Many colonies have reduced food reserves at a rapid rate. Most colonies have strong populations but many will require heavy feeding to carry them through. Dandelion is blooming. Bees at the end of the period were unable to take advantage of this flow. Heavy frosts and freezes during late April and early May severely damaged fruit bloom and clover in some sections. For the State as a whole, however, clover appears to be in the best condition since 1941. With proper weather conditions indications point to a good clover honey crop in most sections.

Minnesota. This period was very unfavorable for bees with considerable cold wind and some rain and snow. At the end of the period dandelions were in full bloom. Plums and cherries had been in bloom for nearly three weeks, and apples had begun blooming in southern Minnesota. Bees were confined to their hives during most of this time and even on fair days did not range far from their hives. Heavy feeding has been necessary and must be continued for some time unless more favorable weather prevails for the balance of the dandelion and fruit bloom season. Package bees which were introduced during early April have developed very slowly in most cases. Those introduced since the first of May are apparently in fairly good condition. Growth of clover has been retarded with the result that the clover blooming season may be late. Many colonies which were wintered over will likely be past their full strength before this main flow begins. Demand for honey has been good and while no current sales were reported some beekeepers report that honey is now being ordered for August or later delivery.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Very little honey was gathered during this period. Continued cool weather with frosts around May 9 to 11 have set back clover plants. The clover flow will not be any earlier than usual despite the very mild early spring which gave it an unusually good start. Most colonies have strong populations but practically all have consumed their food reserves and have had to be fed additional honey or sugar. Sugar has been difficult to obtain in this area. Ration boards have issued permits for sugar for feeding bees but large lots of sugar have been difficult to find. Plant and moisture conditions are generally favorable and with good weather in June and early July a fairly good crop can be expected. Only a few small lot sales were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; Aster in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 28-May 13)

New York. The last half of April and first half of May have been cold and wet, with very few days when bees could work at all. Snow fell over most of the northern and western portions of the State around May 9 and 10, in some sections causing some damage to trees. Dandelions were in full bloom at the end of the period. Some late fruit was still blooming, but bees were unable to gather much nectar or pollen. Most colonies are now fairly strong in bees as a result of the mild early spring which permitted early broodrearing. However, practically all colonies have used up all reserve stores, and heavy feeding has been necessary. Some colonies have already starved, and indications are that if heavy feeding is not continued until the clover flow begins additional colonies will be lost. Winter losses have likely run below average for the State as a whole, but spring losses may be heavier than usual. Clover is in very good condition with indications that it will start blooming during the last week in May. Relatively little honey remains in beekeepers' hands, but demand has recently been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Clover and Buckwheat, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails mostly 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢.

Vermont. Colonies which have been well cared for are building up well and are in strong condition. Dandelions and apples were in bloom at the end of the period, but due to cold weather and snow bees have gathered very little honey. Considerable feeding will be necessary. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢.

Connecticut. The warm weather of early April caused heavy broodrearing. Many colonies are now close to swarming strength, but practically all are on the verge of starvation. Some colonies have already starved. Very heavy feeding will be necessary unless the weather improves quickly.

New Jersey. Colonies are in good condition, but will require heavy feeding unless the weather soon improves. In southern New Jersey the early spring honey crop was a failure due to the freezing of blueberry blossoms and some other early bloom. Honey plants, particularly clover, are in very good condition.

Pennsylvania. On May 11 snow covered most of northern and central Pennsylvania. Cold weather during the last half of April and early May retarded broodrearing and injured clover and fruit bloom. Moisture conditions, however, are very favorable and plants should recover rapidly. Colonies are strong but most have consumed all reserve food stores and many beekeepers are beginning to feed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period April 28-May 13)

Maryland and West Virginia. Bees were able to gain very little during the early part of this period as a result of cool, cloudy weather with considerable rain. However, at the end of the period they were working white clover and yellow sweetclover and storing a fairly good surplus. Clover plants are in good conditions and with good working weather during late May and June a fairly good clover honey crop should be gathered. Nearly all colonies are in good condition.

Virginia. Colonies are fairly strong but have gained little honey to the end of this period. In the Tidewater section the early spring flow was very light. In the mountains bees were unable to work poplar which bloomed during the latter part of April. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina. In southeastern North Carolina gallberry is now in full bloom but weather has been too cool to produce a good crop.

South Carolina. The spring honey flow in the Piedmont area is just about over. Strong colonies have made a fair crop. Weak or average hives have scarcely more than food stores. The early spring freezes which injured many tulip-poplar trees in this area coupled with cold and rainy weather during most of April and early May have cut the crop considerably. Persimmon bloom is very light.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period April 28-May 13)

Kentucky. White clover and blackberries are in bloom in north central Kentucky, but bees were unable to fly during most of this period and many colonies are near starvation. During the last couple of days of the period bees were able to gain a little surplus.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period April 28-May 13)

Georgia. Unseasonably cool, wet weather during this period cut the gallberry flow short and it now looks like the main spring flow will produce little more than half a crop. Bees are in generally good condition. Production of package bees has been fairly heavy, but cold, rainy weather has hampered queen rearing. With the ample rainfall during recent weeks plants are in very good condition.

Florida. In south Florida the spring honey flow is largely over and produced only a fair crop. Palmetto produced little more than half of a normal crop. Mangrove is just beginning to bloom. Rains over much of Florida have relieved drought conditions to a certain extent but many areas are still very dry. Bees are in good condition for this season. Extracting is under way in most sections and new crop honey is generally selling at the ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- Extracted, Citrus in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 1 and 2-lb. glass jars 15¢ net above cost of containers and packing; Ti-ti Amber in barrels 12¢.

Louisiana. Weather conditions in southern Louisiana hindered bee activity during much of this period. However, at the end of the period colonies gained several pounds per day from white clover, vervain and wild grape. Most colonies are strong in bees. Unless general conditions improve within a short time it is expected that the honey crop this season will be the smallest in a number of years. Package-bee shippers have been able to maintain schedules fairly well, but indications point to a slump in broodrearing due to unfavorable conditions. Queens have been able to mate only one or two days a week which has resulted in delayed laying. In northern Louisiana weather was somewhat more favorable and some surplus nectar has been gathered. In the river bottoms prolonged rains and high water have destroyed some honey plants. A short crop is in prospect along the Red River.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 988 cases extracted Ohio.

COMB: No supplies on market.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand fair, market about steady. Few broker-receivers' sales to retailers - Holdovers: IOWA, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail 1 car Iowa; no truck receipts reported.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to bakers and other users - ILLINOIS, cases 12, 2-lb. glass jars White Clover \$5.55.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Some dealers paying for country run stock delivered Chicago 45-46¢, few small lots 43½¢, some dealers paying 41½-43½¢ f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: none. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, cases glass 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts approximately 800 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers paying f.o.b. Denver Domestic crude 41½¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted, by rail 1 car Fla. (30,000 lbs.); by truck 1,140 lbs. Miss., 695 lbs. Mich., 2,880 lbs. Iowa, 11,573 lbs. N.Y. Imported 12,000 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand increased for bakers honey, fair for bottled, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - All Sections, in 60s, Light Amber 15¢, Dark 14½¢ per lb. IOWA, Light Amber delivered Detroit cases 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.92. MICHIGAN, NEW YORK and MISSISSIPPI, bottled Light Amber per case 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and manufacturers - ARIZONA, Amber Alfalfa and Sage, cases, glass, 24, 1-lb. \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. \$5.34; 60-lb. tins 15¢. Imported, White honey flavor unknown cases 24, 1-lb. \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. \$4.96; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover, 250 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, imported 38,300 lbs.; by boat imported 2,485 bbls. Supplies Domestic light, imported moderate. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per pound warehoused by dealer in U.S.A.: 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢, some sales Darker grades being discounted 1/2¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: by boat imported 319 bags. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN, 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck, 4200 lbs. origin unknown, destination chain stores, 3600 lbs. N.J. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: NEW JERSEY, 60-lb. cans Lima Bean 15½¢ per lb. to distributors.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 7,440 lbs. bottled midwestern, 1200 lbs. Ohio, 3600 lbs. Iowa. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76. Sales by receivers to retailers - IOWA, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Calif via motor truck, 125 cases containing 24, 1-lb. glass and 235 cases containing 12, 5-lb. jars. Supplies light, market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43; blended honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60 lb. cans 17¢. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.27; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.59.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Prices nominally unchanged at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 14½¢ per lb. TEXAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.21.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California- 11 cans White Sage and 320 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle-Mixed Flowers; from Central California 6 cans Light Amber Prune, 268 cans Light Amber Prune-Sage, 84 cans Light Amber Mixed Fruit Bloom, 18 cans extra Light Amber Orange. Receipts by boat origin not specified 65,000 lbs. of Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Demand very good for all grades.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: California, 654 cases of 6, 5-lb. jars; Washington, 131 cases of 24, 1-lb. jars. Supplies light. Demand good, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots.

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, ALFALFA- Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.08-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.96-6.25; 12, 42-oz. jars \$7.25. WASHINGTON, Creamed honey and honey butter 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.15-6.25; 36, 14-oz. cups \$9.25-9.60. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. \$6.12; 12, 3-lb. \$8.40-8.50; 60-lb. cans \$11.19.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 11

SUMMARY.

May was a very trying month for beekeepers over a large proportion of the country. The season was abnormally cool and rainy. Over the norther section of the country from the Intermountain Region eastward to the Atlantic Seaboard. As a result of the very early spring buildup and the fact that bees could obtain little or no nectar during April and May heavy feeding has been necessary over a large portion of these areas. In some sections swarming and supersedure have been serious; in a few areas enough so that the honey crop may be somewhat curtailed. In California, Arizona, and the Pacific Northwest colonies were able to maintain themselves, and with the exception of Northern California have been able to gather some surplus honey. In the Southeast, while bees have been able to more than make their way, they have produced little surplus during this period, especially in Florida where drouth conditions prevailed. Plant conditions are favorable over practically the entire country with the exception of the extreme Southeast and portions of the Southwest. The abundance of moisture throughout this spring has put clover plants in unusually good condition and if favorable weather prevails during the clover blooming season prospects are unusually good for a good clover crop. Precipitation for the period February through April has been above normal in all States except some of the South Atlantic States, South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida. Sections of central and South Florida are suffering from the worst drouth in years, which is seriously affecting all plants. Many beekeepers have experienced difficulty in obtaining sugar to feed bees. This is especially true of larger beekeepers who find it necessary to feed sugar in ton lots. This results from an actual shortage of sugar in some areas rather than from the inability of beekeepers to obtain rationing permits.

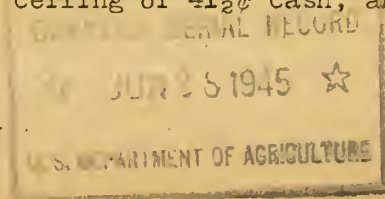
Demand for honey has improved during recent weeks and in most sections supplies are insufficient to meet the demand. This is especially true of white honey. All light honey continues to sell at ceiling prices but some dark honey is being discounted. Some imported honey continues to arrive and is generally selling at ceiling levels.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 7-23)

Southern California. Weather during the first week of this period was cool with some fog; the latter portion was generally fair and warm. In some sections wind has dried the ground. The orange flow is over with rather light production reported, ranging from 30-50 lbs. in most sections with indications that the average may be around 40 lbs. for the orange belt as a whole. Sage is in fairly good condition. At the end of the period Black Sage was producing considerable surplus. In the desert and mountain areas plant conditions are fairly good; considerable honey is being gathered from miscellaneous sources, especially black sage. Most colonies are very strong, with considerable brood. Many colonies have been moved from the orange districts to the mountains. In some sage and sage-buckwheat areas considerable overcrowding has been reported. Extracting of new crop orange honey has begun in a limited way. Offerings are limited at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, in case to ton lots. Offerings of beeswax have been very light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash, and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.



Central California. Temperatures in Central California averaged below normal during this period with considerable cloudiness and many windy days. The orange flow is about over and in most sections is considerably lighter than normal. Other plant prospects are somewhat better than last year. Sage is just beginning to yield and given favorable weather conditions prospects are fairly good for an average flow. Bees are now working Ladino clover, spikeweed, eucalyptus and various other ground flowers. In the San Joaquin Valley less cotton acreage is being planted but more permanent pasture is available. Demand for honey has been very good, with a fairly heavy movement of new crop honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., in case to ton lots, extracted Sage, Sage-Prune, Orange, Prune, Orange-Prune, Wild Radish, and Mixed Flowers 12¢.

Northern California. Continued cool weather during much of this period continued to check the early honey flow. Feeding is still necessary in some areas. Many colonies are rapidly using up their surplus stores and a few have already starved. Those colonies which have sufficient food stores or have been fed heavily are generally strong. Miscellaneous weeds and plants have furnished some honey when weather permitted but in some sections these are beginning to dry up. Scattered showers have improved plant conditions slightly in some sections. Present prospects are rather poor, especially if additional heavy rains do not occur soon. Offerings of honey have been light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb, Extra Light Amber Manzanita, and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers. Beeswax few sales 41½¢ cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 7-23)

West of Cascades. Weather was generally cool and wet during this period, retarding bee activity. On a few days temperatures went high enough to favor good bee flights. Rain has been beneficial to cane berries and strawberries, but has delayed ripening. Colonies are generally at good strength but more warm weather is needed to build up stores. Bees are now working Scotchbroom, dandelion, locust, maple, and in the Willamette Valley clover, vetch and early alfalfa.

East of Cascades. Temperatures have generally been below average, with rain over much of the area. Hives are generally in good condition with sufficient stores but swarming has been rather prevalent. Yellow sweetclover and white clover are beginning to bloom but cool weather has retarded the nectar flow. Present prospects for the flow over most of eastern Oregon and Washington are good provided warm weather prevails during the main clover and alfalfa blooming seasons.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 9-24)

The season is still running about two weeks late over this area. Cool, wet weather during much of this period prevented bees from taking full advantage of the early flows although in Utah and southern Idaho they were able to build up food stores. Most colonies which have ample stores are in fairly good condition but heavy feeding will likely be necessary in most sections to carry bees through to the main clover-alfalfa flows. Very little honey remains in this section. Demand for honey was somewhat heavier, possibly as a result of closer sugar rationing. No sales were reported during this period. Details by States follow:

Colorado. This period was unseasonably cool in most sections. Light frosts occurred in many sections and at high elevations on the Western Slope temperatures fell low enough to seriously damage many honey plants and reduce crop prospects in those areas. In the lower elevations and on the plains of eastern Colorado plant and moisture conditions are generally favorable. Most colonies are in fairly good condition but some feeding has been necessary.

Wyoming and Montana. Weather was too cool during most of this period for bees to obtain any stimulus from dandelions which bloomed rather freely. Rains fell with a little snow in some mountainous sections. Soil moisture conditions are generally below normal in Wyoming, but irrigation water reserves in the mountains are fairly good. Most colonies are in fair condition but considerable feeding has been necessary. The season is running about two weeks late.

Idaho. The season in the Snake River Valley is very late. Dandelion and fruit bloomed during the second and third weeks of May. During most of the blooming period weather was rather cool and bees were able to make little more than a living. Apparently considerably more feeding will have to be done to carry bees through to the main clover and alfalfa flows which should begin in late June.

Utah. Weather during the alfalfa and fruit blooming season was favorable. Bees were able to build up and get fairly well established. Since the middle of May, however, the weather has been wet and cool and bees have been able to work but little.

Nevada. Most of this period was rather cool with frequent showers and some high wind. Some colonies gathered considerable honey for stores from early flows of wild peach, buckbrush, and manzanita. On the other hand, many colonies have not been able to make a living and considerable sugar feeding has been necessary.

ARIZONA: (Period May 9-24)

In the Salt River Valley the mesquite flow was good. Strong colonies gained considerable surplus. Many other colonies which were not up to full strength when the mesquite flow began built up well. In the southwestern portion of the State, particularly around Yuma, the mesquite flow was disappointing. Most colonies are now being moved to the alfalfa sections for the summer crop. The citrus flow from the Salt River Valley has ended. Some citrus and mesquite honey is being sold at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeeper in case to ton lots.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Clovers and horsemint were plentiful and bloomed freely during this period but hard cold winds prevented bees from flying most of the time. Feeding has been necessary to maintain broodrearing. As a result of the cold weather plants now blooming are producing little nectar. Normally by June 1 a real surplus flow has developed from clovers and mint but much warmer weather will be needed to develop such a flow this season.

East Texas. Weather conditions were very unfavorable with many colonies close to starvation. Shortage of help has resulted in neglect of many apiaries. The package-shipping season is about over but queen shipments continue heavy. Prospects for a horsemint flow are only fair, with a scarcity of plants in many sections.

Southeast Texas. Horsemint was about the only source of nectar during this period and while plants were not plentiful they have yielded enough so that most colonies have gained in weight and condition. Showers have relieved drouth conditions to a certain extent but more rain is needed. Present prospects for a summer crop of honey are rather poor.

Central and Southwest Texas. Most of this territory needs rain badly, as plants are beginning to show the effects of drouth. Bees are now working Hubam clover and horsemint. The second mesquite bloom is due to begin within the next two or three weeks. Early mesquite produced very little honey. Catsclaw was also a near failure. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Per lb., Guajillo in carlots 12¢, Cotton in case to ton lots 12¢; Mixed Flowers, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Oklahoma. During the early part of this period many bees were close to starvation. Cool weather and high winds prevented flight and limited nectar secretion. Toward the end of the period yellow sweetclover and vetch began yielding and strong colonies were producing some surplus.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The season in the Red River Valley is backward with very cool weather during recent weeks. Heavy feeding has been necessary to prevent starvation. At the end of the period dandelions were blooming and with favorable weather the feeding situation should improve somewhat. Plant prospects are fairly favorable but many beekeepers are concerned over a shortage of sweetclover acreage. In the northern end of the Valley trees were quite bare until close to the end of the period. In this section stands are very good and moisture conditions are favorable.

Iowa. Weather during the entire month of May to the end of this period was very unsatisfactory for bee activity. Heavy feeding has been necessary in most yards and some hives were lost from starvation. Clover plants are in excellent condition. Yellow sweetclover began blooming around May 20. White Dutch clover was also in bloom at the end of the period. In some sections the best stand of white Dutch clover in many years is being reported. With favorable weather prospects are for a good clover honey crop. Very little honey remains in this section. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails or glass 17-18¢.

Nebraska. Practically this entire period was cold but at the end of the period summerlike weather prevailed and bees were able to work. Yellow sweetclover had just started to bloom but it will be several days before it will yield much nectar. Heavy feeding has been necessary and many colonies have built up very slowly. However, most colonies will be in fairly good condition for the main honey flow.

Kansas. Many colonies are short of stores and heavy feeding has been necessary as a result of the cold, wet spring. White Dutch clover looks better than it has for a good many years. On the other hand, sweetclover acreage is rather light.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula bees were unable to gather any nectar from the wild fruit which bloomed during this period. Some frosts occurred until about May 20. On the lower peninsula the fruit and dandelion bloom lasted for about a month, but the entire month of May was cold and rainy, and bees were unable to gain sufficient nectar to build up stores. Heavy feeding has been necessary in practically all colonies and must be continued until the main flow comes on around mid-June. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable, and clover plants are in good condition although in many sections of the State clover stands are rather light as a result of last summer's drouth.

Wisconsin. There was an abundance of dandelion and fruit bloom during this period. Rainy, cool weather kept bees confined so much of the time there will be no surplus from this source. Many colonies are on the verge of starvation despite heavy feeding. While plant growth has been retarded by cold weather, clover and other major honey plants appear the best in many years. With proper weather conditions, strong colonies should be able to produce a heavy crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted- Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails 16 7/8-18¢.

Minnesota. Temperatures moderated somewhat during this period and bees were in most cases about able to make a living from dandelion and fruit bloom. Most colonies are fairly strong but with the clover flow still at least three weeks away considerable feeding will be necessary in many cases. Clover stands over most of the state are fairly good. Clover will bloom a little later than usual. Hail and heavy rains over portions of southern Minnesota toward the end of the period caused minor floods, and some damage to plants.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In northern sections dandelion continues to bloom. In the southern and central portions of the area blackberries and yellow sweetclover have been in bloom for some time. Cool, wet weather has, however, prevented bees from gathering much honey. Most colonies have very heavy populations as a result of the warm period early in the spring. Swarming has been heavy and may result in a curtailed honey crop. Clover plants are in unusually good condition and present indications point to a long succession of clover bloom. If the clover blooming period should be warm and clear a heavy crop could be produced. Many beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining sugar for feeding. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Indiana Aster in 5-lb. glass jars 22¢ to consumers; Illinois White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; dark capping melter honey in single 60s 10¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 13-28)

New York. Beekeepers over all of New York are faced with two serious problems - shortage of stores and swarming. Heavy feeding has been necessary in practically all sections and more will be needed. Very little honey was obtained from dandelion and fruit bloom flows. Most colonies have very heavy populations, but many are on the verge of starvation. Clover prospects

- continued -

unusually good at this time. In some sections a little yellow sweetclover and early white clover is blooming but it will be around the middle of June before heavy bloom will appear. Demand for light honey has been heavy and supplies are light. On the other hand some buckwheat honey is being offered at prices below ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - White clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16.9-18¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢, mostly 21¢; Buckwheat and Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 11½-12¢, some low as 11¢, in single 60s 13½-15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 15-16 2/3¢.

Vermont. In northern and central Vermont practically the entire month of May was rainy, resulting in a failure of the dandelion flow. There are no prospects now for additional honey until white clover begins blooming around the middle of June. Colonies are strong due to the early spring build up and are rapidly consuming stores or sugar. Many are now on the verge of starvation.

Connecticut. The early heavy build up of colonies in March and early April, followed by very scant supply of nectar from fruit bloom and a shortage of winter stores have resulted a heavy loss of colonies this spring. Some estimates indicate that more colonies died during May than were lost last winter. At present there is little brood in most hives and apparently most colonies will not build up in time to gather a large honey crop.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey white Dutch, alsike, and yellow sweetclover were blooming at the end of the period. Colonies which were at full strength were gathering some surplus. As a result of cool weather during most of April and May many colonies developed slowly and considerable feeding was necessary.

Pennsylvania. Colonies which have not starved are in fairly good condition. At the end of the period abundant rains, with warmer temperatures, greatly improved vegetation some of which had been damaged or delayed by many killing frosts in April and early May. In most sections clover is beginning to bloom and with continued warm weather should do very well. Considerable swarming has been reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 13-28)

Maryland and West Virginia. Cool weather prolonged the tulip poplar bloom and bees had a few fair days to work. However little nectar was gained from this source or any other source during May and considerable feeding was necessary. Most colonies are strong and swarming has been serious. Recent rains have greatly improved clover prospects. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover have been blooming heavily but cool weather has prevented much nectar secretion.

Virginia. In the vicinity of Richmond bees are in very good condition. Poplar bloomed until the middle of May but weather prevented the gathering of any surplus. Linden trees will produce during the first half of June provided the weather is warm. Swarming has been more serious than usual.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period May 13-38)

Kentucky. White and yellow sweetclover bloomed heavily during this period but cloudy, rainy weather prevented bees from taking full advantage of the flow. Practically all colonies are very strong but there has been little swarming. The occurrence of warm, dry weather in the near future will determine whether a honey crop will be produced this season or not.

Tennessee. Bees were confined to their hives during the crimson clover blooming period which occurred during the first half of May. Swarming was rather serious during this period and may reduce the honey crop. White clover and vetch were blooming prolifically at the end of the period and bees were getting considerable surplus from these. Sales by beekeepers to consumers, bulk comb honey in small jars 30-35¢ per lb.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 12-26)

Georgia. Bees gathered very little surplus honey during this period. It now looks like the spring crop will be about 2/3 of average and the shortest in several years. Rain drastically cut the gallberry crop. Demand has been fairly good for honey but very few sales were reported during this period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Gallberry, Extra Light Amber, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19¢.

Florida. Central and southern Florida are extremely dry with some sections suffering from the worst drouth in many years. In most sections production of honey has been light and indications are that little more will be produced until good rains come. In the vicinity of Bradenton palmetto and gallberry produced very well. Farther south the palmetto yield was light. Mangrove is now blooming but it is too early to determine what the yields will be. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Amber Mixed Flowers in barrels 10-12¢; in case to ton lots some 12¢; in 1 and 2 lb. glass jars 15¢ net above containers and cost of packing.

Alabama. In southern Alabama bees are storing considerable surplus despite unseasonably heavy rains and cold weather.

Louisiana. Small gains in honey have been made during this period as a result of continued cool, windy weather. Plant conditions are good but bloom has been rather light. White Dutch clover is rapidly maturing, with little prospect of much honey from this source. Blue vervain is blooming but dry, hot, weather is needed for this plant to produce well. The package season is about over but demand for queens continues heavy. Some queen producers report favorable conditions while others report a heavy loss of queens and heavy feeding of queen nuclei.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very good. Nothing available or offered on spot market.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.15. ILLINOIS, 1 doz. 2-lb. glass jars Amber \$5.55, 5-lb. glass jars Dark Amber \$5.95. per case of 6 jars.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Some dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢, few small lots 43½¢ per lb., few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: none. Demand good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to retailers-

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water White, cases glass 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts: none. Dealers offering 41½¢ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 9,600 lbs. Mich.; 12,000 lbs. imported. Supplies light. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - ALL SECTIONS, in 60s, Light Amber 14½-15¢; Dark Amber 14-14½¢ per lb. MICHIGAN, per case White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: No carlot arrivals. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IMPORTED, Light Amber Alfalfa, cases 24, 1-lb. \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. \$4.96; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09. Sales to manufacturers - ARIZONA, 60-lb. tins Light Amber Alfalfa 15-15½¢.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 210 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers to bottlers- U.S. One Blended, Minnesota White Sweetclover 12¢ per lb. Sales to wholesale grocers - U.S. One Blended, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - for Domestic crude, Light yellow cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, imported 38,300 lbs., Calif. 1 car; by boat, Mexico 110 drums, 195 bbls.; by truck 467 cans N.Y. Supplies domestic light, imported moderate. Demand improved, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14¢. CALIFORNIA, blended 12, 1-lb. glass jars \$3.25; 5-lb. glass jars \$12.60, 5-lb. glass jars Orange \$13.20. Imported: sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb., warehoused by dealer in U.S.A., 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢; less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Boat imported 408 bags. Supplies light. Demand moderate, market strong. Crude: sales by receivers port of entry West Indies and South American 44 3/4¢; African 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax: No arrivals. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 3,000 lbs. bottled Mid-Western, 480 lbs. Mich., 2,400 lbs. Ohio. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MICHIGAN and OHIO, White Clover, cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. Supplies light. Market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43; blended honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60 lb. cans 17¢. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.27; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.59.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Prices nominally unchanged at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins, 14½¢ per lb.

TEXAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27.

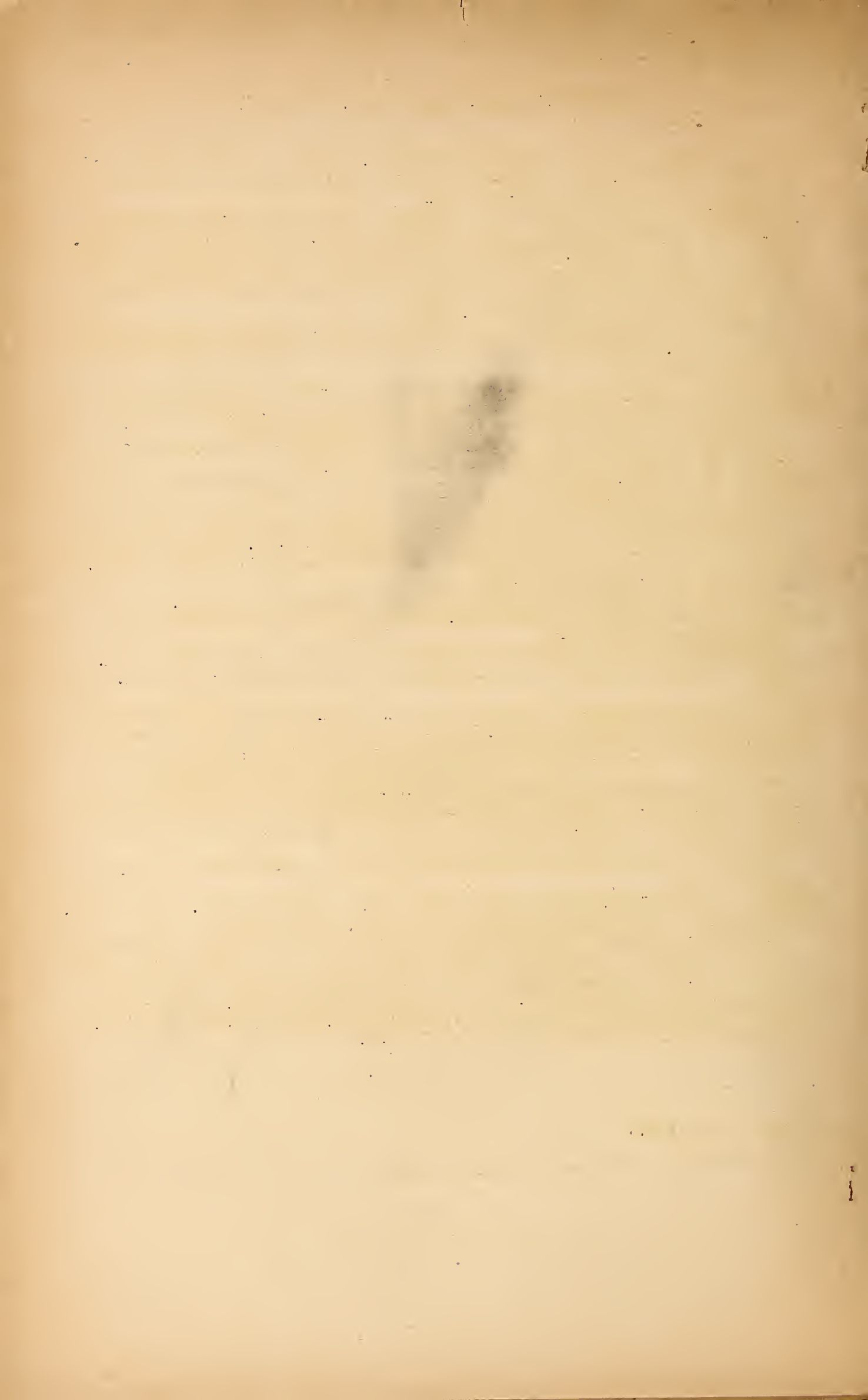
SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck; 60-lb. cans from Northern California - 4258 Menziesia; from Central Calif. 499 Sage; 100 Sage-Prune; 790 Orange, 22 Prune-Orange, 118 Wild Radish; 172 Mixed Flowers; 208 Prune; Southern Calif. - 258 Orange. By boat - Origin not specified 65,000 lbs. Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers - GUATEMALA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 11½¢ ex-dock duty paid. Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts 695 lbs. Central California, at 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Wash. 100 cases 24, 1-lb. jars. Supplies light. Demand good, due chiefly to scarcity of red points for butter, market firm.

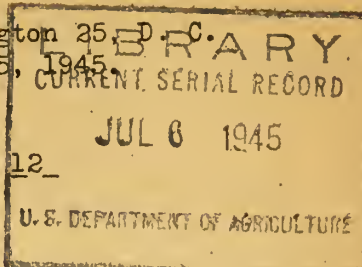
EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa, Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.08-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.96-6.25; 12, 42-oz. jars \$7.25. WASHINGTON, Creamed honey and honey butter 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.15-6.25; 36, 14-oz. cups \$9.25-9.60. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.25; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb \$6.12; 12, 3-lb. \$8.40-8.50; 60-lb. cans \$11.19.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services

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SUMMARY

With very few exceptions all sections of the country are still suffering from a cool, wet, and delayed season. Weather has been fairly favorable in the Southeast, although severe drought conditions still prevail in Florida, and sections of Alabama and Texas are becoming rather dry. Except for the Southeast, Southwest, and Pacific Coast bees obtained very little honey from the early spring flows. Broodrearing was in most cases heavy during the early spring, but cool, wet weather during April and May caused rapid depletion of food stores and in many sections loss from starvation has been rather severe. Many colonies were in poorer condition during early June than they were in mid-April. Moisture conditions have been generally favorable, especially over the Clover honey Belt of the North East, North Central, and Plains Areas where a relatively large percentage of the total national honey crop is produced. Drought conditions in Florida have reduced the crop for the State as a whole to a little more than half of average; in Texas the crop has ranged from average to considerably below average; and in California the orange flow which is now over will probably average no more than last year and is considerably below normal. For the country as a whole prospects for a full crop are now below those of a month or six weeks ago.

Demand for honey has increased during recent weeks, largely as a result of reduced sugar rations. Old crop honey is practically exhausted both in beekeepers and bottlers hands. Some Buckwheat honey remains in New York. Considerable dark honey has been extracted in the Southeast; some Mesquite, Clover, and Citrus honey in the Southwest; and Orange in Arizona and southern California. The market is generally firm at ceiling prices on medium and light grades of honey, but some Southeastern dark honey has sold somewhat below ceiling.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 23-June 7)

Southern California. Most of this period was cloudy and cooler than normal for this season of the year. However, temperatures moderated somewhat at the end of the period. The orange flow is over, with yields in most cases running from 20-25 pounds per colony, although 35 and 40 pound yields have been reported in some of the more favorable locations. Some poor locations, or where bees were not up to full working strength, orange produced no surplus. Black sage has yielded lightly in most areas, with the flow about over. In most sections moisture has not been sufficient to produce a full buckwheat and white sage flow. In some of the coastal valleys alfalfa has produced well, in fact some beekeepers report best yields from alfalfa in recent years. Most colonies are in very good condition, although some are still rather weak. Some orange honey has been extracted, with sales being reported at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, in case to ton lots. Offerings of old crop beeswax are very light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures continued somewhat below normal in both central and northern California during the early part of this period, with some scattered rains. Toward the end of the period temperatures ranged from normal to slightly above normal. In central California bees are working eucalyptus, alfalfa, and sage, but to date have gained very little. Some colonies are in fairly strong condition, but many others are weak.

Prospects for a crop are now rather poor. In northern California considerable feeding has been necessary. Those colonies which were fed or had sufficient food stores are in good condition, but others are very weak. Plant conditions are fairly favorable, but very little honey is being gathered at this time. Bees are working alfalfa, California poppy, purple vetch, and miscellaneous ornamentals and weeds. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., in case to ton lots Northern California, Manzanita and Eucalyptus and central California, Orange, White Sage, Eucalyptus and Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 23-June 7)

Temperatures during this period were somewhat below normal both east and west of the Cascades. Western Oregon and Washington were cloudy with some rain but there were sufficient flying days so that bees could build up fairly well. In the Willamette Valley clover and vetch were producing a fairly good crop at the end of the period. The Rogue River Valley reported a good yield from manzanita, chaparral, and alfalfa. Spray poisoning has been serious in nearly all orchard districts and especially so where airplane dusting has been practiced. East of the Cascades bees built up better than normal during May. The locust bloom was very heavy, and mustard was abundant. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover were in full bloom at the end of the period, and white sweetclover was beginning to bloom. First cutting alfalfa produced very little honey but alfalfa is unusually thrifty at this time. No sales by producers are reported.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 24-June 9)

The season is still running from two to three weeks late over most of the Intermountain Region, being especially backward in Colorado and Wyoming. Colonies are in generally good condition, but in many sections are low in stores, necessitating heavy feeding. Some loss of bees from starvation has been reported. Little honey was obtained from the dandelion flows. In Utah and Nevada yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover are now in bloom, and as soon as clear, warm weather prevails should produce heavily. Moisture conditions are good in all sections except southeastern Colorado and portions of eastern Montana. Supplies of honey are very light in beekeepers, bottlers, and retailers' hands. Demand has improved greatly as a result of the tight sugar situation. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., generally in small lots - Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-21½¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. The season continues very backward in Colorado. In most sections the vegetation is at least two to three weeks late and will not catch up to a normal season unless very warm weather soon prevails. The western slope and most of northern Colorado have been unusually wet, placing honey plants in good condition. On the other hand, in the Arkansas Valley of southeastern Colorado rainfall has been light. In all sections feeding has been necessary in some yards. Most colonies that were well cared for are strong and swarming has been a problem in some areas. Food supplies are getting very low, with some starvation reported.

Wyoming. The season is at least two weeks late in practically all sections of Montana, with no warm weather to the end of this period. Rains have greatly improved moisture conditions. Some sections suffered hail damage during the last ten days of this period. Bees which were well cared for are in good condition, while many colonies which lacked proper care or depleted their food stores are in poor condition. The sweetclover acreage is spotted in most sections, and bee pasture will be scarce in many sections. Some sweetclover acreage continues to be plowed under to make way for cultivated crops.

Montana. The dandelion flow was over at the end of this period except in the higher elevations. In most sections bees obtained sufficient nectar from dandelion flow to carry them to the beginning of the clover flow. The end of this period was rainy, greatly improving moisture conditions in most sections. However, some sections of southern and eastern Montana are still rather dry. Very little swarming has been reported except in yards where food stores have been allowed to run unusually low. Honey plants are in fairly good condition. Yellow sweetclover is beginning to bloom in sheltered locations. Present indications point to less sweetclover this season than was available last year.

Idaho. No reports received.

Utah. At the end of the period bees were in very good condition, but heavy rains cut off the honey flow and hindered inspection and feeding. White Dutch clover was blooming extremely well, and if warm, clear weather prevails during the next two or three weeks bees should build up very well.

Nevada. Bees are in generally good condition, but many are getting very short of stores as a result of cool, rainy weather. Locust trees and yellow sweetclover were in full bloom. In the vicinity of Reno the frost has cut prospects for the flow from the first cutting alfalfa.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period May 25-June 10)

East Texas. Colony condition is rather poor as a result of the very unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed during May. Horsemint and other honey plants are yielding heavily, but most colonies are in too weak condition to take full advantage of the flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-18 1/3¢ per lb.; in 1-lb. glass jars 21 1/2¢.

Southeast Texas. The horsemint flow is practically over, having been cut short by dry weather. Summer and fall blooming honey plants are suffering from drought but it is expected there will be another flow from mesquite. Cotton plants are badly infested with boll weevil in the vicinity of Bay City so dusting will be heavy and will likely result in some losses from poisoning. One beekeeper in the vicinity of Kingsville reports an average of 25 pounds per colony from the horsemint flow, and a yield of approximately 35 pounds from the earlier Hubam clover flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover-Mesquite and Cotton, in case to ton lots 12¢; Lower Rio Grande Valley Citrus in case to ton lots 12-13 1/2¢.

Southwest Texas. This section has been very dry. Mesquite is blooming heavily, and considerable honey is being gathered in the early mornings. In some sections it has been too dry and windy for the most favorable flow. Some colonies are too weak to take full advantage of present flows. On the other hand, some beekeepers have already extracted as much as 40-50 pounds per colony from the early flows. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Mixed Brush Flowers in case to ton lots 13 1/2¢.

West Texas. Unusually hot, dry weather prevailed toward the end of this period and bees have done exceptionally well on a heavy second mesquite bloom.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley has had only one light rain since the first of the year. The mesquite flow has developed very little honey. Sweetclover is in full bloom, but is producing very little. Bees have been robbing heavily and colony strength is rapidly diminishing. Second cutting alfalfa should bloom around June 20. Demand for honey has been considerably greater than the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers, per case of 12, 5-lb. pails to wholesalers \$10.18; to retailers \$11.61; per case of 24, 22-oz. jars to retailers \$7.62.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 25-June 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. In the lower end of the Red River Valley weather conditions have been very favorable since early June, with warm, dry days. A good dandelion flow has prevailed. While most colonies are in fairly good condition, many are not up to normal as a result of the late April and May setback. Plants are in good condition and clover is very plentiful. In some sections wild mustard is beginning to bloom and should fill the gap between the dandelion and clover flows. In the northern end of the Red River Valley cooler weather has prevailed and bees have not been able to build up as well as they did further south.

Iowa and Nebraska. White Dutch clover and early yellow sweetclover are blooming over most of the area, but continued cool, wet weather has prevented bees from gathering much honey. Considerable feeding into June has been necessary. Some colonies have starved and many have dwindled to the point where field forces for the clover crop will be very light. While plant conditions are still unusually good, prospects for a normal or better than normal crop are much poorer than they were three weeks ago.

Kansas. At the end of this period it was still rather wet and cloudy but was warming up. The main clover flow was beginning with indications for a near average crop. Much heavier feeding than usual has been necessary this spring and despite which many colonies starved.

ST. CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 26-June 12)

Michigan. On the northern peninsula bees were gathering some nectar during this period from apple, wild cherries, and dandelion. The season is very late, with the first June snow on record having been reported in this territory. On the lower peninsula bees are generally in very poor condition. Heavy feeding has been necessary in nearly all yards since little was gained from the dandelion or fruit bloom. Many colonies have starved and many others have dwindled to only a portion of a normal working population. Clovers are beginning to bloom, and plant prospects are unusually favorable although in some sections clover stands are spotted. If colonies can build up sufficiently there are still prospects for a fairly good crop in July.

Wisconsin and Minnesota. This period was very unsatisfactory for bees, being unseasonably cool with considerable cloudiness and some rain. Frost occurred over much of the territory during the first few days in June causing considerable damage to tender crops in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Despite heavy feeding during practically all of May and early June a large proportion of colonies are in poor condition. Queen losses have been heavy and considerable starvation has been reported. In some isolated cases colonies are fairly strong. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover are just beginning to bloom and prospects are that with warm weather the honey flow will be heavy. However, most colonies will not be in proper condition to take full advantage of the clover flow. Demand for honey has increased as a result of reduced sugar rations but practically nothing was available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Clover in single 60s 15¢. A little beeswax moved at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Clovers are abundant and at the end of the period were in full bloom. However, the weather continued unseasonably wet. Temperatures were, however, warm enough for bees to work some between showers. To the end of this period very few colonies had gained any weight and a large proportion were still weak as a result of starvation. Present prospects are that unless the clover blooming season is unusually long less than an average crop will be gathered. Moisture and plant conditions are favorable so that the blooming season may be extended considerably beyond normal. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, few small lots, Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 28-June 13)

New York. Conditions in New York during this period have been just about as unsatisfactory as could be obtained. Cold, wet weather kept bees confined most of the time. Sugar feeding has been heavy in practically all yards and despite this starvation and dwindling have been heavy. Many colonies are queenless and broodrearing has been reduced to a minimum. Moisture and plant conditions are favorable and clover is beginning to bloom with very good stands. It seems probable, however, that the quantity of honey gathered from the clover flow will be below average as a result of the unusually poor condition of the hives. Only relatively small lot sales of honey were reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12-12½¢, some high as 14¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 16 2/3¢; Clover in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Vermont. Prospects for a crop are not very encouraging at this time. Six weeks of rain have made it necessary to feed heavily, and bees have stood still or grown weaker since May. Clovers are in fairly good condition and is just starting to bloom, but no honey has been gathered from this source yet.

Connecticut. Unfavorable weather has made feeding into June necessary. Many colonies are in very poor condition and there is a big question as to whether a large clover honey crop can be gathered despite the fact that condition of clover plants is good.

New Jersey. The early part of this period was cool and wet. The end of the period was quite favorable and considerable nectar was being gathered from clover. Most colonies are still below normal but are building up rapidly.

Pennsylvania. At the close of the period warm summerlike weather prevailed. Clover bloom came on rapidly, but most bees were barely making a living. Clover and other plants had been injured by earlier freezing temperatures. Many colonies were weak as a result of the lack of sufficient stores and some starvation has been reported. This combination of factors will likely result in a short clover honey crop.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 28-June 13)

Maryland. The first part of this period was unfavorable for bee activity but toward the end of the period it warmed up and most colonies gained considerable weight from the clover flow. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover had passed their peak by the end of the period, but white sweetclover was beginning to bloom. Frequent showers have kept clovers in good condition and moisture conditions are unusually favorable. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Clover, in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢.

Virginia and West Virginia. Clover is now producing fairly well. In the Richmond area some strong colonies had produced upwards of 50 pounds of honey by June 10, but the average will likely run around 30 pounds. In that section the honey flow for the year is about over with the exception of some dark fall honey. Unusually cold weather during the poplar and linden flows prevented colonies from gathering a full crop. Colonies are generally in very good condition.

South Carolina. There has been a nearly continuous light flow since the main spring flow ended several weeks ago. In the vicinity of Clemson hairy vetch and sumac have produced well. In the mountains persimmon has yielded well and sourwood will bloom in the near future.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period May 28-June 13)

Kentucky. Cool, rainy weather during most of this period prevented bees from flying much. At the end of the period warm sunny days greatly improved conditions and prospects. White clover, yellow sweetclover and early white sweetclover were in full bloom and producing heavily.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period May 26-June 12)

Florida. Bees have been inactive during this period. Practically the entire State is still very dry. Vegetation is sparse, and some large sections have been burned over by brush or grass fires. In the central and southern part of the State less than half a honey crop is expected. In this section mangrove is in full bloom, but very few bees are working it. Prospects for both black mangrove and cabbage palmetto are poor. Demand for honey has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Ti-ti in case to ton lots 11¢; Tupelo in 5-lb. pails 16 2/3¢; Amber Mixed Flowers in barrels 11-12¢, some low as 10¢; in 5-lb. pails and 1-lb. glass jars 15¢ net, above cost of containers and packing.

Alabama. Most of southern Alabama is very dry. Sweetclover is in full bloom and yielding some honey.

Mississippi. The early and long cool spring caused bees to use up their food stores early and considerable feeding was necessary in April and May. Bees are now working sweetclover and various weeds and are making a little more than a living.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana weather conditions have improved and gains of from 1 to 5 pounds per colony are still being made from white clover, vervain, and peppervine which is just starting to bloom. Colonies are reported in fair to good condition. The package season is over but demand for queens continues fair. Requeening of package colonies will begin in the near future. In northern Louisiana the weather has been hot, dry, and windy. Bees continue to make slightly daily gains from white Dutch clover and partridge pea. The crop so far is slightly heavier than at this time last season. Some honey has been extracted, but no sales were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, but nothing available or offered on local spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: 1 car Fla., 1.c.l. N.Y. 3,000 lbs.; by truck no receipts report

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales to bakers and other users - FLORIDA, barrels Gallberry Amber 13¢ per lb. NEW YORK, 60-lb. tins Buckwheat few sales 14¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 43½-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts of honey and beeswax reported. Demand good for honey at ceiling. Offerings light. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Mountain Flowers and Alfalfa, Sweetclover, White to Water White glass, cases 24, 1-lb. \$5.75-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.16-3.39; 12, 2½-lb. \$5.65-5.75; 12, 2-lb. \$5.40-5.65.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers offerings 41½¢ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 1,387 lbs. Mich., 10,495 lbs. N.Y., 2,040 lbs. Pa.

Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers and bakers - All Sections, in 60s Light Amber mostly 15¢, Dark Amber 14-14½¢ per lb. MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04. MISSISSIPPI, Orange Blossom bottled Detroit 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IMPORTED, Light Amber Alfalfa, cases 24, 1-lb. \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. \$4.96; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09. Sales to manufacturers - ARIZONA, 60-lb. tins Light Amber Alfalfa 15-15½¢.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 250, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 34, 60-lb. cans Amber Buckwheat, 185 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Sales to wholesale grocers - U. S. One Blended, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢

NEW YORK: Arrivals: imported, by rail, 290,260 lbs. and 4 cars by boat 379 bbls. Supplies Domestic light, imported liberal. Demand moderate, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14¢.

CALIFORNIA, Blended 12, 1-lb. glass jars \$3.25, 5-lb. glass jars \$12.60. Imported Sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows - per lb. warehoused by dealer in USA, 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat, imported 667 packages. Supplies light. Demand moderate, market strong. Crude sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck, 4800 lbs. Pa. destination chain stores. No other arrivals. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1100 lbs. Ohio, 1200 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to wholesalers - OHIO, White Clover cartons of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported. Supplies light. Market steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43; blended honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00-12.12; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.36; 24, 16-oz. \$6.26; bulk in 60-lb. cans 17¢. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.27; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.59.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Dealers paying 41½¢ in cash or 43½¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: No receipts reported. Honey sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins 14½¢ per lb.

TEXAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.88.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California - 620 cans Extra Light Amber to White Manzanita, 143 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus; from Central California - 702 cans White to Extra White Orange, 721 cans White Sage, 174 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 62 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus; from Southern California - 164 cans White to Extra White Sage, 702 cans White Orange; receipts by boat - 33,388 lbs. of Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Receipts: 40 cases 1-lb. jars Wash. Supplies extremely light, with some large distributors entirely out of bottled honey. Demand strong for honey, jams and apple butter account drastic butter situation, market very firm. Some dealers also report stocks of jams and apple butter practically exhausted. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa Sweetclover Light Amber 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.25; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.00. Creamed honey nothing quoted. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.49; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.12; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.75.

Released June 21, 1945.

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Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
July 2, 1945.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 13

SUMMARY

Beekeeping conditions improved over most of the northern States during the period, but prospects in many sections are still unfavorable. Over the Northeastern, Central, Plains, and Intermountain areas the very cold, wet, and backward season which followed the favorable build-up of early spring took a heavy toll of bees and left many colonies weakened to the point where they cannot take full advantage of the main summer flows. Over this area many colonies are now in much poorer condition than they were in early April. Over the entire Clover Belt plants are in good condition with favorable moisture conditions. Over much of the Plains Area white Dutch clover is more plentiful than it has been for many years, with the plants very luxuriant. White sweet-clover conditions are more spotted. In some sections sweetclover is plentiful while in others the scarcity, which began to develop during recent years, continues. Over most of the clover area colonies which were in good condition were able to store some small surplus shortly after the middle of June. If clover conditions continue favorable such colonies should gather a fairly large surplus. The limiting factor toward production of an average or better than average crop is the large number of weak colonies which will require much of this flow to build up on. Conditions in the Pacific Northwest and over much of the Southwest have been very favorable and present prospects are good. In California the orange crop was short. Present indications are that the sage, buckwheat, and thistle crops will also be below average. In the Southeast the spring flows are over. Normally very little surplus is produced in these States during the summer months. In the Appalachian Area sourwood was blooming during this period. Some sections were producing a good crop while in others little surplus was being gathered.

Amendment 1 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 275, was issued on June 30 to become effective July 2. The principal features of this amendment are a revised definition of a dealer and a half cent increase in dealers' maximum prices on sales of imported bulk honey. Under this amendment a dealer is defined as "a person actively engaged in buying and selling domestic or imported bulk honey at a regular place of business performing the services customarily performed by an established honey dealer and entitled to dealers' maximum prices on sales of such honey only: (1) if he bought it; (2) if he warehoused it; and (3) if he sells it with full responsibility for its delivery according to specifications. A dealer shall not pay a refund, bonus, or any other consideration over the producers' maximum prices or divide any part of the selling price with the producer or any other person except as is provided for cooperative associations governed by Supplementary Order 84". Complete copies of Amendment 1 to RMPR 275 may be obtained upon request to the Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

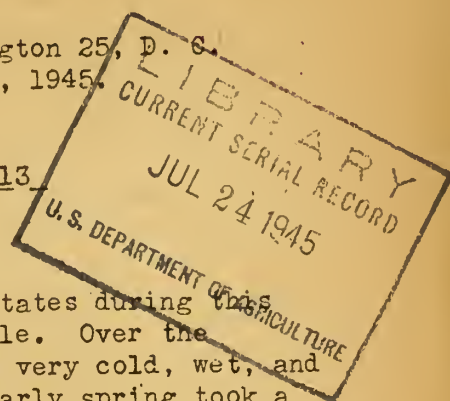
INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 7-23)

Southern California. While there were many warm days during this period temperatures in southern California were generally below normal with considerable cloudiness and an occasional light shower in some districts. Wild buckwheat and white, black, and purple sages are now yielding. In some sections plants are drying up, while in others there is still sufficient moisture to maintain the plants for some time. Prospects are that, with the exception of alfalfa, the honey crop will be light due to the cool, unfavorable weather during the early part of the season. Much of the orange honey has been extracted.

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In some sections the orange flow provided little more than feed while in others surpluses of 50 to 65 pounds have been extracted. Demand for honey has been very good, with a large proportion of the crop being sold in the country directly to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point on Orange, Sage and Mesquite have ranged from the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. on case to ton lots to the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. on single 60s. Reports indicate that bottlers and assemblers have been unable to obtain their normal proportion of the honey crop so far extracted. Offerings of old crop beeswax have been extremely light with only limited sales at the ceiling of 41½¢ per lb. cash and 43½¢ in trade.

Imperial Valley. Prospects now appear very favorable for a crop in the Imperial Valley. Bees are working alfalfa and also some desert plants.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during most of this period were above normal. Generally clear weather prevailed except for some fog along the coast. Several windy days prevented bees from flying especially in the Sacramento Valley and parts of the San Joaquin Valley. In some sections colony strength is close to normal while in others hives are in poor condition. The late cool spring prevented bees over wide areas from gathering sufficient honey for food stores. Heavy feeding has been necessary in many cases. Some loss from starvation has been reported. Honey plants are in fair condition although some sections are beginning to dry out. Thistle stands in northern California are generally sparse. Bees are now working alfalfa, Ladino clover, and various minor wild flowers and shrubs. At present prospects are poor for a normal honey crop. Receipts of honey in the Bay Cities area were light except for orange honey from central and southern California. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Northern California. Lima Bean and Manzanita and Central California Mixed Flowers, Sage, Eucalyptus, and Orange in case to ton lots mostly 12¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 7-23)

West of Cascades. The early part of this period was rather cool, but after June 15 temperatures over much of the area ranged in the 90s with some sections registering as high as 100 degrees. The weather has been very favorable for good honey production. Many colonies in the Willamette Valley have already gathered around 50 pounds from clover, vetch, alfalfa, and various wild flowers. Ground berries are generally through blooming. Cane berries are beginning to ripen but still have a heavy bloom. Swarming has been rather serious especially in the Rogue River Valley.

East of Cascades. Temperatures were fairly high during much of this period. Bees have been active on alfalfa and yellow sweetclover, making steady gains of from 1 to 1½ pounds per day. White sweetclover is beginning to bloom, but has produced little nectar to date. Prospects are very good in most sections for a heavy sweetclover flow. Plants are plentiful and generally thrifty. Swarming has been serious and large commercial beekeepers have experienced difficulty in controlling it, due to insufficient labor. In some sections airplane dusting of alfalfa and vegetable crops has presented a rather serious problem. No f.o.b. sales of honey were reported, either east or west of the Cascades.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period June 9-24)

Conditions have been backward and unfavorable over practically the entire Intermountain Region. This is especially true in Colorado where the most unfavorable weather conditions in many years have prevailed. Except for parts of Utah and Nevada colony strength is generally below normal. Food stores are low and considerable feeding has been necessary. Yellow sweetclover is blooming over most of the area so that at the end of the period bees were holding their own and storing a little surplus in a few localities, especially in Utah and Nevada. Old crop honey is practically exhausted. Demand has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb. extracted, Clover-Alfalfa, in case to ton lots few sales 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, beeswax 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Colorado. The season so far has been one of the most unfavorable in many years. The spring was abnormally cold, with frosts reported in some parts of the State as late as the middle of June. Bees were unable to gain anything from the early fruit and dandelion flows and some beekeepers have found it necessary to feed well into June. Some brood was lost. Some colonies have starved out during recent weeks. Yellow sweetclover is blooming but first cutting alfalfa has produced little. Some sections of the State are now becoming dry, although moisture conditions earlier in the spring were favorable.

Wyoming and Montana. The spring has been very backward in these States, with cool, cloudy weather and rather frequent rains in northern Wyoming and southern Montana although there has been no heavy precipitation. Parts of northern and eastern Montana are becoming rather dry. The yellow sweetclover flow was just beginning at the end of this period, but little honey has been gathered. Many colonies were in poor condition and some were still being fed.

Idaho. The last week of this period was fair and warm, permitting bees to obtain some nectar from mustard and early yellow sweetclover. For at least six weeks prior to this time the weather had been cool and wet with the result the bees could gain little from the fruit and dandelion flows. This necessitated heavy feeding in many sections up to the end of this period. With more favorable conditions it appeared that some surplus honey could be gathered by early July. Plants are in fairly good condition.

Utah. The weather since mid-June has been very favorable and bees which were fed during the late spring are building up rapidly and gathering some surplus. Yellow sweetclover is in full bloom and producing well. White sweetclover should begin to bloom during the first or second week in July. Some colonies which were not fed or ran short of stores are in rather poor condition and will require most of the early clover flow to build up to working strength.

Nevada. Cold weather during the first half of June prevented bees from taking advantage of early flows, but it is now warmer and they are building up rapidly and storing a little surplus in spots from white clover and yellow sweetclover.

ARIZONA: (Period June 9-24)

In southeastern Arizona the honey flow is over. Mesquite yielded a fairly good crop, but catsclaw was almost a failure. Continued dry, windy weather in this section cut the honey flow to about one-half of average. No reports were received on conditions in the Salt River Valley or other southwestern portions of the State. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.- Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; Mesquite in single 60s 13½¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period June 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Bees built up well on the early horsemint flow, but produced little surplus from this source. During the past period clovers have yielded very well and present prospects point to a fairly good surplus. Plants are in good condition with ample soil moisture. The cotton acreage in this section is large and the crop is reported to be in good condition so that considerable cotton honey should be available after the clover flow ends. Weather conditions have been ideal during this period, with hot days and cool nights. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted, Cotton, in case to ton lots 12¢.

East Texas. The honey flow to date has been rather disappointing. Also colonies have not built up as well as they should. Demand for honey has been heavy with many orders for shipment at far advanced dates. Some orders for package bees for delivery in 1946 are being received. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers, in 5-lb. glass jars 18-18 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21½¢.

Southeast Texas. Toward the end of this period good rains fell over this territory with ample moisture for all plant needs. Colonies that have been worked for package bees are now building up to fair strength and are gaining some weight in stores.

Southwest Texas. Rains over portions of this area have improved plant conditions but more rain is needed in most sections. Bees are in generally good condition for the summer. Horsemint produced only half a crop or less in most sections. Hubam clover yielded fairly well. In some sections a fairly good mesquite crop was produced while in others mesquite yielded only half a crop. Cotton plants are in good condition so that considerable cotton honey should be gathered unless excessive dusting causes heavy bee losses. Considerable honey has been extracted. Demand has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12½¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16 2/3-18 1/3¢, mostly 16 2/3-17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 19 2/3-20¢.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley the weather was still very dry with very little honey coming in. Bees are robbing heavily.

Oklahoma. In the vicinity of Stillwater the flow from hairy vetch is over and yellow sweetclover has practically finished. White sweetclover was in full production at the end of the period, with some beekeepers reporting the best flow from this source in a number of years. Frequent rains are maintaining the plants in good condition.

PLAINS AREA: (Period June 10-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. In the extreme northern end of the Red River Valley dandelions finished blooming about June 19 and mustard started about June 17. This is a little later than during any recent years and considerably later than average. Further south in the Valley yellow sweetclover is beginning to bloom and some colonies were storing a little surplus. The past spring was extremely unfavorable, necessitating much heavier than average feeding and resulting in some loss of colonies and some colonies which are too weak to take full advantage of the early clover flow. Toward the end of this period the weather was very favorable for bees to work. In parts of the Valley considerable concern is being expressed over the shortage of sweetclover. This will make it necessary in some sections to move hives considerably.

Iowa. Weather has improved considerably during this period but rather frequent rains have interfered to some extent with the honey flow. Clover is very luxuriant and blooming heavily. Colonies which were in good condition are already storing some surplus and weak colonies are building up rapidly. Present prospects point to a fairly good crop for those beekeepers whose colonies were strong enough to take full advantage of the flows.

Nebraska. Despite heavy feeding during the spring many colonies came through in very poor condition and package colonies built up very slowly. Where colonies were in good condition they are now storing considerable honey and weak colonies are building up rapidly. Stands of white Dutch clover are the best in a good many years. There is a larger acreage of clover than previously anticipated due to the fact that the late wet spring prevented farmers from plowing up as much as they had expected to. Yellow sweetclover is also in full bloom, and white sweetclover will start blooming shortly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Conditions are now unusually favorable except that as a result of the unfavorable spring many colonies are not as strong as they should be. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover are producing heavily and white sweetclover is beginning to bloom. Moisture conditions are favorable and present prospects for a crop are good.

Missouri. A heavy flow from white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover is now in progress and since the middle of June strong colonies have stored considerable surplus. In some sections during the last week of this period strong colonies gained as much as 50 pounds. Moisture conditions are now very favorable and with continued good weather a continuous honey flow can be expected during most of July. Swarming has been a little heavier than normal. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Sweetclover in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17¢ Goldenrod in case to ton lots 12¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 12-26)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula bees gathered nothing from the spring flows. Clover was beginning to produce in a limited way at the end of this period. Heavy sugar feeding has been necessary but sugar is always fed in northern Michigan. On the southern peninsula clover has been producing fairly well since about June 20. Many colonies, however, were in very poor condition and spring losses were heavy. As a result production may not be heavy although some beekeepers feel that with the present favorable plant conditions the crop should be somewhat larger than the light crop of last season. Swarming has been serious. In some sections clover is fairly plentiful and in good condition, while in others stands are poor and plants are only fair.

Wisconsin. Weather and moisture conditions were very favorable during the latter part of this period. Clover was just beginning to produce. Scale hives were showing daily gains of 5 to 12 pounds for strong colonies, although many colonies were so weakened by the adverse spring that they have not yet produced any appreciable surplus. Much of the early flow will be used by these colonies to build up. In northern Wisconsin bees are working raspberries and blackberries. Basswood is beginning to bud, but it now appears that the bloom will be very light, resulting in a very short basswood crop.

Minnesota. Bees were just beginning to gain a little surplus at the end of this period from clovers, blackberries, and raspberries. Many colonies were still weak and it will be some time before they are at full working strength. Since June 20, weather conditions have been favorable, with warm, fair days and cool nights. Clover plants are in good condition and in most sections are fairly plentiful. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., White Sweetclover and Amber Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢.

Ohio. Conditions in Ohio are very spotted. In some sections clover is producing well and where colonies are strong prospects point to a near average crop. In other sections clover plants are in poor condition. Many colonies are weak, and prospects where such conditions prevail are for a near failure or a crop little if any larger than the light crops of the past three seasons. Sugar feeding has been necessary in many cases until the middle of June and even with heavy feeding many colonies are still abnormally weak.

Indiana and Illinois. Heavy feeding was necessary over most of this area to the middle of June. Despite this starvation is heavy and many colonies are weak. Clover has been producing since the middle of June and colonies which are in good condition have stored some surplus. Plants are in generally good condition and moisture conditions are favorable, Although in some sections heavy rains have flooded streams. Alsike clover produced a fair quantity of nectar. White Dutch clover has been rather light in many sections, but white sweetclover which is now beginning to bloom, appears in the best condition in a number of years. Demand for honey has been good, but little has been available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Sweetclover in case to ton lots 12½¢; Mixed Flowers in single 60s 17¢, in small pails 17-20¢, with some at retail 22¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period June 13-28)

New York. Clover is beginning to produce heavily in all sections of New York. Plants are thrifty and moisture conditions are very favorable. A large percentage of the colonies, however, were so weakened by the cold, late spring that they will not be in a position for some time to gather any large surpluses. With the abundance of clover bloom and prospects for a fairly long blooming season, colonies which were fairly strong at mid-June should store a fairly large crop. Basswood is beginning to bloom and in some sections the bloom has been heavy. Swarming has been serious in some sections. Queenlessness and superseding have further weakened many colonies. Demand for honey has been very good but little remains for sale. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢.

Vermont. The honey flow during this period was good. Weather has been hot, with rather frequent thunder showers. Some yards and colonies have not yet recovered their strength from last spring. However, with continued favorable weather present prospects are for a fairly good crop.

New Jersey. Clover plants are in very good condition and in most sections are producing good yields. Although tulip-poplar bloomed for a fairly long period, very little poplar honey was gathered in northern New Jersey.

Pennsylvania. In the better farming sections of Pennsylvania clovers have produced a very good surplus during this period where colonies were strong enough to take full advantage of the flow. Some colonies have made gains of as high as 10 pounds per day and have stored a surplus of from 50 to 100 pounds per colony. On the other hand, many colonies which were weakened from starvation have produced little or no surplus and prospects are that they will not produce much unless the blooming season is greatly extended. Swarming has been serious in many yards as a result of lack of labor to provide supers as rapidly as needed. Also there has been some swarming of queenless or weakened colonies.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 13-28)

Maryland. Bees are still working white sweetclover and some miscellaneous shrubs. Temperatures ran fairly high on several days with two or three good thunder showers and several light rains. The summer honey flow will rapidly drop off and little or nothing will be available before the fall goldenrod and aster flows. Colonies which were very weak in the spring have mostly built up to full strength but have made little or no surplus. The crop from the spring sources no appears to be only about 40-50 percent of average.

Virginia. Sourwood is about ready to bloom in the mountains with very good prospects from this source. White Dutch clover produced a fairly good crop which is rather unusual in this section. Swarming has been very serious and many colonies have been lost.

North Carolina. In the vicinity of Ridgeway the crop has been almost a failure. Weather conditions were unfavorable during the clover blooming season and little or nothing has been available since that time.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period June 13-28)

Kentucky. Conditions have been nearly ideal for nectar gathering during this period, with an abundance of bloom and hot days. Much needed rain fell toward the end of the period. Some colonies were already five stores high, with prospects of considerable additional honey to be gathered.

Tennessee. An abundance of rain is keeping white clover in bloom longer than normal. Sourwood was past its peak at the end of the period. A fairly good sourwood crop is being gathered. The early honey crop was of only medium size but of very good quality. Cut comb honey is selling at retail for 30-40¢ per lb., with bulk comb in jars mostly around 30¢.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period June 12-26)

Georgia. A near drought in south Georgia during early June damaged some honey plants but this drought has been broken and frequent showers have put summer honey plants in fairly good condition. While little surplus is every gathered in Georgia during the summer months present indications are that there will be sufficient honey to maintain bees.

Florida. Rains during the latter half of June have broken the very serious drought over large sections of Florida. Some sections were flooded but little damage was caused to bees. Some portions of the State still need additional rain to saturate the sub-soil. Cabbage-palmetto and mangrove are blooming considerably better since the rains and some late honey is being produced. Demand has been very heavy for honey but very few large lots have been available. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted, Orange, 1 carlot sale reported at 12¢ per lb.; Amber Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails or glass jars and in 1-lb. glass jars 14-15¢ net, above cost of containers and packing.

Alabama. Sweetclover is going to seed very rapidly but has produced better than usual. Recent rains have improved summer plant conditions.

Louisiana. Weather conditions have been ideal during this period for building up package colonies. The flow has been rather light, but has been steady with colonies gaining from one to three pounds per day. Vervain, peppervine, and eardrop vine are producing nectar. Corn is providing some pollen. Showers have provided badly needed moisture in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. In some sections of the State rainfall has been excessive, preventing cultivation of row crops. Demand for queens has continued moderate.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very good, but nothing available or offered on local spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail - 1 car Iowa; l.c.l. 18,000 lbs. Fla.; by truck 1200 lbs. Wis.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to bakers and other users - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover 2 doz., 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1 doz., 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43. FLORIDA, barrels Tupelo 15¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 43½-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts of honey; beeswax 300 lbs. Demand good for honey at ceiling.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers offering 41½¢ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 8,000 lbs. Fla. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - FLORIDA, Orange Blossom bottled Detroit, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04, to retailers \$5.75.

- continued -

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. No quotations.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 50, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 34, 60-lb. cans Minn. Amber Buckwheat; 145 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales to wholesale grocers - U. S. ONE Blended, 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, imported 2 cars; by boat imported 408,868 lbs., 2,330 bbls, 2,909 cases. Domestic no receipts. Sales reported. Imported, supplies moderate. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14¢. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows- per lb. Warehoused by dealer in U.S.A., 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Boat origin not specified 356 bags. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong. Crude-sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and Beeswax: no arrivals since last report. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1200 lbs. Ohio, 600 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies very light. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Receipts: by motor truck, 74, 60-lb. cans from Oregon. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply.

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43; Blended honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.12. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.59.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Dealers paying 41½¢ in cash or 43¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: No receipts. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California- 42 cans Light Amber Lima Bean, 7 cans Light Amber Manzanita; from Central California- 892 cans White Orange, 47 cans Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus, 12 cans White Sage, 70 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 1,350 cans White Orange, 70 cans White to Extra White Sage, 50 cans White Mesquite.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers and wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Receipts: 40,000 lbs. in barrels origin not specified. Consumer supplies continue very light and in active demand, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa Sweetclover Light Amber 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.25; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.00. Creamed honey nothing quoted. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.49; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.12; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.75.

1944 CANADIAN HONEY CROP

The recent Honey Crop Report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that in spite of a substantial increase in the number of colonies during the year, the 1944 honey crop which currently is estimated at 34,969,700 pounds is 4,522,400 pounds or 11.4 per cent smaller than that produced in 1943. The average yield for the past season was only 69 pounds per colony compared with 88 pounds in 1943 and the pre-war average of 93 pounds. Increases over the previous crops were recorded in Manitoba and Alberta of the Prairie Provinces.

The following table shows the Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in the Prairie Provinces for 1943 and 1944:

Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax
in the Prairie Provinces

Province	Bee- Keepers No.	Colonies No.	1943		Average Price Paid Producers ¢ per Lb.	Total Value \$	Value of Honey and Wax \$
			Average Production per Hive Lb.	Total Production Lb.			
Manitoba	3,100	47,400	95	4,503,000	15	675,000	708,000
Saskatchewan	7,250	54,260	99	5,365,000	15	815,000	852,000
Alberta	7,500	42,800	89	3,800,000	15	551,000	574,000
Prairie Provinces	17,850	144,460	94	13,668,000	15	2,041,000	2,134,000
All Canada	34,250	449,650	88	39,492,000	15	6,095,000	6,371,000
1944							
Manitoba	3,915	56,079	94	5,271	13	685,300	721,700
Saskatchewan	9,915	65,320	67	4,376	16	700,200	730,400
Alberta	9,100	57,000	90	5,130	15	769,500	804,900
Prairie Provinces	22,930	178,399	84	14,777	15	2,155,000	2,257,000
All Canada	40,676	508,478	69	34,970	15	5,253,400	5,494,800

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
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July 16, 1945.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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RECORD
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT Vol. XXIX - No. 14

SUMMARY

Conditions were much more favorable during this period than previously in nearly all sections of the country, although over a large section of the country the weather was unseasonably wet and cool. The flow was still light in Colorado, Wyoming, portions of Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Over the southern Plains Area and the Ohio River Valley clover bloomed more prolifically during this period than during any recent year. Colonies which were fed during the spring and were in fairly good condition have already stored a fairly large surplus. On the other hand, many colonies which were badly weakened by the unfavorable conditions of last spring used the early part of this flow to build up and some will likely be able to gain little more than winter stores. In the Northeast clover bloom was heavy and in some sections fairly large surpluses were being stored but indications are that the total crop may be somewhat below average, due to the weakened condition of many colonies. At present moisture conditions are favorable for the fall honey plants over the entire northern section of the country. Sections of California are becoming very dry and prospects now are for a short crop in that State.

Very little honey is available for sale in any section of the country. Old crop honey is largely cleaned up and little new crop honey has been extracted except in California and the Southern States. A very large proportion of the crop so far extracted has been sold directly to consumers, either in small containers or in single 60s, since through this type of sale it is possible to obtain a higher price than when sold in bulk lots or to wholesalers and bottlers. The sugar shortage has made this consumer demand unusually heavy. Some honey is being used in canning. Also, honey is being used for other household purposes so that sugar may be saved for canning. Most prices reported during this period have been at the basic ceiling of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots, and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s to consumers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 23-July 7)

Southern California. The early part of this period was cool and cloudy, but higher temperatures prevailed during early July. Weather reports indicate that southern California had less sunshine during June than for any June since 1897. This fact coupled with cool days and high fogs prevented bees from working full time. Late buckwheat, sweetclover, and alfalfa are in full bloom at this time but indications are that, with the exception of alfalfa, the flows will be light in most sections. Despite a very long blooming season the orange flow was considerably below average. Many bees were moved from the orange to sage and buckwheat sections during the early part of this period. Most colonies are at full working strength and broodrearing is active. Demand for honey has been unusually good. The sugar shortage has caused many consumers to go directly to the farms to buy honey. A considerable portion of the crop is being sold directly at the farms at 15¢ per lb., with a much smaller than normal portion of the crop going to wholesalers and bottlers at the ceiling price of 12¢ per lb., in case to ton lots. No differential in price exists insofar as variations in flavor, grade and color are concerned. Only scattered offerings of beeswax were reported at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash, and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Reports from the Imperial Valley indicate production of alfalfa honey as being very good.

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Central and Northern California. Temperatures in northern and central California during the early part of July were generally 5 to 10 degrees above normal. Days were generally clear except for morning fogs along the coast and scattered thunder storms in the mountains and higher foothills. Bees have built up well and have been much more active as a result of the warmer weather. Some surplus is being gathered from alfalfa and various minor sources in central California. In northern California alfalfa is producing where it has not been recently out, and yellow star thistle is beginning to secrete nectar. Over much of the Sacramento Valley hot, dry north winds have injured thistle somewhat and prospects at this time are rather poor. Much of the thistle area has been overstocked which may result in an even smaller per colony yield than would have been possible with normal or desirable stocking. Demand for honey has continued active for all grades and flavors. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.: Central California - White Orange, Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, and Light Amber Mixed Flowers; Northern California - Amber Manzanita, Manzanita-Thistle, and Carrot-Alfalfa 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots, and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s to consumers. A much larger than normal proportion of the crop is selling in the country directly to consumers. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 23-July 7)

West of Cascades. This period was warm with maximum temperatures ranging around 90 degrees in Northwestern Oregon and 100 or slightly higher in Southwestern Oregon. Except for the immediate coastal areas there was uninterrupted sunshine during this period which permitted maximum activity by bees. In western Oregon and Washington clover, alfalfa, cane berries, and late vetch provided considerable surplus. In some better locations a surplus of around 100 pounds per colony has been obtained from hives that were fed during the winter. Other colonies have produced only around 40 or 50 pounds to the end of this period, with the average for the section probably running somewhere between 60 and 75 pounds. The quality to date is reported as running somewhat better than last season. Forest fires in the fireweed areas burned over about 20,000 acres during this period but it is too early to estimate the extent of the damage. Fireweed is just starting to bloom in the lower altitudes. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Vetch-Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

East of the Cascades. In eastern Oregon and Washington white sweetclover is in full bloom and second cutting alfalfa is blooming. Scale hives have gained from 3 to 6 pounds per day during the latter part of this period. Prospects continue good for a normal crop, although in some sections airplane dusting is still a hazard and some yards have been moved from the dusted areas to prevent poisoning. No sales were reported in this area.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period June 24-July 8)

Colorado. Weather was somewhat warmer during the last part of June and early July than previously. Most colonies built up to working strength but very few colonies have gained any surplus. Present prospects are unfavorable for a full crop, although the sweetclover flow may extend for some time. There is always a possibility that moisture and weather conditions will be favorable for a good flow from alfalfa. In some sections serious outbreaks of European foulbrood have been reported.

Wyoming. Due to the unfavorable spring most colonies were in only fair condition at the beginning of this period, despite heavy feeding. During this period considerable nectar was gathered from yellow sweetclover and alfalfa and some colonies were able to produce a very small surplus, but most colonies have only been able to build up.

Montana. In southern Montana a fairly good flow was on at the end of this period from yellow sweetclover, with white sweetclover and alfalfa just beginning to bloom. Some colonies which were strong have gained as much as 10 to 12 pounds per day since the first of July, with some having over 100 pounds in the supers. Farther north in the State many colonies were in rather poor condition and were using the flow which began around July 1 to build up on, so they likely will not produce a normal surplus. In this section alfalfa is being cut prior to blooming, but yellow sweetclover was in full bloom at the end of the period and white sweetclover was about ready to bloom. If moisture condi-

tions continue favorable from now on a heavy crop may be produced in some sections.

Idaho. The season to July 1 was very unfavorable. Nearly all beekeepers fed heavily to keep colonies alive with many producers feeding an average of 10 pounds per colony to their entire yards. Many colonies were not up to working strength at the beginning of the season, but broodrearing is again becoming active and they are building up rapidly. A flow from yellow sweetclover and alfalfa began around July 2. First cutting alfalfa is about finished and production of nectar will not be heavy until white sweetclover begins to bloom. Moisture conditions are generally favorable. Overstocking of bee pasture is very evident in some sections. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in 5-lb. pails 18-18 1/3¢.

Utah. Weather during this period was very favorable, and in most sections colonies were in better condition than at the same time during recent years. Poisoning has been much less serious than during recent years. Yellow sweetclover was in full bloom around July 1 and white sweetclover was blooming heavily at the end of the period. All strong colonies are making a fairly good surplus.

Nevada. In western Nevada conditions were ideal with temperatures running upwards to around 100 degrees. Yellow sweetclover has produced some honey since mid-June and white sweetclover and alfalfa were producing well at the end of this period. It is anticipated that a major portion of the surplus crop will come from second cutting alfalfa which should begin yielding shortly after the middle of July.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period June 25-July 10)

Northeast Texas. A fairly heavy crop was produced in this section during June but heavy rains fell during early July so that little of the surplus could be extracted. The main Hubam clover flow was heavy at the end of this period and should run well into August as there was an extended planting season for this crop. White and Yellow sweetclover produced well during June. The cotton crop in this area appears in very good condition. Plants are large and have begun blooming but to the end of this period had secreted very little nectar.

East Texas. In this section many colonies continue to be rather weak and are building up slowly. Colonies which were in good condition stored some surplus during this period from eardrop, cowitch, and various other weeds. In some sections cotton is being dusted by plane which may result in bee losses unless apiaries are removed from these sections. Demand for honey has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16 1/2¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southeast Texas. In the vicinity of Kingsville a fairly good flow from mesquite was harvested during this period.

Southwest Texas. Weather in this section was very favorable during this period and considerable surplus honey was gathered. Some beekeepers reported as much as 100 pounds per colony, although the average for the section as a whole would probably run nearer 50 pounds. Good rains toward the end of the period should put honey plants in good condition for some time. Prospects are favorable for another mesquite crop as well as a broomweed crop in September. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Cotton in carlots 12¢ per lb.; Mesquite in single 60s 14 1/2¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/2¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 25¢; Horsemint-Mesquite in 5-lb. pails 16 2/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 25¢.

Oklahoma. Bees have stored a large surplus from sweetclover and alfalfa during this period, with daily increases of from 5 to 10 pounds having been reported among stronger colonies. Rainfall has been ample but in some instances rainy weather may have interfered with honey gathering.

PLAINS AREA: (Period June 25-July 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Temperatures moderated somewhat during early July but it was still too cold over most of the Red River Valley for normal bee flights. Bees were building up slowly, although in some sections colonies were in good condition. At the end of this period yellow sweetclover was in full bloom and white sweetclover was beginning to bloom. Acreage of sweetclover is below average but white Dutch clover is fairly plentiful. Generally speaking, present prospects for a heavy crop are the poorest in a good many years. Moisture conditions are, however, fairly favorable.

Iowa. A very good clover flow was on during the first part of July. Many colonies built up on this flow and to the middle of the month have not stored much surplus. On the other hand, colonies which were in strong condition at the beginning of the flow have stored daily surpluses of from 5 to 10 pounds with some colonies in good locations storing 12 to 14 pounds a day. Moisture conditions have been very favorable and indications are that clover will bloom for some time. White Dutch clover is very plentiful but white sweetclover in some sections is rather scarce. Temperatures have been somewhat below normal, but in most instances have not interfered with bee-yard activity. Swarming was very serious during the early part of this period, but toward the end was much less of a problem. Very limited extracting has been done with most sales being made locally to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, few sales 41½¢ cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. The honey flow is well under way and despite the fact that temperatures during late June and early July have been below normal, good surpluses are being stored by colonies which were in good condition. Stands of white Dutch clover are very heavy and have been worked eagerly by the bees. The flow from white clover is the best in Nebraska in many years. Yellow sweetclover was practically through blooming at the end of the period and white sweetclover was in full bloom, but the acreage of sweetclover is light. Moisture is plentiful and present indications point to a long clover blooming season. The weather to the end of this period continued cloudy, cool, and rainy for this section of the country. White Dutch clover was still blooming and white sweetclover was in full bloom. The quantity of honey so far gathered varies greatly in different sections of the State, ranging from practically nothing in some cases to over 100 pounds per colony in other sections. With the favorable moisture conditions which will prolong the clover flow, present indications point to a better than average crop. A little early clover honey has already been extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Missouri. As a result of rainy weather, bees have been able to work little more than half the time. The clover bloom, both white Dutch and white sweetclover, has been heavy and strong colonies have stored a large surplus during the period when they could work. Some colonies have already stored as much as 150 pounds. It now looks like the clover honey flow will extend into the fall flow. Extracting was expected to become general in Missouri around the middle of July.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 26-July 12)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula clover bloom has been very heavy, but rains during the first 10 days in July kept bees confined to their hives much of the time. However, strong colonies have made more than a living and with favorable weather should store a fair surplus. On the lower peninsula the clover bloom has been fairly heavy in those sections where the crop was not burned out last summer. Rain, however, has prevented bees from working much of the time. Scale hives have gained from 8 to 15 pounds on favorable days but have consumed much of this during periods when they could not fly. Present indications are that the only chance for a full average crop in Michigan this year will be a very long clover blooming season with considerable favorable weather during the balance of July and early August. Many colonies died from starvation during the late spring and many others will likely little more than build up and gain winter stores from the present clover flow. No new crop honey had been extracted to the end of this period.

Wisconsin. In southern Wisconsin a fair clover flow was in progress at the end of this period. Strong colonies were gaining some surplus and had fair prospects for obtaining an average crop of honey if favorable weather continues. Further north in the State the weather was abnormally cool and damp and very few colonies gained any surplus. Up to the end of this period the average for the State as whole was probably only 15-25 pounds per colony in the supers, although some outstanding colonies have gathered as much as 100 pounds. Soil moisture is good over the entire State so that the clover flow should be greatly prolonged.

Minnesota. Minnesota has had very little honey gathering weather during late June and early July. Temperatures on some occasions have fallen to the low 40s and there has been considerable cool wind and frequent thundershowers. Condition of colonies has shown considerable improvement during this period and most are now in a position to gather some surplus honey when weather conditions permit. There has been some supersedure but cool weather has helped in controlling swarming. The crop so far gathered is very small and the only hopes for an average crop is a very prolonged blooming season, with at lease two or three weeks more of hot weather.

Ohio. Clover bloomed during the latter half of June and in most sections was still blooming fairly well at the end of this period. Production of honey, however, was light in most sections. Some portions of the State became rather dry during this period while others have ample rainfall and in these sections colonies stored some surplus and in some small localities especially in southern Ohio, prospects are favorable for a fairly good honey crop. On the other hand, for the State as a whole production is again expected to be light and many beekeepers indicate they expect little more than winter feed. Quality of the honey so far gathered has been very good. Nosema took a heavy toll of bees in some yards and swarming was serious during the early part of this period. No new crop honey had been extracted to the end of this period and no sales were reported.

Indiana. Weather was generally favorable during this period. The clover flow is about over. Alsike and yellow sweetclover have finished blooming; white sweetclover is rather sparse; and while white Dutch clover continues to bloom it is yielding very little. Basswood bloom was fairly plentiful at the end of period in northern Indiana, but bees were not working it apparently due to lack of nectar in the blossoms. Swarming was heavy during May and June which had a tendency to reduce the quantity of honey which could be gathered after the flow begins. Present prospects point to a lighter than average clover crop. unless an heavy August flow develops. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22¢.

Illinois. Conditions have been fairly favorable during this period although nights have been rather cool with day time temperatures below normal. However, when temperatures have held above 75 degrees nectar has been gathered in large quantities. Some better colonies had to the end of this period stored as much as 200 pounds of honey, with indications that the clover bloom will extend for at least two or three weeks more. The crop as a whole, however, is far below this ^{crop} and in some sections beekeepers are pessimistic of obtaining even an average ^{crop} due largely to weakness of colonies when the flow began. Swarming was quite serious early in the season, but has become much less of a factor as the honey flow became heavier. Extracting will be somewhat later than usual but should be fairly well under way by August 1. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period June 27-July 13)

New York. Clover has bloomed heavily during this period, but weather was generally too cool in most sections for bees to take full advantage of the flow. Good colonies have stored a super or more of honey, while many other colonies which were weak have stored little or nothing and it now appears that many of these weak colonies will have difficulty in building up and obtaining sufficient stores for next winter. It is becoming more apparent that loss from starvation this spring was greater than previously estimated. Spray poisoning has been serious in apiaries located near orchards. In several cases practically entire yards have either died or been so weakened they will gather little or no crop. Supersedure has been fairly heavy. Swarming has been rather serious among those beekeepers who did not provide ample room earlier in the season. In some sections robbing by bees has been fairly serious. For the State as a whole indications are that the best crop since 1941 may be produced if favorable weather conditions prevail for the balance of the season, but it seems improbable that an average or better than average will be gathered. Buckwheat acreage appears to be below normal, but it is still a little early to determine the full acreage which will be planted. Basswood is in bloom but has produced little or nothing. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted - Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

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Vermont. A period of cold weather around July 10-12 has temporarily stopped the honey flow. To date bees have gathered about two-thirds of a normal crop. If good weather continues bees are considered to be in sufficiently good condition to produce a normal crop. Demand continues fairly good, but there has been no extracting of new crop honey and none is available for sale.

Connecticut. Although bees were only of about 25 percent normal strength on June 1, they picked up very rapidly due to a good clover flow and at the end of June broodnests were full of sealed brood and young bees. Sumac began to yield July 5 and though field forces are still small some colonies had stored around 100 pounds of clover and sumac honey at the end of this period. At the present time prospects appear excellent for a normal or better than normal crop of honey. Some supers of comb honey are nearly ready to remove from the hive and many extracting bodies should be ready inside a week or ten days.

New Jersey. Honey flows have been very spotted over New Jersey. Plants are numerous and appear to be in good condition but have not yielded a heavy crop in most sections, largely due to too frequent rains with considerable wind and local floods and hail in some sections. Small plants are in extremely good condition. Demand for honey has been very good but very little is available.

Pennsylvania. The clover flow is about over in Pennsylvania and although the weather was not the most favorable during the clover blooming period, clover was so plentiful that a fairly heavy crop was gathered in many sections, although for the State as a whole the clover honey crop probably does not exceed 50 pounds per colony. Buckwheat acreage is fairly large. Goldenrod is vigorous and prospects at the present time are very good for a late honey flow. A prolonged period of dry weather in the summer can, however, greatly alter this picture. Consumer demand for honey has been very heavy but no honey is available at this time. Extracting should become quite active shortly after mid June in order to remove the clover crop before the buckwheat flow begins.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 28-July 13)

Maryland. The clover flow is over in Maryland except for a little late white clover. Sumac and milkweed are blooming in western Maryland but producing little. So far the crop is running about one-half to three-fourths of average and bees will have nothing to work on other than minor sources until the fall flow begins in September. Basswood and tulip poplar produced little or nothing in most sections of the State this year. Very little honey has been extracted to date and no sales have been reported.

West Virginia. In the western part of the State the white clover flow is largely over with about one-half a crop having been produced. Swarming has been quite serious.

Virginia. The honey flow is largely over in eastern Virginia except for some small quantities being gathered from late clover. The sourwood flow in the mountains of western Virginia has been rather disappointing to date. Swarming in some sections has been very serious with a high percentage of the colonies attempting to swarm.

North Carolina. In the vicinity of Raleigh a generally light crop has been produced. Many colonies have produced less than 10 pounds to date. No other reports were received from this State.

South Carolina. In the upper Piedmont and mountain area the honey flow has been almost constant since late April. Conditions have been more favorable than usual so that a fairly large crop is being gathered. A good sourwood flow is now on in the mountains and should continue until almost the end of July.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period June 27-July 13)

Kentucky. Conditions continue very favorable in north central Kentucky. The present heavy flow should continue until at least July 25. Swarming has practically ceased. Demand for honey has been very good.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period June 26-July 11)

Georgia. Moisture conditions over Georgia have maintained a good growth of summer plants, and a fairly favorable summer flow is now in progress. This flow, however, never provides much more than current feed and possibly some winter stores.

Florida. Colonies which were used for package production were badly depleted after the package season, and some losses are expected. Conditions, however, are favorable for them to build up and beekeepers are planning to make up losses of colonies in the fall. The long drought which prevailed during the spring and early summer has been broken and showers now occur almost daily. In some sections wax moths have been unusually serious. Bees are gathering only sufficient honey for current needs at this time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted - Amber Mixed Flowers in 60-lb. cans and barrels 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 14-15¢ net above cost of containers and packing; section comb honey - Dark Amber Mixed Flowers \$4.40 per case; bulk comb Dark Amber Mixed Flowers in glass jars 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

Alabama. The sweetclover season is about over in Alabama and bees are now working cotton.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana weather and plant conditions have been favorable for nectar secretion and even package bees shippers are obtaining some surplus honey. Vervain and peppervine are yielding nectar at the rate of from 1 to 3 pounds per day, except when showers interfere with flights. Corn is providing pollen. Sale of queens has dropped off somewhat during this period. In northern Louisiana the main honey flow is over and most of the crop has been extracted. In this section the crop is somewhat shorter from last year, averaging possibly 35-40 pounds per colony. Sugar shortage has resulted in a very heavy inquiry for honey to use in canning and also for baking. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Amber Mixed Flowers 12¢ per lb.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, but nothing available or offered on local spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, origin not specified 1 car; 1.c.l. 4500 lbs. Ariz., 624 lbs. Tex.; by truck 18,000 lbs. Fla., 1500 lbs. Wis.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. WISCONSIN, cases White Clover 2-doz., 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; 1-doz., 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; 2-doz., 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15. FLORIDA, 60-lb. tins Mixed Flowers Amber 15¢ per lb. CHILE, 60-lb. tins Wild Flowers Amber 17¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts: honey none, beeswax 200 lbs. Demand good for honey at ceiling. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady at ceiling.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 5200 lbs. Fla., 800 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - FLORIDA, Orange Blossom bottled Detroit 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retailers \$5.75. MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: 1 car Ariz., 1 car La. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: LOUISIANA, shipping point basis - Mixed Flowers, glass 24, 8-oz. \$2.77; 24, 15-oz. \$1.76. ARIZONA, delivered Kansas City - Sage and Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. \$5.34.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 68, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - for Domestic Crude, Yellow cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat, Origin not specified 841 bbls., 77 bags beeswax. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers - No Domestic offered to trade. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follow: per lb. - warehoused by dealer, in U.S.A. 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand moderate, market strong. Crude sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 19,260 lbs. Fla. destination chain stores. No other arrivals. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck extracted 180 lbs. bottled Midwestern. No offerings. No sales.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: 460, 60-lb. cans Oregon. 5-gallon cans Oregon. Supplies very light. Stock of honey in wholesalers hands practically depleted. Most supplies on hand show crystallization. Retail stocks light with most supplies California honey of darker grade and crystallized. Prices hold firm with good demand as sugar substitute. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.43.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Market steady at ceiling.

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ST. LOUIS: No receipts reported. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27, 2-lb. jars \$6.21.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California: 35 cans Extra Light Amber Manzanita, 105 cans Carrot-Alfalfa; from Central California- 428 cans White Orange, 196 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; 204 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 50 cans Light Amber Buckwheat; by boat from Central America - 90 drums (approx. 58,500 lbs.) Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at 1-15. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12. Imported - Mixed Flowers 1 1/2¢ per lb. ex-dock and 1 3/4¢ f.o.b. local warehouses.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 600 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Origin not specified 60,000 lbs. in barrels. Supplies light. Demand continues good, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.25; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.00. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.49; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.12; 60-lb. cans \$11.19-11.75.

CORRECTION: On the last honey reported dated July 2, on page 8 in the table showing production and value of honey and beeswax in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, the 1944 figures in the column headed "Total Production" should have been in million of pounds rather than thousand of pounds as shown.

CUBAN HONEY PRODUCTION

(Excerpts from report by Assistant Agricultural
Attache American Embassy, Havana, dated June 15, 1945)

Production of Cuban honey has experienced a downward trend since the large output of the 1942-43 season: In 1943-44 there was a decline because of drought. In 1944-45 apiaries were damaged by a hurricane at the beginning of the season after which intense drought again was experienced. The Cuban season for extracting of honey from hives extends from November through May, the principal months for flower bloom. From May through October when flowers are relatively scarce colonies ordinarily produce somewhat less than needed for their own sustenance. The producing months normally have dry weather, but in each season since 1942-43 there has been increasingly severe droughts. Export statistics which are the only available measure of commercial production indicate that output of honey in 1944-45 season was about 9 million pounds, in 1943-44 about 11 million pounds, and in 1942-43 about 14 million pounds. In addition there is a possible one to one and one-half million pounds produced each year non-commercially and not included in the above commercial estimates. One-half of the honey production is purchased by three Havana dealers who clean it by use of a 120 mesh-filter. The balance is handled by dealers who lack heating equipment and pressure pumps and whose cleaning is limited to straining through a fifty mesh strainer. Sale of honey from commercial stocks for local consumption is reported by dealers as being very small, probably about 500 thousand pounds per year. Most of this is sold preceding the Christmas holidays for manufacture of turrón, a popular Spanish almond candy. Total consumption of honey in Cuba undoubtedly is much larger, possibly two million pounds annually, but most of this comes from the "invisible" production of non-commercial hives located on farms.

During the calendar year 1944 Cuba exported approximately 9 million pounds of honey valued at \$899,397, in the same year 596,954 pounds of beeswax valued at \$247,490 was exported. The only important buyer of Cuban honey in 1944 other than the United States was England. All beeswax shipments were to the United States. In pre-war years Germany and the Netherlands were Cuba's principal buyers of honey. Most of the beeswax always has been sold in the United States. The following table shows exportation of honey and beeswax from Cuba for the years 1939 to 1945:

EXPORTATION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, CUBA, 1939 - 1945:

Year	Honey		Beeswax	
	Quantity 1,000 lbs.	Value 1,000 Dollars	Quantity 1,000 lbs.	Value 1,000 Dollars
1939	12,277	599	812	151
1940	4,088	215	765	164
1941	3,269	86	973	329
1942	9,650	607	1,104	298
1943	15,293	1,223	564	215
1944	9,047	899	597	247
1945:				
1st quarter/1	2,521	222	199	68

I/ Preliminary.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

(By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Marketing Service)

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of July 3, 1945, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago:-

	CONSUMER CONTAINERS		BULK CONTAINERS	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Halifax	--	700	--	--
Saint John	--	300	--	--
Montreal	6,325	51,460	--	2,000
Toronto	--	2,000	--	5,000
Winnipeg	65,304	131,858	10,080	44,590
Regina	17,424	2,160	--	--
Saskatoon	--	68,016	--	--
Calgary	--	10,436	--	37,223
Vancouver	40,080	77,520	12,000	--

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
August 1, 1945.

- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 15 -

SUMMARY

The July 20 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows an increase of about 5 percent over last year in the number of colonies in the country on July 1 - 5,466,000 colonies this year compared with 5,217,000 a year ago. The increase in number of colonies occurred in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic States where the decrease was 2 percent. In the South Central States colonies increased 12 percent, in the West North Central States 8 percent, East North Central and South Atlantic States 3 percent, and the Western States 2 percent. New spring colonies made up 21 percent of the number of colonies on hand in early July. About 75 percent of the new colonies in the West North Central States were started with package bees. In other parts of the country increases were made mainly by division or from swarms.

Winter and early spring colony loss was about 16 percent this year compared with 14 percent last year and 21 percent for the 1942-43 winter and spring. Starvation was the principal cause of colony loss. Reported condition of colonies in early July was 82 percent compared with 87 percent a year ago and 85 percent in 1943. The low condition figure this year reflects the adverse spring weather. Condition of nectar plants in early July was 79 percent of normal - 3 points above last year but 5 points below 1943. Detailed figures by States appear on page 10.

Conditions during the last three weeks in July improved considerably in practically all sections of the country. Over the Plains Area and North Central States - with the exception of Michigan and Ohio - where previous indications pointed to a very short crop clover bloom was generally prolific during this period. All colonies which were in good condition at the beginning of this flow have stored considerable surplus. In some of these States present indications are that with a prolonged clover blooming season an average crop may be produced. Conditions continued rather unfavorable and pointed to a below average crop in the Northeastern States, South Atlantic States, California, and portions of the Intermountain Area. In the Intermountain Area the season is at least two to three weeks later than average. A good crop is being produced in the Pacific Northwest, although serious forest fires in the fireweed areas of western Oregon may reduce that crop considerably below previous expectations.

Limited extracting is beginning in practically all sections but has so far been light, partially due to the fact that little honey is fully ripened and also as a result of labor shortages. Demand for honey has been very heavy both from packers and wholesalers and also from consumers who are looking for honey to stretch a short sugar supply. A very large proportion of the honey so far extracted has been sold directly to consumers at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. Large lot sales to wholesalers and packers have mostly been at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. although some reports indicate there have been sales above this level. - - - - -

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 7-23)

Southern California. Fairly high temperatures prevailed over southern California during this period except that in coastal sections weather was a little too cool for best nectar secretion from buckwheat. Reports indicate that sage in most sections was almost a failure. Buckwheat is now yielding, but production is light at lower elevations and only fair in the higher elevations. Sumac, toyon, and lima beans are producing nectar and pollen, with

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sumac yielding large quantities of pollen. In the irrigated sections white sweetclover is yielding fairly well along irrigation ditches and in waste places. In the Blythe section alfalfa is beginning to seed. Many colonies have been moved to producing areas in Utah and points farther east and north to take advantage of later flows. For this section as a whole prospects are still very unfavorable for the production of anything close to an average crop. Only scattering lots of orange honey are being offered to dealers. Producers have sold considerable of their crop at ranches directly to consumers at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. A few sales of honey in wholesale lots have been reported at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, regardless of color or flavor. Beeswax offerings have been very light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. Very high temperatures during this period have checked the nectar flow. Butterflies have appeared in large numbers to compete with bees for nectar. Present indications are that the crop in the Imperial Valley will be less than previously anticipated and also below average.

Central and Northern California. Weather conditions were generally favorable for honey production. Temperatures ranged from normal to slightly above with little or no precipitation. Beekeepers report a fairly good production from alfalfa in irrigated sections. Star thistle is beginning to produce in northern California. Stands are spotted. Some sections are drying up. In central California some colonies are being moved to cotton. In northern California sweetclover, Ladino clover, and alfalfa are producing. In the vicinity of Orland some bees have been poisoned, reportedly from buckeye. In that section many colonies are weak and some weaker colonies are being doubled up to gain working strength. Some sections, especially in the star thistle areas, are being overstocked. Receipts of honey in the Bay Cities area were a little heavier than during late June and early July. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Central California - Alfalfa, Eucalyptus, Asparagus, Orange, Mixed Fruit Bloom and Mixed Wild Flowers 12¢ per lb. Central California, beeswax 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 7-23)

West of Cascades. Temperatures ranged fairly high during this period, with little rainfall but some cloudiness and early morning fog in northwestern Oregon. Day temperatures in southern Oregon averaged around 90 degrees. The main flow in the Willamette Valley is over with a fairly good crop having been obtained. Many beekeepers averaged better than 100 pounds per colony from Clover, Vetch and Alfalfa. Fireweed is beginning to produce. Serious fires in the Tillamook-Washington Counties area have covered more than 100,000 acres of fireweed territory. At the end of the period the fire was still out of control. Some colonies were located in that area but most have been moved to other areas. Losses from the fire were placed at possibly 1000 colonies. While the fireweed bloom was heavy at the end of the period the area free from the fire was rather limited and the entire area was blanketed with smoke which had handicapped bees from working. This combination of factors will likely result in a reduced crop of fireweed honey. Considerable Clover-Vetch honey has been extracted. Many producers are selling at roadside at the consumers' ceiling, with little honey being offered to larger buyers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s to consumers 15¢; few case to ton lots to bottlers or other large buyers 12¢.

East of Cascades. Sweetclover and second-cutting alfalfa are yielding well although at the end of the period cloudy weather interfered with the flow. In Benton and Yakima Counties in Washington some honey is being tainted with mint. Also, in this area and some other vegetable producing areas many bees have been poisoned as a result of airplane dusting. Some beekeepers have suffered heavy losses from this cause. Demand for honey on the part of consumers has been heavy. However, little honey has been extracted in this area. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period July 8-24)

Conditions during this period were greatly improved over those which existed prior to early July. Conditions on the Western Slope were generally somewhat better than those east of the Rockies. Sweetclover bloomed fairly

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heavy in most sections. Second cutting alfalfa was beginning to bloom except over the northern portion of this area where this bloom should begin during early August. Many colonies are still weak and this coupled with the lateness of the season will likely result in a below average crop for the area as a whole. Extracting of new crop honey is expected to get under way during early August. Demand has been very good from both consumers and larger buyers. Indications are that much of the early extracted honey will be sold directly to consumers to use to supplement the light supply of sugar. No sales were reported during this period. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Conditions improved greatly during this period and in most sections considerable honey was being stored. Sweetclover is about three weeks later than average but has yielded fairly heavily, in some sections better than normal. Some sections are becoming rather dry so this flow may be cut short. Second cutting alfalfa may not yield heavily unless some rain falls. Many colonies, especially those which were not fed during the late spring and early summer, have small field forces which will result in a limited production. At present indications are that for the State as a whole the season's flow will run considerably below average. In some sections robbing by bees was serious earlier in the season and has resulted in rather serious spread of disease. Some beekeepers have reported disease losses of two to three percent. Extracting should begin shortly before the middle of August.

Wyoming and Montana. The season is at least two to three weeks late over this area. In the western part of these States, where moisture conditions have been fairly favorable, a heavy flow is in progress and colonies which were strong at the beginning of the flow are building up considerable surplus. Further east in the Plains Area the flow has been much lighter and many colonies were just beginning to store honey in the supers. In more favorable sections indications are that a close to average crop may be gathered, but for the area as a whole the crop will be below average unless the flow is greatly prolonged.

Idaho. The weather has been fair and warm during most of this period. Clover is blooming fairly well but in most sections there is a shortage of clover plants. First crop alfalfa has been cut so there will be no heavy flow from alfalfa until the second crop blooms. Honey plants are generally healthy and with favorable weather during August prospects are good for a fairly heavy crop although it will likely run below average unless the season is greatly prolonged. Many colonies are still rather weak and have just built up to a point where they can take advantage of future flows.

Utah. Weather conditions have been ideal during this period. A heavy flow has been on from sweetclover with second cutting alfalfa beginning to bloom heavily. Many colonies have already stored a full super of surplus honey. Present indications are for an average or better than average crop. The only factor which might prevent this is the fact that many colonies were weak at the beginning of the season and required a large portion of the early flow to build up.

Nevada. A small surplus has been produced to the end of this period in most sections. First crop alfalfa has mostly been cut and second crop will not bloom until early August. Weather conditions at the end of this period were very favorable.

ARIZONA: (Period July 8-24)

In the Salt River Valley the mesquite crop is poor and most of this honey will have to be left in the hives for winter stores. Already bees are living off their stored honey in desert locations and in most valley locations little is being gathered. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Mixed Flowers 1 carlot sale reported at 12¢; Mesquite 1 carlot reported at 12¢, in single 60s 13¼¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period July 9-25)

East Texas. Weather has been favorable during this period. The flow from cardrop, cowitch, and other summer plants including cotton has been very good. However, many colonies were not in condition to take full advantage of the flow. Some yards near the Brazos River Valley have been moved because of cotton dusting. Demand for honey has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southeast Texas. A light flow has prevailed during this period. Some colonies have stored as much as 40 pounds from peppervine (ampelopsis) and eryngium. Fall blooming plants are badly in need of moisture. In this section damage to bees from cotton poisoning has so far been light although dusting has been fairly heavy.

Southwest Texas. Bees in this area have been mostly dormant since there is little or no nectar available at this time and weather is very hot. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Cotton in case lots to carlots 12¢.

West Texas. Weather conditions have been very favorable. There has been little bloom available although bees have been able to gather sufficient honey for current needs. With some additional moisture there will likely be another mesquite bloom and a fair chance for broomweed and other late weeds to bloom.

New Mexico. Plants are very dry and the present honey flow is extremely light. Bees are in only fair condition. Demand for honey has been good with limited sales at ceiling levels.

Oklahoma. The honey crop is one of the best in several years. Sweet-clover yielded heavily but that flow is now ended. Some nectar is coming in from alfalfa and sumac. There have been no rains for several weeks and bees have been able to work steadily wherever nectar was available. The quality of the honey this year is very good.

Arkansas. Plant conditions are very good and during this period bees were in the midst of the main summer flow. Prior to this period, however, only a relatively small amount of surplus honey had been gathered. Retail demand for honey has been very good.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 10-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Prospects are much more favorable at this time than they were on July 1. Sweetclover is blooming heavily and sufficient rain has fallen to maintain a long steady flow. Colonies which were in fairly good condition at the beginning of the flow have gathered 50 pounds or more of honey in the supers. However many weak colonies have just built up and are only beginning to store a surplus. With a long clover blooming season, prospects now appear fair for an average or near average crop for the section as a whole. Honey will be ready to extract in early August. Demand has been very good, especially from consumers.

Iowa. The flow from all types of clover has been very heavy during July with sufficient moisture to maintain plants in good condition. Strong colonies have already gathered from 100 to 200 pounds of honey, depending on location and strength. Even colonies which were weak when the flow began have built up and stored between 50 and 100 pounds. In some sections nosema has cut the field forces somewhat, but for the State as a whole this has not been serious. Present indications are that with the flow extending for at least a week or two more an average crop will be gathered. Only limited quantities of honey have been extracted so far, but extracting should become general during early August. Demand for honey has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. glass jars 19 1/3¢.

South Dakota. Bees have gathered a large surplus during this period and if weather continues favorable during the first half of August prospects point to an average or close to average crop despite the unfavorable early season.

Nebraska. At the end of this period bees were still working white Dutch clover and white sweetclover. Yellow sweetclover has finished blooming. Strong colonies have gathered a fairly large surplus and a heavy flow was still in progress. On the other hand, many colonies have used much of the flow to build up on and have consequently stored very little honey in the supers. Moisture conditions are still favorable and prospects for a fall flow are good. A fairly large acreage of buckwheat has been planted on low land which was too wet to plant corn. Also considerable Hubam clover was planted last spring and will soon bloom. Demand for honey has been the heaviest in many years. Extracting began shortly before the middle of July but has been light, due to lack of help. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢.

Kansas. The flow from sweetclover has been better than average this season. Alfalfa is yielding but much of the crop is being cut for hay so this flow will be of short duration. Hot weather prevailed during most of this period. Thunder showers around July 25 have improved moisture conditions. Colonies have gained from three to ten pounds per day, with many colonies having a surplus in excess of 100 pounds, although the average is still somewhat below this.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 12-26)

Michigan. On the upper peninsula the clover bloom has been the heaviest in many years, with an extremely heavy growth of alsike clover in fields and pastures and white Dutch clover very heavy both in pastures and on waste land. During this period colony gains ranged from four to as high as nineteen pounds per day, with many hives already having four supers well filled. Extracting in this section will begin in early August. The quality of this crop is reported as better than average. On the lower peninsula conditions have been much less favorable than those reported for the upper peninsula. Conditions have varied greatly depending on location, with some sections producing only a third to two-thirds of a crop to date, while others especially on sandy or loamy soil have produced a fairly good crop. Colony gains have ranged from one to ten pounds per day, averaging probably a little less than five for colonies of average strength. Some have built up so poorly that little or no surplus has been gained as yet. It seems certain that as a result of the weakened condition of colonies earlier in the season the crop for the lower peninsula as a whole will run below average. The quality is very good with most of the honey being extremely light in color. Some early honey has already been extracted but has moved mostly to consumers. Demand for 60 pound cans has so far been very light, indicating that much of the crop will move directly to consumers or retailers in consumer size packages.

Wisconsin. Conditions have been very favorable during this period. Clover bloomed profusely. In the southern portion of the State gains ranging from 75 to 125 pounds per colony have been reported. Along Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee reports have not been so optimistic although even in this section considerable surplus has been gathered. Hot weather prevailed during most of this period, but sufficient moisture fell to maintain plants in fairly good condition and prolonged the clover-blooming season. The quality is extremely good, with the clover honey being of very light color and heavy body. Basswood bloomed during this period but produced very little honey in any section. Extracting got under way during the latter part of this period. Demand has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 16-18 1/3¢, mostly around 18-18 1/3¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, 41-41 1/2¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota. Conditions have shown a great improvement during this period, especially in southern Minnesota. At the beginning of the period most colonies had barely built up and gained little or no surplus. By the end of the period the average for reasonably good colonies over southern Minnesota was probably around 75 pounds, with some exceptional colonies having gained from 125 to 150 pounds. Clover was still blooming although in some sections the plants were past their peak. In northern Minnesota while clover has bloomed fairly profusely, colonies have not made the gains reported in the southern part of the State. Basswood bloomed during this period, but was not worked heavily by the bees. The quality of the honey this year is reported to be better than average. Demand has been very good, but very little has been extracted to the end of this period. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Clover in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢.

Ohio. Conditions are extremely spotted in Ohio. Over most of the northern and central portions of the State colony gains have been rather light and the crop may not average much heavier than the very light crop of last year. On the other hand, in southern Ohio and some favored locations in other parts of the State, production has been fairly good. Some better colonies having stored from 50 to 100 pounds and clover still producing fairly well. Most colonies have built up. Some increase in colonies has been possible in the better locations. Where the clover flow has been fairly heavy the quality of the crop is good with the honey being light in color. On the other hand, in those sections where the flow has been slow the honey is running rather dark. Some

honey has been extracted, but most of this has been sold locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢. Section comb- Clover, few sales in small lots directly to consumers 35¢ per section.

Indiana. This period was dry over most of the State, although showers at the end of the period proved very beneficial in prolonging the clover bloom and reviving fall honey plants. White Dutch and sweetclover were still blooming. Good strong colonies were gaining considerable surplus with many already having stored over 100 pounds. On the other hand, many colonies had only gained sufficient strength to begin gathering a surplus during this period and the yield from such colonies is so far rather light. Indications are that with a couple of more weeks of favorable weather the crop will average somewhat better than last season and may run average or better. Extracting is just beginning and should become quite general by August 15. Inquiries from consumers have been heavy. Demand greatly exceeds the supply with most of the crop going directly to consumers at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars to consumers 22¢.

Illinois. In some sections of the State present prospects point to an average or possibly slightly better than an average crop, while in other sections it may not run much more than 50 percent of normal. In some sections colonies have gained only 35-50 pounds, while in others gains of from 100 to 200 pounds per colony have been reported with an occasional exceptional colony running even higher. The clover flow is about over with some sections of the State becoming rather dry, although in most sections moisture conditions are still fairly favorable. Basswood produced fairly heavily in some sections, while in others the basswood crop was very light. Extracting has begun and should increase rapidly during early August where help is available. Demand from consumers has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb.; extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 1-lb. pails or glass jars 18-18 1/3¢. Section comb- Clover unwrapped few sales \$7.00 per case. Quality of the comb honey is reported to be very good.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period July 13-29)

New York. Conditions have continued rather unfavorable over most of this State with considerable rain in some sections. Many colonies are still below normal strength. The clover flow is about over and in most sections will average probably little more than half a crop. In some sections the clover flow has been fairly heavy and with some additional favorable weather the crop may approach average in a few localities. The quality of the clover honey is generally good. In some sections of southeastern New York the acreage of buckwheat is fairly large, while in other sections where fairly large acreages are normally planted beans have largely replaced the usual buckwheat plantings. Some honey has been extracted but lack of help has prevented most beekeepers from extracting any large quantities. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars to consumers 20¢; section comb Clover wrapped \$7.50-8.00, mostly \$7.50 per case. Beeswax, few sales 43 1/2¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. Excessive rain during this period has prevented the gathering of a large crop, although indications are for a near normal crop. The heavy flow is over but some small amounts of honey are still being gathered. Demand for honey is exceptionally heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢.

Connecticut. The clover and sumac flows are about over. Rain with many overcast days and warm humid nights shortened the sumac flow and the crop was not as large as previously anticipated, although the clover-sumac crop will likely run very close to average with surpluses of from 50 to 100 pounds per colony having been reported. Colony condition is good except where disease has weakened them. Plants are in excellent condition and with favorable weather in September a good fall flow can be expected.

New Jersey. Heavy rains with local floods have resulted in most colonies standing still during this period. Some colonies have consumed considerable of their surplus while others have gained no surplus. All fall honey plants are extremely vigorous and in excellent condition.

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Pennsylvania. The clover flow is largely over and the crop will average somewhat below normal. Buckwheat is beginning to bloom in northern Pennsylvania and is in good condition. Prospects from buckwheat and goldenrod, which normally provide a heavy fall flow in this section, are good. Good growing weather has prevailed and all plants are in excellent condition. Consumer demand for honey far exceeds the supply with most of the honey so far extracted selling directly to consumers at ceiling prices.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 13-28)

Maryland. This period had an all time record amount of rainfall for July which has interfered with harvesting of the honey crop but has produced a heavy growth of clovers, pasture crops, and fall weeds.

West Virginia. Eastern West Virginia has had a heavy amount of rainfall while the central and western parts of the State have had dry weather. In the western part of the State nothing will be available for bees until the fall aster crop. In that section aster plants are rather sparse and have been dwarfed by dry weather. Demand for comb honey has been good with some bulk comb selling directly to consumers at 25¢ per lb.

Virginia. In the Tidewater section there has been practically no surplus honey gathered to date this season. In fact some bees have had to be fed and practically all colonies are in poor condition for this season. Prospects for a fall honey flow are promising in the Tidewater section if colonies can build up to working strength. In southwestern and central Virginia the season to date has been disappointing. Little sourwood honey was produced, largely as a result of more or less continuous rain during July. Farther north in the State the clover flow has been extended, but persistent cloudy, rainy weather has prevented bees from obtaining any large surplus. In the Blue Ridge Mountains bees were working horsemint, catnip, and other wild plants. For the State as a whole the average yield to date is far below average. Demand for honey has been very good, with some bulk comb honey in 5-lb. glass jars having sold at \$1.25 to consumers, with some sales reported higher. Beeswax offerings have been light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period July 13-28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky the flow is about over with the clover honey being of white color and heavy body. Productive hives have yielded as high as 135 pounds per colony, although the average will run considerably below this. In western Kentucky the weather has been very dry and hot and no additional honey is expected until the fall Spanish needle flow begins. Demand for honey has been very heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in 5-lb. glass jars to consumers 25¢. Bulk comb honey in 5 and 10-lb. glass jars to consumers 30¢ per lb. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Tennessee. Practically all honey from the early crop has been extracted and sold at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. to consumers in single 60s. Some sales have been reported slightly higher. Hot, dry weather has placed some late swarms on the verge of starvation. Considerable feeding will be necessary among these colonies. There will be no further honey flow until fall. Fall honey plants are in fairly good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period July 11-26)

Georgia. In south Georgia the summer honey flow was very good until excessive rains and cloudy weather around the middle of July stopped it. The weather was clearing at the end of the period and the flow had again started. The summer trade in queens has been very good, but unfavorable weather has delayed matings. Orders for package bees for 1946 delivery are about normal for this date.

Florida. Rain has fallen almost daily during July over practically all of Florida. This has largely stopped honey gathering. Best colonies are barely making a living, while weaker colonies are consuming stores. In south Florida cabbage palmetto has produced very little. In the northern and central parts of the State prospects are fairly good for a fall flow and also for bees to make a fair living as soon as weather is favorable. Farther south in the State fall prospects are now rather unfavorable. Demand has been fairly good. Local packers are generally paying the ceiling prices on dark honey, but most offers from

northern packers are running a little below ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers Amber to Dark Amber in case to ton lots and in barrels 12¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars one large lot sale 16¢. Beeswax, 39½-41½¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Alabama. In central Alabama bees have produced very little honey this year. Semi-drought conditions prevailed from May to July but rains have since relieved the drought. At present bees are in rather weak condition to take full advantage of any fall flow which may come.

Louisiana. Colonies in southern Louisiana continue to gain from one to four pounds per day chiefly from vervain. This summer honey is light in body. Colonies continue in good condition. Consumer demand for honey has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Extra Light Amber White Clover and Mixed Flowers 1 carlot reported at 12¢ per lb.; Light Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12-12½¢. Beeswax, 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. No supplies on market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 396 lbs. Ill., 1200 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market strong. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases Clover cellophane-wrapped, 24 sections very few sales small lots \$10.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to bakers and other users - WISCONSIN, cases Clover, Light Amber, 2 doz., 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75, 1-doz., 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago; few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: No receipts. Good inquiry, but no wholesale offerings. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Receipts none. Dealers offering Domestic crude 41½¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: none reported. Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - Imported, Blended bottled Detroit 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: 2 ears Calif. arrived (1 of which was packaged in Texas and reshipped). Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Alfalfa and Sage, Light Amber cases glass 24, 1-lb. \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. \$5.34.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 3,000 lbs. Minn. Buckwheat. Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales U.S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.76. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 1 car Calif; by boat Mexico 554 bbls. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Imported sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢. Domestic, sales by brokers to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. cans \$10.18 per doz. f.o.b. basis.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat, Cuba 4 bags, Dominican Republic 164 bags, Brazil 19 tons. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN, 44 3/4¢, African 40¢.

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PHILADELPHIA: Honey and Beeswax: no arrivals. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 360 lbs. Ohio, 8,580 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Supplies light. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: 146, 60-lb. cans Oregon Clover-Vetch. Demand exceeds supply. Most arrivals being sold direct to large buyers with no honey being repacked into smaller containers for retail trade.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - OREGON, Sweetclover Alfalfa, old crop honey, 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; new crop in 60-lb. cans 15-17¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Unchanged at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: No arrivals reported. Market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

COLORADO, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.76.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Central California - 452 cans Light Amber Alfalfa, 50 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus, 22 cans Light Amber Asparagus, 430 cans White Orange, 33 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers, 10 cans Light Amber Mixed Fruit Bloom, 1705 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 28 cans Light Amber Alfalfa, 26 cans White Mesquite, 13 cans White Orange.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts - 500 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts: 400 cases small jars Calif. Supplies very light to practically non-existent in many dealers warehouses. Heavy consumer demand for honey to replace sugar in canning, market very firm for small available supply.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots- CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber to Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.19; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.12. WASHINGTON and IDAHO. no supplies on market.

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

(By BAE July 20, 1945)

State and Division	Colonies of bees			Colonies : lost		New spring colonies		Condition of colonies		Condition of nectar plants	
	1944 1/	1945 2/	1945 as a % of 1944	winter & spring of:	1944-45 :	1945	1944	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945
	Thousands			Percent				Percent of normal			
Maine	7	7	100	26	30	89	91	83	83		
N.H.	3	3	100	30	27	90	98	85	95		
Vt.	8	8	100	15	14	88	97	88	97		
Mass.	18	18	100	27	23	86	82	66	85		
R. I.	1	1	100	18	13	90	75	79	87		
Conn.	18	17	94	23	14	96	79	82	90		
N.Y.	209	209	100	14	14	90	77	80	90		
N.J.	27	27	100	22	19	92	83	86	85		
Pa.	191	181	95	20	21	94	84	85	84		
N. Atl.	482	471	98	18	18	92	81	82	87		
Ohio	310	326	105	17	20	90	83	72	83		
Ind.	159	162	102	20	26	88	80	65	84		
Ill.	191	201	105	16	23	88	87	77	85		
Mich.	198	198	100	19	21	88	77	84	82		
Wis.	200	202	101	11	10	87	81	79	91		
E.N.Cent.	1,058	1,089	103	16	20	88	82	75	85		
Minn.	267	272	102	20	32	86	82	82	97		
Iowa	208	233	112	18	35	85	86	87	99		
Mo.	157	176	112	18	28	83	85	68	87		
N.Dak.	22	22	100	26	44	85	82	82	83		
S.Dak.	18	16	89	56	55	84	81	83	85		
Nebr.	51	55	108	13	27	82	86	86	93		
Kans.	44	51	116	14	25	79	85	77	87		
W.N.Cent.	767	825	108	19	32	84	84	80	94		
Del.	3	3	100	13	28	89	84	72	78		
Md.	24	26	108	19	29	90	86	74	86		
Va.	139	135	97	17	16	86	78	73	65		
W.Va.	114	112	98	28	26	89	83	77	75		
N.C.	177	177	100	14	17	89	80	77	61		
S.C.	60	66	110	11	17	85	84	66	70		
Ga.	199	219	110	10	17	87	85	72	75		
Fla.	178	182	102	14	10	85	84	77	60		
S.Atl.	894	920	103	15	17	87	82	74	68		
Ky.	168	202	120	22	34	88	83	68	79		
Tenn.	170	204	120	15	35	86	88	69	81		
Ala.	168	185	110	8	13	90	79	73	67		
Miss.	66	70	106	7	12	86	82	70	73		
Ark.	71	71	100	21	26	84	88	73	68		
La.	68	75	110	7	11	86	88	74	82		
Okla.	47	52	111	13	20	83	87	76	88		
Tex.	212	231	109	6	13	89	82	77	78		
S.Cent.	970	1,090	112	12	22	88	84	72	76		
Mont.	44	50	114	10	26	88	82	97	79		
Idaho	140	150	107	14	19	85	75	79	82		
Wyo.	37	37	100	26	29	84	77	86	80		
Colo.	71	75	106	12	14	89	78	88	77		
N.Mex.	19	18	95	20	14	87	75	74	65		
Ariz.	77	69	90	14	11	91	82	71	60		
Utah	52	53	102	17	18	80	76	85	78		
Nev.	14	14	100	8	13	85	76	70	68		
Wash.	63	69	110	18	37	88	92	85	84		
Oreg.	59	66	112	20	30	89	86	83	81		
Calif.	470	470	100	11	12	82	81	65	66		
West.	1,046	1,071	102	14	17	85	80	74	72		
U. S.	5,217	5,466	105	16	21	87	82	76	79		

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)												
	TOTAL Pounds	JANUARY Pounds	FEBRUARY Pounds	MARCH Pounds	APRIL Pounds	MAY Pounds	JUNE Pounds	JULY Pounds	AUGUST Pounds	SEPTEMBER Pounds	OCTOBER Pounds	NOVEMBER Pounds	DECEMBER Pounds
Switzerland	251,735	-	79,728	-	182,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	28,200	-	139	13,680	-	4,000	-	165	4,202	660	410	2,400	2,544
Netherlands West Indies	12,349	568	525	924	801	1,770	3,506	1,327	192	192	1,944	600	-
Belgian Congo	8,723	800	-	1,500	3,276	144	400	557	338	364	1,344	-	-
Bermuda	7,366	-	1,690	722	285	1,171	-	600	-	198	-	180	2,520
Egypt	4,910	4,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	3,150	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,674	-	-	432	-	-	750	-	492	-	-	-	-
Greenland	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	470	-	-	300
Trinidad and Tobago	1,180	540	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,164	-	400	-	-	-	20	-	1,000	-	144	-	-
Panama Canal Zone	990	600	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-
Panama, Republic of	761	-	-	-	216	240	168	-	113	24	-	-	-
All others	1,628	-	300	200	336	144	232	120	-	38	-	240	8
TOTAL	335,170	7,418	82,932	17,768	186,951	7,469	5,076	3,399	9,337	2,186	3,842	3,420	5,372

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS	EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS (Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)												
	TOTAL Pounds	JANUARY Pounds	FEBRUARY Pounds	MARCH Pounds	APRIL Pounds	MAY Pounds	JUNE Pounds	JULY Pounds	AUGUST Pounds	SEPTEMBER Pounds	OCTOBER Pounds	NOVEMBER Pounds	DECEMBER Pounds
New York	321,543	7,418	82,704	17,438	186,855	4,498	2,812	1,954	5,540	1,722	3,698	3,000	3,904
New Orleans	5,012	-	-	210	-	1,800	1,346	715	797	-	144	-	-
Florida	3,150	-	-	60	-	-	-	90	3,000	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,460
Georgia	1,171	-	-	-	-	1,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco	1,094	-	180	60	-	-	822	600	-	24	198	-	8
Virginia	798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	672	-	-	-	96	-	96	-	-	240	-	240	-
El Paso	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel post	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	335,170	7,418	82,932	17,768	186,951	7,469	5,076	3,399	9,337	2,186	3,842	3,420	5,372

NOTE: The total exports of honey for the calendar year 1942, 335,170 lbs., compare with a total of 530,102 lbs. for the calendar year 1941.

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Cuba	10,765,954:	974,791:	1,302,430:	2,830,160:	843,144:	186,580:	1,685,768:	76,528:	126,304:	339,147:	1,009,978:	407,879:	983,245:
Mexico	3,189,520:	-	51,535:	297,543:	376,859:	212,615:	174,061:	551,188:	289,117:	437,842:	296,800:	251,069:	250,891:
Chile	1,697,571:	-	-	137,230:	350,958:	297,954:	590,238:	-	159:	39,441:	193,700:	468:	87,423:
Guatemala	1,688,293:	5,981:	-	140,303:	473,988:	213,996:	200,384:	194,551:	219,403:	18,939:	8,333:	63,928:	147,981:
Argentina	846,774:	-	-	-	199,480:	74,194:	85,952:	167,817:	118,324:	88,184:	-	112,823:	-
Dominican Republic	637,795:	-	62,651:	123,435:	296,566:	-	20,864:	780:	-	133,495:	-	-	-
Costa Rica	566,128:	5,865:	-	-	265,271:	-	-	114,689:	-	113,107:	67,196:	-	-
El Salvador	417,745:	-	-	102,635:	75,891:	45,842:	33,148:	34,000:	106,371:	-	-	-	19,858:
Canada	138,908:	564:	849:	1,836:	67,645:	64,776:	556:	10:	16:	832:	90:	1,695:	39:
Surinam	72,381:	-	-	-	72,381:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	26,187:	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,187:	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	904:	-	-	-	-	-	-	904:	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	480:	-	480:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	55:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55:	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20,048,695:	987,201:	1,417,945:	3,633,652:	3,022,183:	1,095,957:	2,790,971:	1,166,654:	859,749:	1,170,987:	1,576,097:	837,862:	1,489,437:

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

	TOTAL	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Hawaii	683,680:	16,200:	71,544:	123,720:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	99,600:	139,440:	0:	233,176:
Puerto Rico	469,671:	113,546:	83,384:	7,376:	14,717:	2,400:	13,663:	9,228:	0:	60,187:	59,826:	87,126:	18,223:
TOTAL	1,153,351:	129,746:	154,928:	131,096:	14,717:	2,400:	13,663:	9,228:	0:	159,782:	199,266:	87,126:	251,399:

NOTE: The total imports from all countries, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii, for the calendar year 1942, 21,202,046 lbs., compare with a total of 5,143,764 lbs. for the calendar year 1941.

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX ONLY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Brazil	1,258,277:	228,723:	275,965:	132,018:	15,510:	44,600:	83,844:	256,573:	-	66,578:	-	44,249:	110,217:
Cuba	753,474:	193,576:	75,602:	71,146:	85,382:	6,973:	51,335:	33,352:	9,884:	22,812:	-	-	203,412:
Chile	570,539:	38,847:	16,677:	73,684:	172,123:	5,685:	144,748:	58,545:	-	-	15,719:	7,321:	27,190:
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	517,984:	27,559:	113,561:	59,344:	144,668:	166,368:	69,202:	-	-	88,321:	3,241:	-	18,173:
French Equatorial Africa	425,711:	-	-	154,542:	-	39,021:	-	-	232,148:	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	424,736:	54,448:	134,747:	30,439:	57,731:	38,689:	39,653:	62,508:	-	-	-	-	6,521:
Mexico	394,420:	44,513:	33,731:	18,397:	1,451:	27,767:	27,809:	38,389:	33,801:	20,509:	36,584:	60,839:	50,630:
Belgian Congo	195,588:	-	40,682:	133,460:	6,720:	7,120:	-	-	-	7,606:	-	-	-
Argentina	122,944:	13,575:	47,288:	23,951:	17,323:	21,807:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	98,615:	-	98,615:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Indies	88,061:	65,661:	22,400:	-	-	-	9,594:	13,409:	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	83,604:	1,142:	1,000:	26,373:	720:	-	6,484:	-	-	-	-	-	24,882:
Haiti	80,407:	16,436:	1,398:	5,596:	23,673:	13,884:	3,720:	-	-	-	-	-	15,700:
Ethiopia	67,385:	67,385:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	49,175:	20,023:	17,952:	-	-	-	11,200:	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	33,414:	-	33,414:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	33,937:	1,530:	3,564:	3,080:	4,401:	-	19,508:	22,366:	-	-	-	1,854:	-
British East Africa	22,366:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabia Peninsula States	13,160:	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,296:	-	-	-	3,864:	-
Iran (Persia)	10,260:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,174:	3,086:
Arglo-Egyptian Sudan	8,960:	-	-	-	-	-	8,960:	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,349:	-	-	-	-	-	1,801:	-	-	-	-	3,307:	-
China	6,614:	-	-	-	1,900:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	4,448:	-	-	-	6,614:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,940:	-	-	-	4,448:	-	-	-	-	3,940:	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,473:	-	2,473:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	2,364:	2,364:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	758:	-	-	13:	84:	-	-	-	-	-	661:	-	-
TOTAL	5,281,963:	775,782:	919,066:	731,043:	542,808:	283,299:	413,872:	487,627:	281,054:	205,826:	52,964:	128,608:	459,811:

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942
(Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

	TOTAL	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Puerto Rico	19,629:	2,942:	548:	936:	2,333:	1,160:	0:	11,674:	0:	3,090:	5,372:	0:	1,514:
Hawaii	14,423:	2,240:	731:	7,552:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	3,000:	900:	0:
TOTAL	34,052:	5,182:	1,279:	8,538:	2,333:	1,160:	0:	11,674:	0:	3,090:	8,372:	900:	1,514:

NOTE: The total imports of beeswax from all countries, including Puerto Rico and Hawaii, for the calendar year 1942, 5,316,015 lbs. compare with a total of 6,844,706 lbs. for the calendar year 1941.

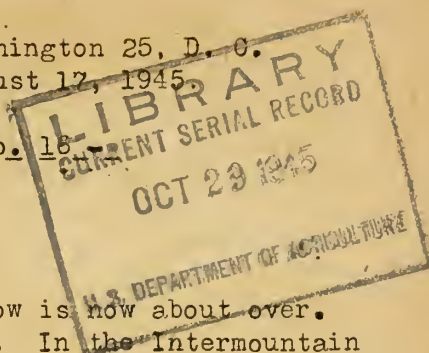
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Marketing Services

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
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- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 18



SUMMARY

In most sections of the country the main summer honey flow is now about over. Clover is still producing in portions of the Plains Area. In the Intermountain Area alfalfa will likely yield for some time, and in the Pacific Northwest fireweed is producing well in those sections which were not burned over by forest fires during late July and early August. Buckwheat is beginning to bloom in New York and Pennsylvania but to date has produced little. In California indications still point to the lightest honey crop for the State as a whole in many years. The orange crop was light, sage was almost a failure, buckwheat was very light, and at present thistle is producing very little in Northern California. Rains in most sections of the country have maintained fall honey plants in good condition and in those sections where a fall flow is normally obtained, prospects are now fairly good for a crop of late honey. Most of this honey is normally used for winter feeding.

Demand continues very good from both consumers and wholesale buyers. In all sections a large proportion of the crop is being sold directly to consumers by beekeepers as fast as it is being extracted in single 60s at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. Sales in larger lots are mostly at the wholesale ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. While the labor situation does not appear to be as acute this year as during the last two seasons, many larger commercial beekeepers still have insufficient labor to carry on field operations and extract the crop as rapidly as would be desirable.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 23-August 7)

Southern California. The weather has been very warm and clear over southern California during this period. Local showers in some sections during the first few days of August improved plant conditions. Colonies in the hill areas are in good condition with considerable brood and large field forces. However, sumac and toyon are about the only sources of nectar in the hills so that little or no surplus is being obtained. In the valleys a little pollen and small amounts of nectar are being obtained from alfalfa and various weeds. The total buckwheat honey production in this section was even lighter than expected earlier in the season. The sage crop was practically a failure over most of this territory. In the Blythe area the crop was about average, or around 60 pounds per colony. Demand for honey has been very heavy as a result of the sugar shortage and practically all of the crop which has so far been extracted has been sold. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers, per lb., extracted - Orange, Sage, and Sage-Buckwheat in case to ton lots mostly 12¢; in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢ per lb. Offerings of beeswax have been very light at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Imperial Valley. The alfalfa flow is now over with butterflies having cut the flow short a little earlier than usual. The crop of alfalfa honey was below that of last year, running in the neighborhood of 50-60 pounds per colony. Bees are now gathering tamarisk honey for winter stores. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Extracted Alfalfa honey is selling rapidly at the f.o.b. ceiling of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots, and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures averaged about normal. Light local showers benefited ranges in some localities but for the area as a whole honey sources are scanty. In central California cotton, alfalfa, beans, and various fall weeds are furnishing a light flow. In northern California thistle is yielding well in some sections but poorly in others. Prospects are that this crop will be below average. In both central and northern California present prospects point to the lightest total honey crop in many years. Demand for honey is heavy with some increase in deliveries. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted- northern California Thistle, Carrot, and Alfalfa and central California Alfalfa, Clover-Alfalfa, Lima Bean, Orange-Sage, and Mixed Flowers mostly 12¢ per lb., in case to ton lots.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 23-August 7)

West of Cascades. Weather was extremely variable during this period - as high as 100 degrees in some of the valley areas and as low as 40 in higher altitudes. A fairly good fireweed flow is on in those sections which have not been burned over, but the total fireweed production will be light due to the fact that some of the best fireweed territory in western Oregon has been destroyed by forest fires. Some scattered light rain fell but it was of little benefit except to help retard forest fires. Second cutting of alfalfa is nearing completion with a relatively light yield from that source reported. For the section as a whole the total honey crop for this season will probably be average or a little heavier than average. Clover and vetch produced very well earlier in the season. Considerable honey has been extracted with a large portion moving directly to consumers at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in single 60s. Some wholesale lots have moved at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., in case to ton lots.

East of Cascades. In most sections of eastern Oregon and Washington the honey flow tapered off to practically nothing by the end of this period. Alfalfa has been practically all cut and sweetclover has dried up. A very light flow is on from mint. Little else will be available unless a secondary sweetclover bloom should occur. Poisoning from dusting and spraying has been prevalent. Colony losses have been extremely heavy on the part of some beekeepers. The loss of colonies will greatly reduce the average colony yield in this section. It now looks like eastern Washington will have only about half a crop with yields ranging from 25 to 60 pounds per colony with many amateur beekeepers or apiaries in poor locations running even less. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Alfalfa-Clover in single 60s to consumers 15¢. Section comb Clover few sales \$7.20, per case.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period July 24-Aug. 8)

Showers through Colorado and Utah have prolonged the honey flow. In Colorado a normal crop can be expected only if several weeks of favorable weather still prevail. In Utah a large crop is being gathered. In Wyoming and Montana prospects for a crop are very poor, with some sections expecting little more than winter stores. In Idaho and Nevada a fair flow is now in progress but the surplus so far gathered is below average. Extracting is beginning in a limited way. While demand has been very good, no sales in wholesale lots were reported during this period. Most of the crop so far extracted is being purchased directly by consumers at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in single 60s and from 18 1/3¢ to 19 1/2¢ per lb. in small pails. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In most sections of Colorado warm, rainy weather has maintained plants in very good condition. While the flow has at no time been heavy it has been fairly steady and with the unusually favorable plant conditions a fairly normal crop may be produced in most sections, although in some localities rain has interfered with activities of bees and may result in a reduced clover crop. In some sections heavy showers caught bees in the field with the result that work forces were somewhat reduced. Second crop alfalfa is beginning to bloom and should result in a fairly good crop from that source.

Wyoming. In most sections of Wyoming prospects for a crop are now very poor. Yellow sweetclover has already seeded. White sweetclover is rather scarce. ^{generally} Second crop alfalfa is starting to bloom and may produce some honey. Colonies are in rather poor condition for this season of the year.

- continued -

Montana. The flow to date is far below average. Hot, dry weather burned up the white sweetclover in many sections before it was in full bloom. Some beekeepers expect little more than enough for winter stores, while others figure they may receive half a crop. Alfalfa weevil was serious this year in some sections, with very little bloom on the second crop and nothing on the first.

Idaho. In the Snake River Valley a fair flow is now on from alfalfa and sweetclover. Parts of the State are becoming dry and a good rain is needed to prolong the flow. Some sections are over stocked with the result that the crop so far gathered is below average. There have been very few swarms and little or no increase in colonies made this season. In most sections winter losses have not been made up except where package bees were used.

Utah. While showers were fairly frequent during this period, one of the best honey flows in a number of years prevailed. Strong swarms have gained between 50 and 100 pounds of surplus honey with prospects of considerably more, provided favorable weather continues. Sweetclover is more abundant than it has been for several years.

Nevada. The honey flow to date in most sections has been slow. While a few beekeepers reported considerable surplus from first cutting alfalfa, most reported that bees had made little more than a living. Many bees are being moved to more favorable locations.

ARIZONA: (Period July 24-August 8)

In the Salt River Valley a fair alfalfa honey crop was gathered this season although this flow terminated about July 20 as a result of heavy butterfly infestation. Alfalfa represents about the only honey crop produced this season as citrus and desert flows were almost a failure. In the extreme southern part of the State mesquite and catsclaw produced a fair crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mesquite and Mixed Flowers in case lots to carlots 12¢; in single 60s few sales 13¼¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period July 25-August 9)

Northeast Texas. Considerable rain during this period made it difficult to remove honey from the hives but maintained honey plants in very good condition. The flow so far has been good and present prospects point both to a continuation of a summer flow and a fairly good fall crop. The honey so far extracted is of light color and good quality, mostly from Hubam and sweetclover. Demand for honey has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Clovers in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18¢; Cotton in case lots to ton lots 12¢; bulk comb Mixed Clovers in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 21 1/3¢.

Southeast Texas. While light local showers have occurred in some sections, this area as a whole is very dry. Mesquite has finished blooming. Milkweed, which is in full bloom is yielding practically nothing. No additional flow is expected until fall rains caused broomweed to bloom. A pollen shortage has caused queens to practically cease laying in many colonies and they are becoming weaker despite the fact that stores of honey are plentiful. Some colonies have been weakened by cotton poisoning. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢.

Southwest Texas. Weather has been very dry in this section with very few flowers in bloom at this time. A very little honey is being gathered from cotton. The summer crop has largely been extracted with average yields in good locations probably running around 50-60 pounds per colony. Demand for honey has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-18¢, mostly 17½-18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 20¢.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley had the first heavy rain during this period since last November. Bees have built up in good shape and are now working alfalfa and cotton, both of which are yielding a fair flow.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 25-August 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Although much of this period was cloudy and wet, beekeeping conditions have continued fairly satisfactorily with plants in good condition. For the Valley as a whole sweetclover acreage is below normal as a result of competition from higher values of

cash crops. Extracting has begun and reports indicate the honey is of very good quality. While it is still too early to estimate the size of the crop some reports indicate a fairly good yield to date. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in case to ten lots 12¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 24¢.

Iowa. The main summer flow ended in most sections of the State around the end of July, although in most sections some clover is still blooming and various late summer and early fall weeds are beginning to bloom. In the more favorable sections of the State a better than average crop has already been produced with prospects of considerable fall honey being available if conditions are right for bees to work fall plants. Surpluses of from 75 to 175 pounds per colony have been reported, with the average probably running between 75 and 100 pounds. Quality and flavor are reported as better than average. Demand has been very good with much of the crop moving to nearby consumers and retailers as rapidly as the honey is being extracted and packed. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ten lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 17-20¢; mostly 18-18 1/3¢; in 1-lb. glass jars few sales 20¢.

Nebraska. The honey flow from clover is about over in most sections, although clovers and various wild flowers are producing sufficient to take care of current food requirements of bees. Second cutting alfalfa is blooming fairly well. Colonies are in unusually good condition. Demand has been good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Hot, dry weather prevailed during most of this period, although heavy showers around August 10 improved conditions in many localities. The sweetclover flow is over, but alfalfa is producing fairly well with delayed cutting of hay enabling bees to gather more than a normal amount of nectar from this crop. Over the eastern half of Kansas the crop will likely run slightly better than average. Prospects are now fairly good for a fall flow unless a protracted dry spell should injure fall honey plants.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 26-August 11).

Michigan. On the lower peninsula conditions continue very spotted. In some sections little more than winter stores have been gathered, while in others, - and even in nearby yards - a surplus of better than 50 pounds per colony has been produced. In the more favorable sections the crop so far has averaged a little better than the very light crops of the past two seasons. Some of the larger yields on the lower peninsula have been produced close to sub-marginal or waste lands where intensive farming of cash crops has not been so heavy. Extracting is becoming fairly general. Demand for honey has been very good with a large proportion of the crop selling to nearby consumers and dealers. The flow on the upper peninsula continues unusually heavy, with many strong colonies having six to seven supers of honey at the end of this period, and scale colonies still making heavy daily gains. A good rain on August 6 extended the clover blooming season. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢, mostly around 18-18 1/3¢. Section comb few sales reported at 35¢ per section.

Wisconsin. In the southern half of the State present indications are that the honey crop will likely average somewhere between 100 and 150 pounds per colony, with some exceptional colonies running higher. Some colonies which were in very poor condition at the beginning of the flow have little more than built up and gained winter stores. While the main honey flow is over, in some sections clovers are still blooming and alfalfa is in full bloom. Fall plants are in generally good condition with indications for a fairly good fall flow. Buckwheat is beginning to produce and where beekeepers have been unable to remove the clover honey from the hives the buckwheat is being mixed with the lighter honey. The quality of the clover honey is unusually good being of light color and heavy body. Demand has been extremely good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ten lots 12¢; in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19 1/3¢; in 1-lb. glass jars mostly around 20¢; some in small containers directly to consumers 20¢ per lb. with customer furnishing container. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeeper.

Minnesota. In most sections a light clover flow still persists, but the crop to date is somewhat below average. In some sections average yields of 75 to 100 pounds per colony have been reported but in other sections the surplus to date is even lighter than the light crop of last season. Temperatures during this period were generally too low for heavy nectar secretion and bees were able to work only a portion of the day. Vervain and heartsease are beginning to bloom. Fall honey plants are in generally good condition with fair moisture reserves in the soil. Demand for honey has been very good, both from consumers and wholesale buyers. Much of the honey so far extracted has moved directly to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - White Clover in single 60s to consumers 15¢. Section comb - Clover \$8.00-11.00 per case, mostly \$9.00-10.00.

Ohio. With extracting well under way it is becoming increasingly evident that the crop will again be very small with the average clover crop for the State as a whole likely running between fifteen and thirty pounds per colony. In some localities fairly good yields have been reported but these are so scattered they will make little difference in the average for the State. Spanish needle was beginning to bloom in southern Ohio at the end of the period. Fall flowers are in fairly good condition although some sections are becoming dry. Given favorable weather a fairly good fall crop may be gathered. Demand for honey has been heavy but quantities so far extracted have been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, some with cans returned 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 17-21¢, mostly around 20¢. Section comb-honey for sales reported \$7.00-9.60 per case of 24 sections. Chunk comb in 3-lb. chunk frames few sales \$1.25 per frame.

Indiana. Conditions are rather spotted. In northern Indiana some beekeepers expect a near average crop while others expect the clover crop will be somewhat below normal. Recent rains have maintained plants in good condition with clover still furnishing a little honey. Heartsease is beginning to bloom. Aster plants are more numerous than in recent years and growing well so that considerable fall honey may be obtained. No wholesale sales were reported but some extracted clover was sold in small containers directly to consumers at around 22¢ per lb.

Illinois. In the northern part of the State an average surplus of 100 pounds per colony or more is being reported by many beekeepers. On the other hand southern and central Illinois will probably not average over 50 pounds. Dry weather in these sections cut the clover flow short and is reducing prospects from fall plants. Demand for honey has been heavy especially from consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover and Clover-Basswood, in single 60s to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-20¢. Section comb - Clover \$7.20-8.40 per case of 24 sections.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period July 27-Aug. 12)

New York. Clover honey is being extracted as rapidly as the available labor supply will permit. The clover crop will be far below normal with most beekeepers reporting yields of 20-30 pounds per colony although in a few favored locations yields may run up to 50 pounds and in a few cases more. Buckwheat is beginning to bloom and in some sections is producing fairly well. The acreage in the major buckwheat section of western New York is, however, below average. An abnormally wet summer has maintained fall honey plants in good condition and prospects are fair for a fall flow. Quality of the clover honey is fairly good although much of it is of rather light body. Demand for honey is extremely good with a large proportion of the crop going to cooperatives or being sold directly by beekeepers to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-20¢, mostly 18-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21¢.

Vermont. The honey flow is now over with an average or slightly better than average crop, depending on location. Demand for honey is abnormally heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢. Section comb - White Clover \$6.00-6.50 per case of 24-sections.

Connecticut. Many apiaries were obtaining very little honey at the end of the period, while others within reach of clethra (pepperbush) are still storing some surplus. Prospects are very good for a flow from goldenrod. Colonies are generally in excellent condition with the exception of a very small proportion that has contracted disease.

New Jersey. Weather was much more favorable during this period than previously this summer, with less rain and more sunshine. Bees are now making a living from Queen Annes lace, pepperbush and other miscellaneous flowers and shrubs. Goldenrod and asters are both plentiful and vigorous, with prospects for a fairly good flow which should begin within the next two or three weeks.

Pennsylvania. The clover honey crop is about all extracted, with portions of north central Pennsylvania reporting a crop slightly above average in size, while many other sections report a crop slightly below normal. Buckwheat is just beginning to yield but so far has produced little honey as a result of unfavorable weather. Unless more favorable weather prevails during the balance of the buckwheat blooming season, this crop likely will be small. Goldenrod is in fine condition and many beekeepers hope to obtain sufficient of this honey for winter stores. New clover seedings are unusually good. Consumer demand for honey has been heavy, but no sales were reported.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 28-August 13)

Maryland. Weather was much more favorable during this period, but honey sources were rather scarce especially in the eastern part of the State. It now appears that the crop will still be below average but will be somewhat heavier than previously anticipated. In western Maryland some beekeepers report a fairly good crop with prospects for a good buckwheat flow if favorable weather prevails. The heavy rains in July produced an excellent growth on fall honey plants so that with favorable weather ample winter stores should be obtained.

West Virginia. Very little bee pasture is available at this time. Fall asters should begin blooming within the next two or three weeks. Aster plants are both plentiful and thrifty.

South Carolina. Excessive rains over most of this State interfered with bee flights during this period. Cotton has produced fairly well in some sections, but weather has prevented production of a very large crop from this source.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period July 28-August 13)

Kentucky. In ~~North~~ central Kentucky the main flow is over. Pollen from corn is about the only food source for bees at this time. Demand for honey is heavy but considerable remains to be removed from the hives and extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., White Clover extracted in 5-lb. pails 25¢; bulk comb in 10-lb. pails 30¢.

Tennessee. Recent rains have put fall honey plants in very good condition. Colonies are strong where they were provided with ample food. Prospects are very good for a fall flow. There is very little honey in the hands of beekeepers at this time.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period July 26-August 10)

Florida. In south Florida cabbage-palmetto has been almost a failure, with bees obtaining enough honey for current needs but very little surplus. In this section fall honey plants are in poor condition. In north Florida local showers almost daily have prevented bees from taking full advantage of the purslane flow, but have kept plants in good blooming condition. All colonies are making a living and some strong colonies are sealing honey although no surplus is expected from the purslane flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., South Florida Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails 15½¢; north Florida Light Amber Tupelo in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16 2/3¢. Beeswax, 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Alabama. Cotton is yielding poorly. Fall honey plants are rather scarce and in poor condition as a result of dry weather earlier in the summer. Some sections of southern Alabama have had fairly good rains recently which should revive fall plants.

Louisiana. The weather has been hot with frequent local showers. The summer flow in southern Louisiana has been better than in many years, with many colonies continuing to gain satisfactorily, although in some sections the summer honey flow stopped toward the end of this period. Partridge pea and vervain are now producing fairly well. Most of the summer honey is rather thin in body. Some of this southern Louisiana honey is being sold in barrel lots, containers furnished by buyer at \$1.00 per gallon. In this section package shippers are requeening colonies in preparation for next year. In northern Louisiana a light flow from partridge pea and vervain is keeping bees well supplied with nectar. Sufficient rain has fallen to insure a good fall flow in this section.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. No supplies on local market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 2,016 lbs. Ill., 1,440 lbs. Wis.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand moderate, market strong. Sales to retailers-ILLINOIS, cases Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-sections very few sales small lots \$9.50-10.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to brokers and other users - WISCONSIN, 60-lb. cans Clover Light Amber 19.9¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts none. No sales reported on wholesale market.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 7400 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Practically no supplies in dealers' hands. When shipments arrive they are sold out quickly or delivered on previous orders.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck extracted 215, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-clover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market strong at ceiling. Sales U. S. One Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41½¢; in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 1 car Calif., 1 car Fla., 1 car Ga.; by boat Mexico 105 drums, Dominican Republic 763 bbls., Chile 2,431 bbl., Puerto Rico 40 bbl. Supplies moderate. Demand exceeds supply, market very strong at ceiling, No offerings.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat Argentina 14 tons, Puerto Rico 8 bags, Dominican Republic 201 bags. Supplies light. Market strong at ceiling, no offerings.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 12,000 lbs. Brooklyn, N.Y. origin not known. No other arrivals. No prices available.

BEESWAX: None.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck 720 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Practically no supplies. No sales reported.

PORTLAND: No arrivals, probably incomplete. Supplies light. Most wholesalers entirely out of supplies. Some old crop California honey Mixed Flowers on retail shelves selling at ceiling prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers - OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, old crop honey 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.86; new crop in 60-lb. cans 15-17¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Prices unchanged at ceiling.

ST. LOUIS: Receipts and trading exceptionally light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: No recent sales reported. There were a few COLORADO, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 2 doz. 8-oz. jars at \$3.76 reported early in period.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California - 1,169 cans Light Amber to White Thistle, 294 cans Amber Carrot, 384 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; from Central California - 1,209 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 820 cans Extra Light Amber to White Clover-Alfalfa, 250 cans Extra Light Amber Lima Bean-Alfalfa, 160 cans Light Amber Onion, 132 cans White Orange-Lippia, 237 cans White Sage-Orange, 111 cans Extra Light Amber Sage Mixture, 22 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 442 cans White to Extra White Orange, 172 cans White Sage. Receipts by boat from Central America - 97 drums Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales ex-dock San Francisco duty paid - CENTRAL AMERICA, Mixed Flowers 11¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors unchanged at 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 81 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: No receipts. Supplies extremely light. Demand far exceeds supply, market very firm. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber to Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.49; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.12. WASHINGTON and IDAHO, No supplies.

Released Aug. 20, 19

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Resume

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
September 1, 1945.

- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 17 -

SUMMARY

With most of the clover honey crop now gathered it begins to look like the total production for the country this year will run a little heavier than during the two previous years, both of which produced below average crops. While the crop is smaller than average in California, large portions of the Intermountain area and the East Central and Northeastern States, the heavier than average production of Clover honey over portions of the Plains Area and North Central States will more than counterbalance this. In addition to the above sections good production is reported in western Oregon and Washington, on the western slope of Colorado, in eastern and central Utah, north Texas, and portions of the Southeast. Fall plants over most of the country with the exception of California, parts of the Intermountain area and Southwestern region, are in very good condition and prospects are favorable for a fairly heavy fall flow provided good honey gathering weather prevails during September and early October. In nearly all sections colonies are in good condition and prospects are that most will be able to obtain ample winter stores.

Extracting is becoming general in all northern honey producing States. Demand has been very heavy both from packers and from nearby retailers and consumers. In many States a large proportion of the crop is being sold directly to consumers by producers. This makes it possible to obtain a little higher price for the honey than when sold in large lots at the shipping point ceiling. Many large commercial beekeepers continue to have difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor to carry on all beekeeping and extracting operations. Practically all sales reported have been at ceiling levels regardless of flavor or color.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period August 7-23)

Southern California. Most of this period was very warm with considerable fog and cloudiness. Heavy rains fell in the mountains of Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties around August 18. These improved soil moisture and plant conditions but will have little effect in so far as providing any late honey is concerned. The honey flow for this season in southern California is practically over. Bees are gathering pollen in the orchard areas but only a trace of nectar. Most colonies are in fairly good condition with considerable brood. Demand for honey has been good at ceiling prices. Receipts have been limited due to light production. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Orange, Sage and Sage-Buckwheat in case to ton lots mostly around 12¢. Offerings of beeswax have increased somewhat with the end of the war, although the light honey crop has resulted in light beeswax production. Beeswax continues to sell at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during this period were generally above normal although towards the end of the period they dropped a little below normal in the central valleys. In the dry land sections plants are mostly dried up but in irrigated districts they continue in fairly good condition. In northern California the better thistle areas have been heavily overstocked. This condition together with the fact that much of the dry land thistle has stopped blooming will result in a very short thistle honey crop. In both central and northern California bees are working sunflower, beans, alfalfa, Ladino clover, spikeweed, Jack clover and star thistle. In some sections a

fairly good alfalfa honey crop is being gathered. In others butterflies have seriously damaged the alfalfa bloom. Demand continues active for all grades and flavors of honey. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, in case to ton lots, Northern California Thistle and Central California Alfalfa, Cotton, Clover, Clover-Alfalfa, Lima Bean-Alfalfa, Eucalyptus, and various mixed flavors 12¢ per lb.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 7-23)

West of Cascades. The early part of this period was warm and dry with some maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or higher. At the close of the period cloudiness developed, with rain along the Coast, which helped in checking the west coast forest fire which had again started. Rainfall also benefited pastures and growing crops along the Coast but over most of western Oregon and Washington the soil remains dry. In the fireweed areas which were not destroyed by fire there has been a heavy bloom and a large yield may be expected. In some fireweed sections where bees were moved from the Tillamook area to fire free areas there has been some overcrowding which may result in a light yield. Fireweed has finished blooming in the lower altitudes but will likely last until about the 10th or 15th of September in more elevated sections. Local honey is largely being sold by producers directly to consumers at the ceiling of 15¢ per lb. in 60s.

East of Cascades. Weather was generally warm to extremely hot in eastern Oregon and Washington. Alfalfa and clover continued as the principal sources of nectar but were providing little more than current feed for bees. Various wild and domestic flowers also provided a little pasturage. In the Yakima Valley reports continue to indicate a lighter crop for the district as a whole than last year.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Aug. 8-24)

While the honey crop has not yet been entirely made present prospects point to a below average crop in most sections except on the Western Slope of Colorado and in eastern and central Utah. The flow is largely over in Wyoming and Montana. Showers have maintained plants in good condition in southern Idaho, Utah, and over much of Colorado and some honey is still being gathered. Demand for honey has been unusually good. A fairly large portion of the crop in some of the Intermountain States goes to cooperatives. A larger than normal proportion will likely move directly to local consumers as a result of the sugar shortage. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some sales reported at 13-13½¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢, few lower; in 5-lb. pails or glass 18-1/3¢-19-1/3¢, some 16-2/3¢; in 10-lb. pails 17½-18-1/3¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Over most of the State weather was generally warm with some showers. Conditions have been very favorable on the western slope and some beekeepers report the largest crop in that section in a number of years with a normal or better than normal crop for the section as a whole. Conditions in the rest of the state are spotted with prospects for a below average crop. Most of southern Colorado is considerably below normal although sections of southeastern Colorado have fairly good prospects. In parts of northeastern Colorado a normal crop seems probable while other sections are far below average. Sweetclover and alfalfa continue to provide pasturage and in some sections a little surplus.

Wyoming. The flow is fairly well over with cool nights cutting prospects for any further heavy production this season. Irrigated sections of southern Wyoming may have close to an average crop while other sections will have less than average. In northern Wyoming the crop will be much below average partly as a result of the late wet spring and partly as a result of heavy alfalfa weevil infestation. Bees are in fair condition although colony populations and volume of winter stores are both a little under normal.

Montana. The main flow ended over most of Montana about August 1. The territory east of the Rockies will apparently have from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop. Alfalfa and some scattered sweetclover are still blooming but are producing little or no nectar. On the western slope of the Rockies conditions are a little better and some colonies which were in strong condition when the main flow began have produced around 100 pounds of surplus. The average for this sections will however be below this. Conditions in all districts have been spotted with some apiaries producing a fairly good surplus while other apiaries located only a few miles away have produced little.

Idaho. In the Snake River Valley extracting is active. Quality of the honey is better than last year, the color being lighter. Production is below average with some estimates running around 50 pounds per colony. Some districts have produced more than this while others have fallen considerably below. Showers during this period have maintained plants in good condition and some honey is still being gathered although the flow is not heavy.

Utah. In the extreme northern part of the State the crop is running below average. In central Utah conditions have been very favorable and large crop is being produced. Rains have kept sweetclover blooming and it will likely continue until third crop alfalfa blooms. Extracting is well under way. Some beekeepers have already extracted around fifty pounds per colony and have prospects for an additional fifty to seventy-five pounds. Poisoning from smelter fumes has been much lighter than during recent years.

Nevada. Prospects for an average crop have not been good to date. First crop alfalfa produced little surplus. It is still too early to make any prediction as to the crop from second cutting alfalfa. In some sections insects are cutting the quantities of nectar available for bees.

ARIZONA: (Period August 8-24)

In the Salt River Valley and Yuma districts bees are doing very little except in tamarisk locations where some surplus honey is being gathered. Butterflies obtained much of the alfalfa nectar and did some damage to tamarisk. Some beekeepers are getting a little cotton honey in areas which are not being dusted. In east-central Arizona prospects are fair for a fall honey flow from sage provided some additional rain falls. In southeastern Arizona plants are in excellent condition due to recent rains. Recent flows have been largely ^{from} maguay (Century plant) and rosin weed. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - extracted, Mesquite in 60s 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Catsclaw-Mesquite in 60s 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Section Comb- Sweetclover \$8.40 per case of 24 sections.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period August 9-26)

Northeastern Texas. Most of this section has a better than average crop ^{Cotton is reported to be} this season. Hubam clover has been very plentiful and is still yielding ^{heavier} than for a number of years. Fall plants look unusually promising with frequent showers maintaining a good growth. Shortage of labor has interfered with extracting operations with the result that considerable clover honey is still on the hives.

East Texas. The summer flow has been slow but rather steady with production about normal. Prospects for a fall flow now appear to be about average. Many orders are being placed for package bees for shipment next spring. Demand for honey has been heavy. Bottles and caps have been rather difficult to obtain. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southeast Texas. The heavy rains which fell over most of the Gulf Coast area on August 22 relieved the severe drought situation which has prevailed for the last two months. Pollen has been scarce in some sections and colony strength has dwindled despite the fact that most colonies had plenty of honey. Small daily gains are now being made from milkweed. Asters and other fall blooming plants are scarce.

Southwest Texas. Bees are largely dormant in this area although in some sections some broomweed honey is being gathered. This is providing little more than current feed. Some beekeepers have already extracted from 50 to 100 pounds per colony. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted, Mesquite and Cotton in case to ton lots 12¢; in 5 and 10 lb. pails 18 1/3¢.

New Mexico. The weather is again becoming dry in the Mesilla Valley. Bees have so far harvested a below average crop - ranging from forty to seventy five pounds per colony. A light flow is still on.

Oklahoma. The flow is now over, except where alfalfa was left for seed, until fall flowers begin producing. Some additional rainfall is needed if a large fall crop is to be gathered.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 9-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The sweetclover flow is over. Buckwheat is yielding a little and bees have worked alfalfa more readily than in most years. Goldenrod is beginning to bloom. The crop is generally estimated at around $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of normal although some beekeepers expect close to an average crop. The late season with much wet weather kept bees from working to capacity but maintained plants in good condition over a long period of time. Extracting is becoming general. Demand for honey has been very good both locally and from large buyers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 19-1/3¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21½-24¢.

South Dakota. In eastern South Dakota considerable buckwheat honey is now being gathered. Much of the clover honey in this section was not taken off when the buckwheat flow began with the result that the honey will be dark. Fall flowers are in good condition.

Iowa. Cool, wet weather over much of the State prevented the gathering of much honey during this period. A large clover crop had, however, already been gathered and prospects are very good for a fall crop, provided a period of warm fall weather prevails. Some white Dutch and sweetclover is still blooming in some sections. Heartsease and goldenrod are beginning to yield. Extracting is general with surplus yields of 75 to 150 pounds per colony being reported. It now appears the average for the clover crop for the State as a whole may run 100 pounds per colony or better. Quality of the clover crop is reported as better than usual. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 16½-18-1/3¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Nebraska. Moisture conditions have continued unusually favorable but weather has been a little cool for bees to take full advantage of the present flows. Buckwheat, heartsease, Hubam clover, and limited quantities of white Dutch and sweetclover are now producing. Much more buckwheat than usual was planted this season on ground which was too wet to seed to early crops. Some colonies have already gathered 100 pounds of buckwheat honey, which is unusual for this section. The total crop for the State will run heavier than average and also heavier than last year. Some beekeepers report this as the best honey year they have ever experienced. Demand for honey has been unusually heavy. Lack of help has prevented large commercial beekeepers from removing and packing honey rapidly enough to keep up with the demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5- and 6-lb. glass jars 18-1/3-19¢.

Kansas. Much of Kansas is becoming dry cutting off the heavy flow during this period. However, fall flowers are in good condition. Heartsease and Spanish needle are beginning to produce. It is expected that the clover crop will run close to 100 pounds per colony. The honey is of light color and very clear. Demand has been very good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢.

Missouri. Most of the clover crop has been extracted. Individual colony yields have been reported at all the way from 75 to 240 pounds with the average for the State probably around 100 pounds or a little better. While much of the State has become very dry the weather has not been unusually hot and plants are in fairly good condition. Heartsease and Spanish needle are now yielding well, especially on low land and in moist areas. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 11-27)

Michigan. On the lower Peninsula little surplus was gained during this period. Night temperatures were cool and in some sections the soil was unusually dry. Honey yields are very spotted. Some yards produced fairly large surpluses while yards only a few miles away produced very little. The total crop on the lower Peninsula will probably run somewhat heavier than the light crop of last year but still below average. Fall flowers are fairly plentiful and in good condition but have not yet started to produce. The upper Peninsula has produced the largest crop of clover honey in many years. That section is now becoming very dry and the flow is practically over. Extracting in all sections is actively under way. A large proportion of the crop is moving

- continued -

locally as a result of the heavy demand brought about by the sugar shortage. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 1-lb. glass jars mostly around 21½¢, some high as 24¢.

Wisconsin. The weather during this period was rather cool but with a few days of high temperatures during which bees gathered considerable honey from alfalfa and red clover. Several beekeepers report that this is one of the best flows from red clover reported in a good many years, due to the fact that corolla tubes are short. In most sections of the State the crop will run considerably heavier than last year and possibly somewhat above average. Individual colony yields have run well over 200 pounds but the average for the State will likely be around 100 pounds or possibly a little more. Heartsease, goldenrod, and other fall flowers are in good condition but have not produced much honey to date. Extracting is in full swing. Demand for honey has been unusually heavy especially from local retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18 1/3-19 1/3¢, with some to consumers as high as 22¢, in 1-lb. glass jars few sales reported around 22¢.

Minnesota. The main clover flow over most of Minnesota ended during the early part of August. The crop as a whole is somewhat larger than last year, but in most districts still somewhat below average. Most of the honey so far extracted is of high quality and that portion of the clover crop which is not darkened by buckwheat or other foreign nectar is water white. Fall flowers are in good condition and prospects are favorable for a moderate fall crop. Some buckwheat honey is being gathered in those sections where fairly large acreages of buckwheat have replaced crops which could not be planted as a result of the late wet spring. Demand for honey has been fairly good with a fairly large proportion of the crop moving to nearby retailers and consumers.

Ohio. Buckwheat and heartsease are producing a little nectar at this time, but not much surplus beyond current needs. Fall plants are in fairly good condition and clovers for next season also look thrifty. The acreage of sweet-clover planted this year is, however, smaller than usual. Many beekeepers have already completed extracting. In some of the better locations average colony yields of from 30 to 45 pounds have been reported, with occasional yields running somewhat higher. On the other hand, many beekeepers will have very little honey beyond winter stores. It appears that the total crop for the State will be the lightest in recent years. Demand has been very heavy especially from local consumers and retailers. Much of the crop will be sold locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, few sales with cans returned 11½¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18 1/3-21¢, mostly around 18 1/3-18 2/3¢. Section comb honey \$6.50-8.00 per case of 24 sections. Bulk comb, per lb., in 5-lb. glass jars 17¢, in 2-lb. glass jars 19 7/8¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢ per lb.

Indiana. Some sections of central and southern Indiana are becoming very dry, while other sections especially in the northwestern portions of the State have had sufficient rainfall to keep plants in fairly good condition. Cool weather during this period has retarded bee activity. Bees are now working red clover and heartsease but are storing little surplus. Colony yields are extremely spotted - some well managed apiaries in favorable locations have average yields of 100 pounds or more, but the average for the State will be much lower than this, probably between 35 and 50 pounds. Swarming was serious during the early summer and many beekeepers were unable to control this with the result that the loss of honey in these yards was rather heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case lots to ton lots 12¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19¢; with some to consumers high as 22¢.

Illinois. Most of Illinois is becoming very dry and while fall honey plants are now in good condition rains will be needed if they are to produce much honey. In some sections a little surplus is being gathered from heartsease. In the southern and central parts of the State the crop will likely run somewhat below average but in the northern part of Illinois fairly good yields have been reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s and bulk to consumers 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢; section comb honey few sales Clover \$8.00 per case of 24 sections.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period August 13-28)

New York. The clover flow is over in all sections of the State. In western New York buckwheat is producing fairly well, but the acreage is somewhat below that of recent years in most sections. Yields are very spotted over the State but are running somewhat better in the eastern portion than through the central and western portions. Parts of eastern New York will likely have close to a normal crop, while the average crop in western New York will be considerably below normal. Demand for honey has been extremely heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-19¢, mostly 18½-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-23¢.

Vermont. Rain toward the end of this period has broken a fairly long dry spell. Very little honey is coming in in the Champlain Valley, but some fall honey is being gathered in other parts of the State. The condition of bees and clover is good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 12¢; section comb honey Clover \$6.50-7.00 per case of 24 sections.

Connecticut. Following three weeks of hot, dry weather over three inches of rain fell at the end of this period and conditions are now very promising for a fall flow. After the clethra (pepper bush) flow in early August an unusually good flow came from clematis in those areas where this vine is abundant. Little is available now but goldenrod will bloom within the near future. For the State as a whole the crop of honey is expected to be a little larger than usual and of good quality. Demand is very good and most of the crop will be sold locally.

New Jersey. Bees are gathering small amounts of honey from Queen Anne's lace and goldenrod, and are building up well to take advantage of a flow from fall flowers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Sumac-Clover in single 60s few sales 15¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Pennsylvania. The clover honey crop is largely extracted. In parts of northern and central Pennsylvania the best honey crop both from the standpoint of quantity and quality in recent years has been produced. Weather has not been especially favorable for the secretion of buckwheat honey and to date it looks like buckwheat will produce little more than half a crop. Goldenrod is in fairly good condition and with favorable weather the outlook is good for a normal crop from that source.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period August 13-28)

Maryland. In western Maryland the buckwheat flow has been heavier than during recent years. In the vicinity of Washington most of this period has been fair with warm days and cool nights. Very little is available for bees to work on at this time in this section. The fall flow is due to start in about 10 days. Moisture conditions continue favorable with all honey plants in good condition.

Virginia. In the Tidewater area bees have gathered considerable nectar during this period from sumac and goldenrod. Wild asters will soon begin blooming. Prospects are now encouraging for a good sized fall crop of honey. Bees generally are in only fair condition in this section with just a few at full working strength. No sales of honey were reported, but beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. beekeepers.

West Virginia. In the central and western part of the State bees are now inactive. However, the outlook is favorable for a heavy aster bloom.

North Carolina. In western North Carolina a very light honey crop was produced in most districts, the average will likely run between 15 and 30 pounds per colony with some colonies not having sufficient for winter stores.

South Carolina. In the mountains a fairly good crop of sourwood honey has been produced. Much of this was sold as chunk honey in the frame. Continued rains have kept bees in the hives during much of this period with the result that colony gains have been extremely small. A little nectar is being gathered from partridge pea. Fall plants are in very good condition and should provide some surplus if rains let up.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period August 13-28)

Kentucky. Rains have greatly improved prospects for a fall flow. Bees are now gathering pollen. No nectar is available but Spanish needle and aster should begin blooming within the next two weeks.

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Tennessee. Fall honey plants are in very good condition over most of Tennessee. Lespedezia is secreting a little nectar which is providing for current food requirements. Goldenrod is beginning to bloom. Plant conditions are good for a fall flow, but colonies generally are not in the best condition to take advantage of this flow.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period August 10-27)

Georgia. During this period frequent local showers cut into the honey flow from Mexican clover. However, good colonies have gathered from 20 to 30 pounds from this source. Soil moisture has put fall plants in prime condition for a good fall honey flow. This should provide bees with ample winter stores and put them in good condition for winter. Demand for queens has been good during the summer but production was seriously hampered by cloudy, wet weather. Orders for package bees for 1946 delivery are coming in rapidly.

Florida. Heavy rains fell during most of this period over practically the entire State. In southern and central Florida bees are building up fairly well but are gaining little or no surplus. Northern Florida conditions are very spotted. In some sections bees are building up rapidly on purslane with prospects that they will go into the winter with more bees and heavier stores than last season, while in other sections of north Florida some bees are barely making a living, others are being fed and some are starving. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Dark Amber Mixed Flowers, ordinary quality in case to ton lots 10¢.

Alabama. Central Alabama has been hot and dry during this period and bees are generally idle except where some partridge pea is available.

Louisiana. Frequent rains during this period in southern Louisiana seriously cut the honey flow and colonies generally lost some weight. The main summer flow, however, was somewhat better than usual. Pollen is being collected from partridge peas. Fall honey plants are in good condition and making a vigorous growth. In northern Louisiana bees barely made a living at the end of the period from heartsease and goldenrod. An abundance of pollen is available and colonies are building up rapidly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - per lb., extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily CPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. No supplies. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail 1 car Calif.; by truck 1220 lbs. Ill., 4380 lbs. Wis.,

COMB: Supplies light. Demand fair, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24-sections, few sales small lots \$8.50, 1 dozen sections \$4.75.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to brokers and other users - WISCONSIN, cases Clover Light Amber 2 dozen, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75, 1 dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43, 2 dozen 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15.

BEESWAX: Offerings very light. Dealers paying for country run stock 45-46¢ per lb. delivered Chicago, few dealers paying 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: new crop - Colo. extracted approx. 18,000 lbs. Comb 150 cases, Beeswax 300 lbs.

COMB: Demand active, market steady. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. cellophane-wrapped Fancy \$8.00-8.25, few \$8.50, Choice \$7.50.

EXTRACTED: Demand exceeds supply, market steady at ceiling. COLORADO, Alfalfa White Sweetclover, White to Waterwhite: Sales to retailers - glass, cases 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, half pound \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers offering 41½¢ lb. for Domestic crude.

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DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 7,540 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers- MICHIGAN, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: 1 car Ariz., 2 cars imports;

truck receipts equivalent to 2 cars Iowa. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and manufacturers - ARIZONA, Light Amber Mixed Alfalfa-Sage, glass 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.66; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75. IOWA, White Clover 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.91.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted 234, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 34, 60-lb. cans Light Amber. 600 lbs. beeswax. Supplies increasing. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales U. S. One Blended Honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 2 cars Calif.; by boat Mexico 105 drums. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices: as follows, per pound warehoused by dealer in U.S.A: 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Domestic sales by broker to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 5-lb. tins \$13.20 per dozen delivered.

BEESWAX: No new arrivals. Make Argentine beeswax Aug. 17 report 5 tons instead 14. Supplies light. Market strong at ceiling. Crude, sales by receipts port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢. AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and Beeswax, no arrivals. No prices available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1500 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 9,960 lbs. Ohio. Offerings very light. Demand good.

EXTRACTED: Sales by brokers to retailers - OHIO, White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.52; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 72, 60-lb. cans Clover-Vetch; 17, 60-lb. cans Fireweed; from Idaho 750 cases of 12, 5-lb. jars, 750 cases of 24, 16-oz. jars; 50, 60-lb. cans. Supplies light, market firm at ceiling. Demand very active. Sales to retailers or largebuyers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa case lots 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.79; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.26; bulk in 60-lb. cans 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢ per lb.

COMB: 275 cases arrived from Idaho. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, Fancy Alfalfa-Clover 12-oz. \$10.49 per case of 24.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good. Dealers paying ceiling prices.

ST. LOUIS: No arrivals reported. Supplies light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Amber cartons 12, 3-lb. jars \$9.00; 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$9.00. IOWA, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck: from Northern California, 1,562 cans Extra Light Amber to White Thistle; from Central California, 1,054 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 285 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton, 475 cans White Clover, 150 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Clover-Alfalfa, 249 cans Extra Light Amber Lima Bean-Alfalfa, 145 cans White Lippia-Clover, 132 cans Light Amber Sage mixture, 21 cans Extra Light Amber Eucalyptus, 212 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers, 1,067 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California, 412 cans White Sage.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars 4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.13 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 2100 lbs. from Northern California and 600 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Idaho 300 cases of 12, 5-lb. pails; includes receipts only until period ending Aug. 31. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots- IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.80. Brokers sales to jobbers-IDAHO 12, 5-lb. pails \$10.13; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76.

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- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 18 -

The major honey flows are now over in all sections of the country. In the Pacific Northwest the heaviest Fireweed honey crop in several years has been gathered in spite of the very large areas burned over by forest fires. Indications are that the total crop in the Intermountain area will be below average although a better than average crop has been produced on the western slope of Colorado and eastern and central Utah. The total clover crop in the Plains Area will likely run somewhat above average, with a heavy production in Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri, and an average crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Most States in the Clover Belt east of Indiana have a below average crop, with an extremely light crop in Ohio and parts of New York. Goldenrod is producing well throughout the North-Central and Northeastern States and considerable fall honey will likely be gathered through the Plains Area from heartsease and Spanish needle. Colonies over the country as a whole are in fairly good condition with prospects for ample winter stores. The notable exception to this is in California where the lightest crop in many years has been produced and many colonies are in extremely poor condition.

Extracting is becoming general in all major summer producing areas. In some sections labor shortages have seriously interfered with the operations of many beekeepers. Demand has been heavy in practically all sections from large commercial buyers and packers as well as from consumers and nearby retailers. Many smaller operators expect to sell a large proportion of their crop locally to consumers or nearby retailers. A shortage of glass and tin in small sizes has slowed up the packing operations of many beekeeper-packers. In general honey has moved at the basic ceiling level of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots and 15¢ in single 60s, although in some sections reports indicate that large lots of honey have moved at prices as high as 14-15¢ per lb. Scattered sales of dark Buckwheat honey have been recorded as low as 11-11½¢ per lb.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period August 23-September 7)

Southern California. Temperatures during this period were generally above normal, with some of the highest temperatures of the year. In those sections which received heavy rains shortly after the middle of August fall plants have revived and bees are obtaining pollen and a little nectar. In other sections fall plants have largely dried up which is more or less normal for this season and bees are obtaining practically nothing except a little pasturage from fall weeds and rabbit brush. Most colonies are in fairly good condition for wintering from the standpoint of brood and young bees. In some sections winter stores are ample, while in others they are very short. Many beekeepers who extracted too closely are now having difficulty in obtaining enough sugar for feeding. With all major flows ended, it is certain that the total honey crop for southern California will be the lightest in many years. Demand for honey continues very good, with large buyers and packers unable to meet their needs and some prorating supplies among their customers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted in case to ton lots mostly 12¢ regardless of color or flavor.

Central California. This period was generally warm with very light showers around September 3 in some locations. Bees are now working blue-curlys and other fall flowers. Many apiaries have been moved into blue-curlys locations with overcrowding in some areas. Cotton plants are in fine condition but are yielding no nectar. Alfalfa is about over. Most colonies are somewhat

- over -

below normal in numbers of bees and honey and pollen stores. Considerable fall honey will have to be gathered if colonies are to obtain sufficient stores for wintering without feeding. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Alfalfa, Alfalfa-Bean, Eucalyptus, and Mixed Flowers mostly 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots 12¢. Beeswax 41½¢ per lb. and No. 1 to beekeepers 12¢.

Northern California. Temperatures were slightly above normal during the first half of September with no precipitation. Star thistle has dried up in many locations earlier than usual. Spikeweed and tarweed are spotted and in rather poor condition. Colonies are generally in poor condition, with low populations and limited food supplies. Many colonies have already died out. Taken all in all this has been a very poor year, with colony yields ranging from nothing to a surplus of 60 pounds, depending on location. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted- Thistle, Lima Bean and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period August 23-September 7)

West of Cascades. Rainfall was rather general during the early part of September but was followed by considerable sunshine and higher temperatures. Fireweed is practically through blooming, with one of the best crops reported in several seasons in western Oregon and parts of Western Washington, regardless of extremely large territory burned over by forest fires. Quality of the fireweed honey is above average. At present there appears to be sufficient honey plants to maintain strong colonies but not enough to build up any stores. The season's yield in western Washington is expected to average around 100 pounds or a little more, with western Oregon beekeepers in favorable locations running somewhat better than this. Demand for honey has been heavy, with a large proportion being sold directly to retailers or consumers, although packers have been able to obtain fair quantities from larger producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Vetch and Fireweed in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, with some high as 15¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢.

East of Cascades. Much of this area is becoming very dry. Third-cutting alfalfa is still in bloom but is producing insufficient nectar to maintain colony weight in most yards. The crop varies widely between locations and producers, running from practically nothing to around 50 pounds, with the crop for the area as a whole likely running less than half of average. Extracting is fairly well completed in most yards and honey has moved out rapidly. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 19 1/3¢; section comb Alfalfa-Clover \$7.20-9.00 per case of 24 sections depending on quality and grade; bulk comb Clover in 10-lb. pails 18 1/6¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19 1/3¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period August 24-September 8)

Over the northern half of the Intermountain region the flows have practically ended for this season. A light flow continues in Colorado and parts of Wyoming and Nevada. Plants are still producing some surplus in central and eastern Utah where the best crop in recent years is being produced. Extracting is progressing in all sections about as rapidly as the labor supply will permit. Much of the honey is moving to cooperatives and local demand from both retailers and consumers has been heavy. Large commercial packers have been scouring the country but have had difficulty in obtaining many large lots or carlots. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., Extracted, Clover-Alfalfa in carlots and case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 14 3/4-15¢; in 5-lb. pails 18-1/3-22¢. Beeswax 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. The best August flow in a good many years has been reported by some beekeepers on the Western Slope with prospects that the total crop for the year will equal or surpass that of last year in this section. Hot, dry weather during the latter part of this period cut the flow sharply. In the Arkansas Valley the flow has slowed down to the point where bees are barely making a living. In northeastern Colorado conditions are very spotted with individual yields running from 20 to 125 pounds per colony. Best yields in this section have been reported by beekeepers who fed long and heavy last spring. For the State as a whole bees appear in good condition for winter. Many beekeepers are now stripping hives down for winter.

Wyoming. Conditions in Wyoming are reported as variable both between sections and individual beekeepers. Some sections produced close to an average crop while other sections will have a surplus considerably below normal. This is especially true of northern Wyoming where little honey has been produced since July. Bees are still obtaining small amounts of nectar but nights have been cool with the result that bees could work only a few hours each day.

Montana. Reports indicate a below average crop for the State as a whole with from one-third to three-quarters of a crop in southern, central, and eastern Montana with a close to normal crop in some sections of western and northern Montana. Extracting is progressing fairly well where sufficient labor is available. Many beekeepers are preparing bees for winter.

Idaho. The flow is about over for this season. Supers are being removed and bees prepared for winter. In the northeastern Snake River Valley the crop is below average with yields being reported all the way from twenty to 100 pounds per colony. The average for the entire Snake River Valley will possibly average around fifty pounds. During the early part of September some honey was still being gathered from second crop alfalfa and sweetclover. In many sections where bloom was fairly abundant during the season yields have been disappointingly small.

Utah. In eastern and central Utah frequent showers have maintained a good bloom on sweetclover. Third crop alfalfa is beginning to bloom. Most beekeepers have extracted twice and will extract again unless the present flow is cut off abruptly. In these sections the crop will run somewhat above average.

Nevada. Most sections will apparently have a below average crop although occasional beekeepers scattered over the State report favorable conditions.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period August 25-September 10)

Northeast Texas. Weather conditions were very favorable during this period - dry with cool nights and warm days. Prospects are very favorable for a fall flow. Asters and broomweed are now producing. The cotton flow is over with a poor crop of cotton honey having been produced. Total honey yields for the season are better than average running possibly around twenty pounds per colony. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Water White Clover: Bulk comb packed in 1 and 2 pound glass 30¢.

Southeast Texas. The tropical hurricane which struck this area on August 27, accompanied by nearly 15 inches of rain during a 24-hour period caused heavy damage to both crops and bees. Many colonies were drowned or washed away. Others were damaged by being blown over or from having the covers blown off and the inside of the hives drenched. Many trees which were stripped of leaves are now blooming. Bees are obtaining considerable new pollen and some nectar which has caused a rapid expansion of broodnests. This may prove to be a distinct disadvantage as bees are cutting into sealed brood and with the loss of fall flowers may not be able to obtain sufficient winter stores.

Southwest Texas. This section has had little rain since early July with the result that little is available for the bees. In some sections colonies are in good condition with sufficient honey to carry them through the winter especially if fall flowers produce a little surplus. In others bees are already starving and heavy winter feeding seems certain. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Light Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 14¢; in 5 lb. glass 18 1/3¢; in 1-lb. glass 25¢. Beeswax 41 1/2¢ cash, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

New Mexico. The Mesilla Valley is experiencing the hottest September since weather records began 55 years ago. There is still a slow flow from cotton and alfalfa but unless some rain comes fall flowers will produce little for winter stores. Honey is still selling at ceiling in this section but demand is not as heavy as two or three weeks earlier.

Arkansas. Honey flows are mostly over in eastern Arkansas except for heartsease. Prospects for a heavy flow from this source are good. Cotton has produced well. Bees are in unusually good condition.

PLAINS AREA: (Period August 25-September 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The latter part of the period was cool and cloudy with occasional rains. The flow is practically over in the northern end of the valley but still continues further south in a limited way. Reports indicate that the crop among commercial producers will run about 100 pounds per colony or slightly more. Much of the crop is being packed by beekeepers and sold locally.

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Iowa. Most of this period was hot and dry although there was still sufficient moisture in the soil to maintain plants in good condition. Hubam clover and heartsease are producing well in all sections. Considerable surplus is being stored from buckwheat where any sizable acreages were planted. Increasingly heavy yields are being reported with the average for the State now probably well over 100 pounds per colony with yields from individual colonies running as high as 300 to 400 pounds. Quality and body of the honey is reported as better than average. While extracting is progressing fairly rapidly, labor shortages have prevented some beekeepers from removing the honey as rapidly as it is being produced. Most colonies are in unusually good condition. Demand for honey has been heavy with most of the crop moving at ceiling levels. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢.

Nebraska. The honey flow is about over for this season although in some sections bees are still storing a little surplus. The weather during this period was generally dry and windy. Some fall flowers are beginning to produce. Extracting is progressing well but labor shortages and shortage of small glass and tin containers have slowed down operations of some beekeepers.

Kansas. Hot, dry weather during this period has seriously cut the flow from fall flowers. In some sections a little surplus was gained from sunflowers and heartsease but in most sections the flow from heartsease and Spanish needle has been of short duration and very light. Bees are generally in good condition with an abundance of young bees and ample winter stores except where summer honey was extracted too closely. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15¢; in 5-lb. pails 20¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period August 26-September 12)

Michigan. In some sections of the lower peninsula goldenrod has produced heavily during this period while in others very little surplus has been gathered from fall flowers. The main summer honey crop has been very spotted over southern Michigan. In some sections a fairly good crop, approaching average in limited localities, has been reported while in other sections the surplus will not run more than twenty to 25 pounds. The average for the entire lower peninsula will be far below average. On the upper peninsula yields, on the other hand, have been very heavy. However, the number of colonies is limited so that the high production in that section will not raise the average for the State very much. Demand for honey has been heavy especially in small containers. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient glass to take care of current needs. Buyers have been unable to buy many large lots of honey in spite of the fact that prices as high as 15 and 16¢ have been offered. A large proportion of the crop will move locally to retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in case to ton lots 12-15¢; in single 60s 15-16¢; in 1-lb. glass jars few sales reported at 21¢.

Wisconsin. In most sections of Wisconsin, especially the southern part, a fairly heavy fall flow is now in progress from buckwheat and red clover. Extracting has been active with varied reports as to yields. Average yields for the State are still expected to run a little over 100 pounds per colony although some beekeepers report yields far below average. Some queenlessness has been reported but colonies with good queens have considerable brood and strong populations. Clover plants are in good condition. Demand for honey has been heavy but few sales in large lots to packers are being made due to the fact that much of the crop is moving directly to nearby retailers and consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; Buckwheat few sales in case to ton lots 11¢.

Minnesota. In southern Minnesota weather was warm and dry except for very light rains at the beginning and end of the period. More rainfall is needed to put plants in good condition for next year. Southern Minnesota has had no frost to the middle of September. In this section the honey crop appears to be somewhat above average size, although some sections are still running only about normal or slightly below. In some sections considerably honey was stored in the supers during this period, although some yards made little more than a living. Yards near lakes and sloughs gathered considerable honey from Spanish needle, heartsease and goldenrod. Aster is beginning to yield.

some. Red clover has produced some honey this year which is rather unusual. Bees are in better condition than at this time a year ago, and have stored more honey in the brood chambers. Drones have mostly been cleaned out. Demand for honey has been heavy especially from consumers. In the neighborhood of 25 percent of the crop has been extracted with the largest proportion sold locally. Containers have been difficult to obtain. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in single 60s mostly 15¢.

Ohio. Most of this period was hot and dry in practically all sections of the State. Smartweed, second growth alsike, red clover, goldenrod, and buckwheat have yielded. Buckwheat has produced fairly well in eastern Ohio except in a few locations which were unusually dry. Clover plants continue in fairly good condition for next season, with some sections reporting the best clover condition in several years. Colonies are mostly in very good condition and with a fair fall flow should have ample winter stores. All indications still point to a honey crop far below average and in most sections below last year's very light crop. It is doubtful if the average for the State as a whole will run much over 25 or 30 pounds surplus. Demand has been very heavy, with a large proportion of the movement being to nearby retailers and consumers. Most sales have been at ceiling levels although many offers and some sales are being reported at higher prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, with some reported high as 14-15¢, in single 60s 15¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots and in barrels 12¢; section comb honey Buckwheat \$5.00-6.00 per case of 24 sections.

Indiana. In northern Indiana heartsease and goldenrod are producing better than average crops. Astor is plentiful and just coming into bloom. Strong colonies may produce as much as 100 pounds from fall flowers in northwest Indiana. Recent rains have maintained fall honey plants in good condition and at present clover prospects are good for next year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. glass jars to consumers 22¢.

Illinois. In northern Illinois sufficient rain has fallen to revive plant growth, while in central and southern Illinois hot, dry weather has continued. In spite of this bees in some sections have gathered considerable honey from Spanish needle, heartsease, boneset, and goldenrod. In other sections bees have made little more than a living. In northern Illinois extracting is nearly done with indications that the crop will run at least double that of the last three years. However, yields have not been so heavy in central and southern Illinois so that the average for the State will likely not run this high. While demand for honey has continued good it has not been as heavy during the first two weeks of September as during August. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; bulk to consumers 15-18¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-20¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTIONS: (Period August 27-September 13)

New York. In most sections of the State warm, dry weather prevailed during most of this period, although in sections of central and western New York a period of cold, rainy weather largely stopped the buckwheat flow. In some sections a fairly good buckwheat crop was gathered, while in others scarcely enough was gathered to flavor the honey from other fall sources. In most sections goldenrod and asters have produced fairly well and prospects are that winter stores will be ample and some beekeepers may have a little surplus fall honey to extract. Considerable honeydew was gathered in some sections during this period which may result in heavy winter losses among some beekeepers unless corrective measures are taken. Due to the cold, rainy spring many colonies have failing queens or are actually queenless. Many beekeepers are checking and requeening at this time. Lack of labor has interfered with extracting despite the fact that in most sections the crop is below average. Demand for light honey has been fairly heavy, but dark honey has not met with such a good demand. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18½-19¢; in 1-lb. jars 21¢; Buckwheat in 5-lb. pails 18¢; section comb per case of 24 sections, few sales Clover \$6.00; Buckwheat \$5.00.

Connecticut. A heavy goldenrod flow is now on and it appears that bees will go into winter in good condition. All honey flows this season have been light-colored and of good flavor.

Vermont. The clover honey crop in most sections of the State was fairly heavy. Clover appears in good condition. Bees are rapidly being prepared for winter in northern Vermont and only a normal amount of feeding appears to be necessary. Considerable fall honey is being gathered in those sections where fall flowers are available. Demand for honey continues active. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢; section comb Clover \$6.50-7.50 per case of 24 sections.

New Jersey. In northern New Jersey fall flowers are yielding well and some surplus may be produced from aster, goldenrod, and Spanish needle. Demand for honey far exceeds the supply. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Sumac in single 60s 15¢; in 1-lb. glass jars few 28¢.

Pennsylvania. The buckwheat flow ended suddenly on account of dry weather, with indications that the crop will run considerably below average size. Good average colonies have stored about 30 pounds of surplus buckwheat, goldenrod and aster honey, which is of rather low market quality. Broodrearing has been heavy but warm weather has given bees a chance to fill the brood nests with nectar. Some swarming has been reported. In some sections clover plants for next year may be damaged if the present drought continues for any length of time. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- Section comb: Clover \$7.00 per case of 24 sections.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period August 28-September 13)

Maryland. Extracting of the summer crop is practically completed. This crop is a little larger than earlier anticipated and of fairly good quality due to a good clover crop which mixed with the tulip poplar. The fall honey flow is just beginning but only small gains have been registered so far. Goldenrod has an unusually heavy growth due to heavy July rains and aster plants are generally heavier than usual. Most colonies have good supplies of winter stores now and with a fair fall flow should be well supplied without fall feeding being necessary.

West Virginia. Fall asters are beginning to bloom and the present outlook is favorable for an aster flow.

Virginia. In the Richmond area bees produced practically no honey this year. Almost all the early honey was left on the hives for feed. The cool, rainy summer made it practically impossible for bees to gather much additional honey with the result that some colonies have starved. Some beekeepers report that this has been the poorest season in the Richmond area since around 1932. Fall plants are in fairly good condition and may permit bees to obtain winter stores. In northern Virginia goldenrod has produced some honey and asters are coming into bloom, but are not yet being worked. In damp places some Dutch clover is again coming into bloom and bees are working it. No honey sales were reported, but beeswax is selling at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

South Carolina. Bees are in fairly good condition in most sections of the State. Recent rains have put fall plants in unusually good condition. Asters have just begun to bloom in the northern part of the State and are in very good condition. In the central part of the State bees have not been as active on Mexican clover as usual. Many hives are barely making a living. Some surplus from sumac has been stored.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period August 28-September 13)

Kentucky. Goldenrod has started to bloom and asters give promise of a good yield. Practically all honey has been removed from the hives and robbing by bees has been fairly serious.

Tennessee. Following three weeks of very dry weather, rains fell during early September which have greatly improved prospects for a fall flow from goldenrod and asters. Many colonies are now very light in stores. Unless a good fall honey flow prevails over most of Tennessee, heavy winter feeding will be necessary.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period August 26-September 11)

Georgia. Continued wet weather in southeastern Georgia has hampered queen rearing but has maintained summer and fall honey plants in good condition so that bees are getting into very good condition for winter and producing ample winter stores.

Florida. Conditions are very spotted in Florida. Portions of south Florida report a good outlook for a fall honey crop from sunflower, goldenrod, and flat top. In other sections rains have been scanty during the summer and while prospects are now a little better than earlier in the summer they are still below normal for a fall flow. In north Florida rains have maintained fall plants in very good shape but little honey has been gathered and some bees are being fed. The above conditions was all based on reports prior to the hurricane of September 14 and 15 which covered much of southern and central Florida. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; section comb Light Amber Mixed Flowers \$4.80 per case of 24 sections.

Mississippi. Considerable rain has fallen during this period preventing bees from working full time. Quality of comb honey has been poor in some sections since bees have not filled out sections well. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted Mixed Flowers, in 1-lb. glass jars 25¢; bulk comb few sales 75¢ per quart.

Louisiana. Weather continued hot during this period. Many colonies lost some weight due to lack of nectar sources, although pollen is still available from partridge pea. Fall broodrearing is increasing so colonies will be strong to take advantage of any fall flow. Fall plants are in good condition and goldenrod is expected to produce around the second week in October. Many orders are still being received for package bees and queens for 1946 delivery.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 2 cars of 2,550 cases extracted Ohio. Demand good, market strong, but nothing available for spot market. All sales on f.o.b. basis, filling previous orders.

CHICAGO: Receipts: kacar origin not specified; l.c.l. 1500 lbs. Minn.; truck 6,400 lbs. Ill., 4,000 lbs. Ind.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand fair, market slightly stronger. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-sections few sales \$8.50-9.50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm. Sales to bakers and other users- (Correction in report of Sept. 1 "Sales to brokers and other users" should have read "Sales to bakers and other users.") MINNESOTA, 5-lb. tins White Clover \$11.90 per doz.

BEESWAX: Slightly weaker feeling prevailing. Few dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis; some SOUTH AMERICAN and AFRICAN 36¢ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: Receipts: comb, 60 cases; extracted 30,000 lbs. Colo. Demand good, market steady.

COMB: Sales to retailers - COLORADO, cellophane-wrapped 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.00-8.25.

EXTRACTED: Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. COLORADO, Alfalfa White Sweetclover, White to Waterwhite: Sales to retailers- glass, cases 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, half pound \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Receipts approximately 600 lbs. Dealers offering 41½¢ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted, 6,000 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75.

PHILADELPHIA: Honey and beeswax: No arrivals. No price available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 240 lbs. bottled Midwestern. Practically no supplies. No sales reported.

KANSAS CITY: 1 car Argentine, 12,000 lbs. by truck Nebr. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: ARGENTINE, Light Amber Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers and NEBRASKA White Sweetclover, cases, glass 24, 1-lb. \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. \$4.76; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09. MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, from Minn. extracted 1,161, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover; 154, 60-lb. cans Light Amber, 300 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales U.S. One blended honey to wholesale grocer - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude, Light Yellow, cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail, 3 cars imported; by boat 70 bbls. Cuba, 3 bbls. Puerto Rico. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong.

EXTRACTED: IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals: by boat 16 bags Puerto Rico; 24 bags Chile. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry- WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 121, 60-lb. cans; Calif. 120, 60-lb. cans; Idaho 500 cases, 16-oz. jars and 500, 2-lb. jars, 296, 60-lb. cans. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong. Sales to retailers and other large buyers.

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Fireweed, bulk in 60 lb. cans 17¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, bulk 60-lb. cans 19¢, cased 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.27; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.90. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, bulk in 60 lb. cans 21¢.

COMB: Arrivals: from Idaho 500 cases. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. Fancy Alfalfa-Sweetclover \$10.49, No. 1, \$10.15.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good at ceiling with dealers paying 41½¢ cash or 43½¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck: from Northern California - 1656 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle, 188 cans Extra Light Amber Lima Bean, 100 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers, 53 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California - 942 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 352 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Bean-Alfalfa, 7 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus, 21 cans Light Amber Wild Flowers, 739 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 650 cans White Orange, 200 cans White Sage; from Nevada, 395 cans White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts were very light and consisted of 45-lb. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Idaho 1800 cases of 24, 1 and 12, 2-lb. jars, 250 cases of 12, 5-lb. pails. Supplies increasing but far short of active demand, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.89-12.74; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15-6.31; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.96. WASHINGTON, extracted no supplies; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24. CALIFORNIA, no supplies.

COMB: No supplies on market.

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Released Sept. 20, 1945.

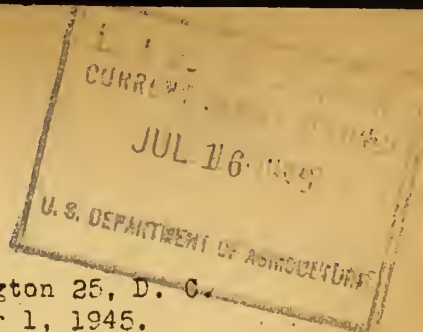
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
October 1, 1945.



- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 19 -

This year's honey crop has been produced in nearly all sections of the country. The schedule immediately ahead, especially in the colder sections of the country, is the completion of extracting and preparation of bees for winter. Labor shortages continue to harass many larger operators. While it is still too early to make any final estimate of the crop it seems probable the production for the country as a whole will exceed the light crop of last year, despite large areas which again this year are reporting below average yields. In nearly all sections except in California bees are in good condition for winter with generally ample stores. Plants are also in good condition for this season as a result of widespread rains. Conditions during the winter can, of course, entirely change this picture before spring.

Demand for honey continues extremely heavy both from local retailers and consumers, and from large packers and distributors. In most sections of the country a larger proportion of the crop has already been sold or contracted for than normal for this season. In most sections prices have held at ceiling levels although offers and sales above ceiling have been reported. It should be borne in mind that the provisions of RMPR 275 are still in effect.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 8-22)

Southern California. The early part of this period was very warm and clear but the end of the period was considerably cooler, with some cloudiness and fog along the coast. In most sections bees are practically dormant. Many colonies are in good condition, while others are rather weak and short of stores. For the territory as a whole wintering prospects are now a little below normal. Practically all plants have dried up, although some pollen and a little nectar is being gathered in the hills from turkey mullein and burro brush. In the irrigated valleys sweetclover, mustard, wild radish, and various ornamentals are producing a little. Supplies of honey continue very light with dealers prorating supplies. Scattered lots of extracted Light Amber Mixed Flower honey from the San Joaquin Valley; Cotton and Alfalfa from the Salt River Valley of Arizona, and Alfalfa from the Imperial Valley sold in the Los Angeles area on the basis of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. shipping point. Limited receipts of beeswax sold at the ceiling of 41½¢ cash, although some buyers are offering somewhat less.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in northern and central California ranged from normal to slightly above normal during most of this period. Very light precipitation occurred in scattered localities. The producing season is about over in most districts and total production has been the lightest in many years. In nearly all sections the thistle crop was close to a failure. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Northern California Thistle and Mixed Flowers and Central California Sage, Mixed Flowers and cappings 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8-23)

West of Cascades. Considerable rain fell during this period throughout both western Oregon and western Washington. In some sections light frosts occurred but caused little or no damage. Bees have been able to gather current

- over -

food needs from various flowers but have not been able to store any surplus. Honey supplies continue light, with bottlers and wholesalers scouring the country in attempts to buy up honey. Bottlers have packaged little extracted honey except where they felt under obligation to serve old established customers. Most holdings have changed hands in bulk. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Vetch and Fireweed in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some higher; in single 60s mostly 15¢.

East of Cascades. Heavy frosts with temperatures going into the low twenties hit sections of eastern Oregon and Washington, especially at higher altitudes. Bees were still able to gather a little honey from third-cutting alfalfa and a very light clover bloom. Extracting is progressing rapidly. Some beekeepers are obtaining less honey than earlier expected. It now looks like the average among better located and experienced beekeepers will run between 40 and 60 pounds, with bees in less favorable locations producing only 15 to 25 pound surplus per colony. Many colonies have been weakened as the result of poisoning, but for the territory as a whole colonies are in fairly good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots or 60s to wholesalers mostly 12¢; in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Sept. 8-24)

Colder weather with some frost over practically the entire area largely stopped production of honey for this year. In some sections bees have been able to obtain a little pasturage, but colonies have in most sections lost weight. Extracting has been active and bees are being prepared for winter. Most colonies are in fairly good condition and in most sections honey plants appear fairly good for next year. Demand for honey continues very good in all sections, with bottlers and wholesalers unable to meet their needs. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted-Alfalfa-Clover in case to ton lots and carlots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-20¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Much cooler weather prevailed during this period, but at the end of September rain was fairly general over the State with some snow. Colony activity has practically ceased, although some pollen is still coming in. Broodlaying has continued well into September which should insure a good supply of young bees to go into winter. Extracting is fairly well along, but labor shortages have interfered with these operations among the larger commercial beekeepers. Indications still point to a fairly heavy production on the western slope, but a lighter than average production in most sections east of the Rockies.

Wyoming. Colonies are being rapidly prepared for winter. Some colonies have rather small clusters to go into the winter. In most sections the crop is still being reported as below average, although some beekeepers have had fairly good yields.

Montana. At the end of the period the weather was too cold during a portion of the time to work in the bee yards, although the honey crop has largely been extracted. Bees over the State as a whole are going into winter in fairly good condition. Rains at the end of the period greatly improved honey plant conditions for next year. In some sections dry weather was seriously interfering with their growth.

Utah. Late rains over much of northern Utah caused plants to produce considerably after the normal season, but at the end of this period colder weather just about stopped production of honey from all nectar sources. Extracting is nearly over with indications that the crop will likely average around 100 pounds per colony or slightly more in the better producing sections. Most colonies are in very good condition with ample stores for a normal winter.

Nevada. The honey flows for the season over much of the State have been a disappointment, with indications of a below average production. Up to September 20 no heavy frost had occurred in western and southern Nevada but most alfalfa had been cut, shutting off the honey flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted - Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢ per lb.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 8-23)

In southeastern Arizona bees gathered a fairly large crop during July and August, a large portion of which was from maguey. In this section bees are going into winter in excellent condition. There has been sufficient moisture to provide a heavy fall flow but much more moisture is needed for next year's crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Catsclaw-Mesquite in single 60s 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails 18-20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢. Section comb White Sweetclover in case lots few sales \$8.40.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Sept. 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Colonies are in very good condition and in some localities are obtaining a little more than their daily requirements. Soil moisture is fairly plentiful and prospects indicate that considerable additional honey for winter stores may be obtained. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Cotton in case to ton lots 12¢.

East Texas. To date the fall flow has been light but prospects are fairly good for a flow from aster. Orders for package bees and queens for 1946 delivery continue to come in heavily. Demand for honey has been very good with only limited offerings. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers, in 5-lb. pails 17¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Southeast Texas. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Scattering clumps of boneset and morning-glories have revived since the storm of late August and are furnishing some pasturage. In fact in some sections hives are slowly gaining weight and will likely gain sufficient stores for winter and spring use. Broomweed should begin blooming during early October.

Southwest Texas. This section is very dry and unless good fall rains occur present indications are that considerable fall and winter feeding will be necessary. Most colonies are becoming weaker as a result of the long drought. However, in some sections bees are still in fairly good condition and gathering some nectar from broomweed and morning-glory. Demand for honey has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Mixed Flowers in single 60s 13.8 - 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-21¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢, few high as 25¢.

Arkansas. Heartsease is still providing some surplus. Asters are beginning to bloom. Bees are in good condition but rain has prevented them from working a portion of the time.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Killing frosts occurred over the northern end of the Red River Valley on September 15 and since then killing frosts have stopped the honey flow over the entire area. Rains during this period have put honey plants in very favorable position for next year. Nearly all colonies are also in unusually good wintering condition. Extracting is largely completed. The crop will be considerably heavier than last season. Yields of from 80 to 120 pounds per colony have been reported, with occasional yards running slightly higher. Quality of the honey is generally better than average. A very large percentage of the crop has already been sold or contracted for. Much of that remaining unsold will be packed and sold locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in carlots 12¢, in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-18¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

Iowa. Conditions have been variable during this period. In some sections the flow from fall flowers has been unusually heavy. Heartsease and Spanish needle have been very prolific in some sections and Hubam clover is still blooming fairly heavily for this season. In other sections the fall flow has been rather light and bees have gained little more than current needs. For the State as a whole the total honey crop this year will be above average and much heavier than for any recent year. Some extensive operators estimate that their total crop will average 200 pounds per colony. Many expect average yields of from 100 to 150 pounds. Extracting has been active but labor shortage may interfere with some beekeepers extracting their entire crop before preparing bees for winter. All colonies are in unusually good condition and honey plants are also in good condition. Demand for honey has been unusually heavy with many beekeepers and packers unable to keep up with the current demand.

Shortage of glass has become acute in some sections and may delay considerably the marketing of a portion of the crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢.

Nebraska. Bees are generally strong with abundant stores. Some nectar is still being collected, but little surplus is being stored. Pollen is still available in asters, goldenrod, and other fall flowers. Also in some sections alfalfa and sweetclover continue to bloom. Portions of western Nebraska are still very dry, but recent rains in eastern Nebraska have been very beneficial. Demand for honey has been heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover, in case to ton lots 12¢, with offers reported as high as 15¢, in single 60s 15¢.

Kansas. Rains toward the end of this period broke the late summer drought. During the drought period there was a steady flow which kept bees brooding and built them up for winter so that most colonies are in strong condition. Some surplus fall honey was gathered but mostly of a dark and unsalable quality. Demand generally exceeds the supply at ceiling prices. Demand has been especially heavy for comb honey, but very little was produced this year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 12-26)

Michigan. During the latter part of this period frosts over the upper half of the lower peninsula and the upper peninsula nipped plants in low places but in most sections did not cut off the fall honey flow. In most sections bees have just about made a living during September and a large portion of August. Little surplus fall honey has been gathered. Estimates as to the crop still vary widely. Portions of the upper part of the lower peninsula appear to have had a very favorable crop with the best milkweed flow in several seasons. On the upper peninsula the crop was unusually heavy. Over the southern half of the lower peninsula yields have generally run below average. The crop for the State as a whole may surpass that of last season. It seems certain, however, that it will run considerably below average. Demand for honey has been very good with a large proportion of the crop being packed in small containers and sold locally. Demand for 60-lb. containers has been lighter than normal, indicating that long distance shipment will likely be light.

Wisconsin. Weather during this period was cool with considerable cloudiness. Frosts over large sections of the State toward the end of the period completely stopped the honey flow. When temperatures permitted bees were very active on asters, but have been unable to maintain colony weight as there have been very few periods when bees could work for any length of time. Bees and honey plants are both in good condition. Most colonies have ample stores for winter. Yields over the State have been extremely variable. In some sections the crop will not average more than 50 to 60 pounds, while in others average yields of well over 100 pounds per colony have been reported with some outstanding yards reporting up to 200 pounds. The crop for the State as a whole should run considerably heavier than last year.

Minnesota. Weather during this period was changeable with some very cool weather and a number of warm days during which bees could work. To the end of this period there have been no frosts in southern Minnesota but in the northern part of the State frosts have killed most blooms. In most sections bees were barely able to make a living although in some localities a little surplus of fall honey was gathered during this period. The crop will run somewhat heavier than the light crop of last year, with most yields being reported from 75 to 125 pounds per colony including honey which will be left for winter feed. Much of the honey crop has been removed from the hives but many beekeepers are somewhat behind on extracting operations. Demand has been fairly good although local demand for small containers has not been as heavy as during the previous month. Much of the dark fall honey will be kept for winter stores and spring feed. While movement of honey in large lots has not been heavy, offers of as high as 14-15¢ per lb. in ton lots have been reported. Clover honey in 10-lb. pails has sold at 18¢ per lb.

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Ohio. Fall flowers bloomed profusely during this period but over the northern parts of the State temperatures were a little too cool to allow bees to gather any surplus of honey. In the central and southern part of the State considerable fall surplus has been gathered which will provide winter stores. In most sections colonies are in fairly good condition, but fall feeding will be necessary in some sections before the bees go into winter quarters. Other colonies are somewhat short of stores and will have to be watched closely during the winter to prevent losses. The crop for the State as a whole will be far short of average and in all probability will not run much heavier than last year. However, in some favored localities fairly good production has been reported with individual beekeepers reporting as much as 100 pounds per colony. Recent rains have broken the drought in those areas which were becoming very dry and clover plants are in very good condition. Demand for honey has been heavy, with a large proportion of the crop being packed locally in small containers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 17-20¢. Bulk comb in 5-lb. pail 17¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 19 1/3¢, in 2-lb. glass 20¢, in 1-lb. glass 21¢.

Indiana. In northwestern Indiana bees are in very good condition. Fall flowers have been yielding well. Strong colonies in well kept yards will store around 100 to 125 pounds surplus from heartsease, goldenrod, and aster. Heavy rains during the latter part of the period favored the growth of white clover which is more plentiful than for many years. Extracting of fall honey should begin during early October or as soon as frosts have stopped all further flows. The only sales reported were of extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails and glass jars to consumers at 21-22¢ per lb.

Illinois. A heavy fall flow prevailed in northern and central Illinois during the early part of September. During this period cool, rainy weather prevailed much of the time and bees in most localities made little more than a living, although in some sections a little surplus from boneset, Spanish needle, and asters was stored. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- extracted per lb. Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass 17-18¢; Light Amber Mixed Fall Flowers in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Sept. 13-27)

New York. Heavy rains over much of the State during the latter part of this period cut the fall flow somewhat short. In western New York buckwheat and goldenrod have finished yielding for the season. In most sections little honey was secured from buckwheat but a better than average yield was secured from goldenrod. Asters are now in full bloom and with fair weather some additional fall honey might yet be secured. In eastern New York drought conditions during early September dried up the goldenrod. Since that time rains have revived asters but have prevented bees from obtaining much aster honey. Most colonies over the State are in unusually good condition and in general have sufficient winter stores, although in some sections where the fall flow was not heavy some additional stores will be needed for best wintering. In some sections considerable pure goldenrod honey has been produced this year. In some parts of eastern New York bees have gathered considerable honey-dew so some corrective feeding will be necessary. Demand for light honey has been fairly good, but some fall honey has met with only a fair demand due to a very dark color. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case lots to carlots 12¢, in single 60s 14 1/2-15¢, mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-18 1/2¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat and Light Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢; Dark Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s 14¢.

Vermont. In northern Vermont feeding is getting under way with the normal amount of fall feeding being necessary. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sugar. The weather has continued rainy, putting clovers in good condition for fall. Demand for honey has been abnormally strong. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢, 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Section comb - Clover \$6.50-7.00 per case of 24 sections.

Connecticut. Cool, rainy weather prevented bees from gathering a full goldenrod crop. However, most colonies were able to obtain a fairly good supply of fall honey for winter stores.

New Jersey. The weather during this period was favorable for obtaining a fairly good supply of fall honey for winter stores.

Pennsylvania. Killing frosts have held off later than usual. In western Pennsylvania bees are gathering considerable honey from goldenrod and asters. Good clusters of young bees are assured for the winter and broodnests are being filled with honey. In this section some surplus fall honey may be available. In northeastern Pennsylvania aster and goldenrod were in full bloom but excessive rains prevented bees from gathering much honey. In fact many yards were unable to even make winter stores.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 13-28)

Maryland. Asters are coming in bloom in eastern Maryland. Weather has been fairly favorable with considerable rain which has kept plants in good condition. However, for some reason bees did not work goldenrod heavily. They have been active on asters with indications they should be able to obtain winter stores. Extracting is over and the total crop in most sections is somewhat better than last year, due to a very long and favorable clover flow.

West Virginia. The weather has been very favorable during this period and considerable honey has been gathered from asters.

Virginia. Little honey was gathered during the latter part of this period as a result of unfavorable weather. Goldenrod has about stopped blooming, but asters have bloomed fairly well. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina. In southeastern North Carolina this season was a near failure from the standpoint of surplus honey largely as the result of cool weather through April and May. In most apiaries, however, bees have gathered sufficient summer and fall honey to carry them through the winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers in 1-lb. glass jars 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; bulk comb in 5-lb. pails 20¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

South Carolina. Scale colonies have gained some weight in southern and central South Carolina, largely from flat top goldenrod. Asters are in full bloom in the mountains but bees are barely making a living from them. Very few bees are to be found on Mexican clover.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Sept. 13-28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky goldenrod and asters have provided only a fair flow. The weather has been too dry for proper growth. Colonies, however, are well supplied with winter stores.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Sept. 11-26)

Florida. The honey flow is over in most sections of the State. In northern Florida bees are gradually gaining in strength and building up winter stores despite rains which have stopped the honey flow a number of times. Prospects are that bees will be in better condition this winter than last. Some beekeepers in southern and central Florida report more disease during the past season than for a number of years. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Mixed Flowers in barrels 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

Alabama. In northern Alabama some additional rain is needed to provide a fall flow. Bitterweed is starting to bloom a month late. Colonies are in generally good condition for winter.

Mississippi. Bees are working fairly well on fall flowers but weather conditions keep them confined about 25 percent of the time. Most colonies are in very good condition and appear to have sufficient honey for winter stores. However, some feeding may be necessary in some sections. Demand for honey has been fairly good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, extracted Mixed Flowers to consumers \$2.25 per gal., 1-lb. glass jars 25¢. Section comb honey Mixed Flowers \$7.00 per case of 24 sections; bulk comb honey Mixed Flowers 75¢ per quart.

Louisiana. Weather was generally unfavorable for bee activity during this period in southern Louisiana. Considerable stores have been consumed, but in many yards this has been desirable since broodchambers were congested and consumption of stores has permitted expansion of broodnests which will make stronger colonies for winter. Fall plants are in excellent condition and prospects are favorable for a goldenrod flow in October if weather permits.

In northern Louisiana days have been hot but the nights cool. Colonies have barely held their weight due to a light flow. Pollen is abundant and brood-rearing is heavy. Goldenrod, heartsease and asters are yielding a light flow. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Amber Mixed Flowers in single 60s $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb., Dark Amber Vervane and Mixed Flowers in barrels $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$ with containers returned.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, largely account sugar situation but nothing available for sale on spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: l.c.l. 3,468 lbs. Minn.; by truck 1,200 lbs. Ill., 2,376 lbs. Ind., 15,000 lbs. Iowa.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales to retailers - INDIANA, cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24-sections mostly \$9.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to bakers and other users - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover 2 doz. 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis. SOUTH AMERICAN and AFRICAN, 36-38 ϕ per lb. delivered Chicago.

DENVER: Receipts: extracted approx. 30,000 lbs. Colo., comb 50 cases Colo., beeswax 400 lbs. Colo.

COMB: Demand good, market steady. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, cellophane-wrapped 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.00-8.25.

EXTRACTED: Demand good, wholesalers offering light account difficulty purchasing supplies, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Sweetclover- Alfalfa, Mixed Mountain Flowers, glass cases 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Dealers offering $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb. for Domestic crude.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 1,200 lbs. Iowa, 20,000 lbs. Cuba. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - IOWA, White cases 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.60 delivered. CUBA, Amber to bakers 15 ϕ per lb.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: by truck, 1,020 lbs. Kans., 50,000 lbs. Iowa. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers in glass containers - IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. \$5.24; 12, 2-lb. \$4.96. KANSAS, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. \$5.14; 12, 2-lb. \$4.76; 6, 5-lb. \$5.09.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, Minn. extracted 560, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover; 250, 60-lb. cans Amber; 135 cases of 24, 1-lb. White Sweetclover; 517 cases of 12, 2-lb.; comb: 10 cases of 24, 15-oz.; Beeswax 250 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. One blended honey to wholesale grocer - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.52.

COMB: Sales to retailers - 24, 15-oz. cellophane-wrapped window cartons \$9.00.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, cash $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; in trade $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat 22 bbls. Porto Rico; 644 bbls. Dominican Republic; by rail 1 car imported; 1 car Calif., 1 car Minn.; by truck 270 cans, 100 kegs N.Y., 55 cans Pa.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14 3/4¢ in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Brokers sales to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, cartons containing 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.18 dozen f.o.b. California; cartons containing 24, 1-lb. jars \$2.52 dozen f.o.b. California. Imported sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11 1/2¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1,500 lbs. 12 1/2¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 1/2¢.

BEE SWAX: 26 sacks Porto Rican, 363 sacks Dominican Republic arrived.

Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers Port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢, AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by truck 4,800 lbs. N.Y. Destination chain stores: by rail Middlewestern extracted 15,000 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: White Clover: 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77 f.o.b. shipping point to jobbers.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 2,640 lbs. bottled Mid-Western, 2,620 lbs. Ohio. Sales by brokers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$5.04.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: by motor truck from Oregon, 168, 60-lb. cans Fireweed; 120, 60-lb. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; 20, 60-lb. cans Clover-Vetch; from Idaho, 1100 cases 12, 5-lb. jars; from California, 100 cases 6, 5-lb. jars; 20, 60-lb. cans. Supplies light. Demand very active, market strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Fireweed bulk 17¢ per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 5-lb. jars \$12.79; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.27; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19 1/2¢ per lb. CALIFORNIA, 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.50; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19 1/2¢ per lb.

COMB: Arrivals: Idaho 147 cases of 24 sections. Supplies light. Demand good, market strong. Case lots Fancy 12-oz. \$10.25-10.49, Choice 11-oz. \$10.00-10.25; 10-oz. \$9.25-9.50.

BEE SWAX: Supplies light. Demand good at ceiling. Dealers paying 41 1/2¢ in cash and 43 1/2¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: TEXAS, cartons dozen, 2-lb. jars Mixed Flowers Light Amber \$6.21.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck, from Northern California- 337 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle, 67 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California - 200 cans Extra Light Amber to White Sage Mixture, 723 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 100 cans Amber Cappings; from Southern California - 275 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Nevada - 360 cans Light Amber to White Clover. Demand by retailers and industrial users continued very active.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of - 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEE SWAX: Receipts: 268 lbs. from Northern Calif.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Idaho, 224 cases small jars, 688 cases comb honey. Supplies light. Demand very active, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.89-12.74; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15-6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.13-6.18, few low as \$5.85; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24. CALIFORNIA, No supplies.

COMB: Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$9.60-9.80.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

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- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 20 -

HONEY CROP ESTIMATE SEPTEMBER 15

(From Report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics - Oct. 8)

JUL 16 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A prospective 1945 honey crop of 225,779,000 pounds based on September 15 indications is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 20 percent above production last year and 16 percent above the five-year (1939-43) average. Average per colony yields were the highest since 1941 for the country as a whole, - averaging 41.3 pounds this year compared with 36.2 pounds last. Compared with a year ago honey production in the West North Central area increased 29.7 pounds per colony, in the East North Central 11.2 pounds and in the North Atlantic 6.7 pounds. These increases were partially offset by decreases in the South Atlantic and Western areas of 9.0 and 2.9 pounds respectively. Production in the major honey states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska was very good. About half of the 1945 honey crop was produced in the northcentral states. California had one of its poorest seasons. This was the first year of record when California was not the leading honey producing state.

Mid-September stocks of honey on hand for sale were 3 percent smaller than a year ago even though the crop was 20 percent larger than last year. The short sugar situation has resulted in a strong demand for honey from consumers, retailers and commercial users. Because beekeepers are encountering difficulty in obtaining sugar supplies for bee feeding many report they will retain more honey than usual to allow a safety margin for winter.

The increase in the number of colonies in recent years has been one of the main factors in pushing honey production over 200,000,000 pounds. The number of colonies totaled 4,566,000 in 1945, an increase of 24 percent over the number in 1939. The yield per colony this year about equals the 1939-43 average but was materially below the high yield of 49.6 pounds in 1941. Details by states appear on page 10.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

Southern California. The early part of this period was dry over southern California, with record-breaking high temperatures for this season in some localities. Toward the end of the period temperatures were generally lower with considerable cloudiness and some showers. There has been very little activity among bees in any section. Colonies are in generally good condition. Broodrearing has been heavy. The heavy brood for this season, however, may necessitate considerable fall and winter feeding since many colonies are rather short in stores. In the mountain areas bees are obtaining a little nectar and pollen from burro brush and mullein. In the irrigated valleys a little nectar is being obtained from scattered sweetclover and pollen from early mustard, although very little mustard is blooming yet. Extracting of the crop is practically completed with most sections having by far the shortest crop on record. Demand for honey continues very good but offerings have been light at ceiling prices. Most offerings have consisted of small lots of Orange and Sage honey from southern California and some Alfalfa from Arizona and the Imperial Valley. Producers are melting up old combs and while beeswax receipts continue

- over -

limited they are running slightly heavier than during the last period, with prices at the ceiling.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures during this period were mostly about normal except at the beginning and at the end when they were somewhat above normal in the central valleys. Intermittent rains fell in the central valleys which in some sections, especially in the San Joaquin Valley, were unusually heavy for this season. Only light showers occurred along the coast. In Central California the honey crop has been very irregular this season. Some apiaries having done very well, but the average for the section as a whole is only about half of normal. Blue curls and spikeweed yielded fairly well in a few locations. Colonies in Central California are generally going into winter in good condition. In Northern California colonies in some sections are very weak and short of stores. In other sections they are in fairly good condition where beekeepers did not extract too closely. In this section there has been some movement of bees into almond localtions for winter. Bees are obtaining a little pasturage from spikeweed, tarweed, and oak honeydew. Deliveries of honey have been light, with a very good demand for all flavors and grades. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Northern California Thistle and Mixed Flowers and Central California Buckwheat and Mixed Flowers 12¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8)

West of Cascades. Temperatures in western Oregon and Washington averaged from three to five degrees above normal, in the Rogue River Valley running into the 80s and 90s. Most sections had no rain of consequence, although some localities have had sufficient rain to permit fall plowing and seeding of vetch. Bees have been able to make daily flights and in some sections made a living without use of food stores. Reports from the Willamette Valley and in southwest Washington indicate that bees are in the strongest position for winter for several seasons. Farther south in Oregon colonies are somewhat weaker. Extracting is progressing rapidly in all sections with most honey moving in bulk, although a fairly large proportion is being sold directly to consumers by beekeepers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Vetch, Sweetclover Alfalfa, and Fireweed in case to ton lots 12-15¢, in single 60s mostly 15¢; Hawaiian Mixed Flower honey 14¢ per lb. f.o.b. Portland.

East of Cascades. This period was generally mild and dry, with cool nights and some frost. While bees were able to fly almost daily scale colonies gradually lost some weight. Small producers have about completed extracting. Large commercial operators are generally about half finished. Demand for honey has been very heavy, with most offerings moving out as rapidly as extracted. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some high as 15¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19 1/3¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash and 43½¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period September 23-Oct. 8)

Weather conditions over the entire Intermountain area have been very favorable during early October with temperatures generally above normal. Extracting has been completed in most sections and colonies are being prepared for winter. In most sections colonies are in unusually good condition and have ample winter stores. Except for western Colorado and Utah reports received during this period still indicate a below average crop, although the crop in Idaho is somewhat larger than last season and in Nevada is estimated to be about the same as last year. Demand for honey continues unusually heavy, with packers and assemblers unable to fine sufficient honey to meet their requirements. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Alfalfa-Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19-20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Extracting is practically completed in all sections of the State. On the western slope the crop has ranged from about equal to last years to as much as 40 percent heavier than last year. East of the mountains the crop was generally below that of last year, although some individual beekeepers had as heavy yields. The weather has been ideal for fall beekeeping operations. Colonies are generally strong and have ample stores for winter.

Wyoming. The crop is very spotted in Wyoming. Some sections had only about one-third of a crop while others averaged only little below normal. Production of honey since August 1 has been light in nearly all sections. Considerable fall feeding will be necessary in many yards.

Montana. Weather has been very favorable during this period. Bees are in good condition for winter and in most sections have ample food stores. The crop for the State as a whole is considerably below average. Some sections have the shortest crop in many years. This was partially due to moisture and plant conditions but in some sections was aggravated by overstocking of bees. Plant conditions for next year do not appear very favorable at this time in some sections of the State.

Idaho. Most beekeepers have about completed extracting. Some sections had a fairly good production, while other sections again had a short crop. The weather has been warm for this season and very favorable for fall bee activity. However, bees have been able to gain nothing except a little pasturage and pollen from fall weeds. Bees are mostly in good condition with ample food stores.

Utah. Since October 1 the weather has been clear and warm. Bees are bringing in pollen from late dandelions and a little honey from various fall weeds and late sweetclover. This has provided little more than pasturage, however. Bees are going into winter in better than normal condition, with heavy food stores where beekeepers have not extracted too closely. American foulbrood has been less serious this season than usual. Little or no loss has been reported from poisoning.

Nevada. While some sections had a fairly good production most districts report a rather short crop. Recent weather has been very favorable and beekeepers are busy preparing colonies for winter.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 8)

In the Salt River Valley the flow is completely over for this season. Most beekeepers in this section have finished extracting and report from a quarter to a half crop, largely due to the cold, dry spring. However, some beekeepers in favored locations obtained sufficient honey to raise the average yield for the State to about three-fourths of last year's crop. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢; Alfalfa-Mesquite in single 60s 13½¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 10)

Northeast Texas. Heavy rains prevailed over much of this area during this period, with some sections reporting more than twelve inches. This has caused heavy damage to general crops and also prevented bees from gathering from broom-weed and aster which produced a heavy growth and bloomed heavily. The excessive moisture has, however, put plants in very good condition for next year.

East Texas. Weather has been very unsettled during this period, with considerable rain. Prospects are now good for a fall flow that should supply ample winter stores provided good honey gathering weather prevails during the next two or three weeks. Demand for honey continues very good with much of the crop being bottled in containers of 2-lb. or smaller. Advanced booking of package bees and queens has been very heavy.

Southwest and West Texas. Recent rains over this section, following a long and severe dry spell, will insure fall bloom which should provide considerable additional winter stores and result in heavier broodrearing of young bees for winter.

Oklahoma. Heavy rains fell over most of the State during this period. These prevented bees from gathering a full fall crop. To the end of this period, however, no killing frost had occurred and an extended blooming season may make up for some of this loss of early fall honey. Such plants as heartsease are in better condition than before the rain. The crop in Oklahoma was somewhat above that of last season, but was very spotted. Colonies that were strong at the beginning of the honey season stored surpluses ranging from 40 to 150 pounds per colony, while weak colonies stored little or no surplus.

Arkansas. In the northern part of the State weather conditions have been very favorable and some beekeepers are harvesting the largest fall crop of honey in a number of years. Southern Arkansas has had excessive rains which have prevented bees from working and washed the nectar from the plants. However, plants are in unusually good condition and some additional fall honey may yet be gathered.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. In some sections of the Valley this period was dry. In others the weather was sufficiently rainy to interfere with fall bee yard operations. A light fall flow provided bees with more honey in broodnests than a year ago. In nearly all sections bees are in very good condition with heavy winter stores and plenty of young bees. Moisture and plant conditions are now very favorable for next year. Extracting has largely been completed and most bees are being prepared for winter except for those stored in cellars. Beekeepers are awaiting colder weather before placing bees in cellar storage. Demand for honey has been very good with a number of large lot sales reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots and carlots 12¢, in single 60s to consumers mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Iowa. Heavy frost during the last few days of September completely stopped the honey flow in nearly all sections of Iowa. In most sections the fall flow was heavier than previously anticipated and bees were not only able to fill their broodnests to capacity but produced considerable surplus fall honey. Most colonies are in much better condition for winter than average and in some sections in the best condition in a good many years. Moisture conditions are very favorable and clover prospects now look good for next season. Most of the honey crop has been removed from the hives, but extracting is not yet completed. With the unusually heavy crop produced the shortage of skilled help has been keenly felt by large operators. Shortage of small containers has retarded packing operations on the part of some beekeepers. Demand for honey continues unusually good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 16½-18 1/3¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Nebraska. Killing frosts have stopped all honey flows for this season. In most sections the fall flow was unusually heavy with some beekeepers reporting as much as a super of honey produced from smartweed during the last week of August. In some sections the heaviest crop on record was produced this year with the average yield for the State running in excess of 100 pounds. One beekeeper reports three pound packages of bees which were installed on May 1 producing as much as 400 pounds of honey. Labor shortages continue to hamper beekeepers in removing and extracting the very heavy production. The quality of the early honey was unusually good with extremely light color. The fall honey and that portion of the early crop which was mixed with fall honey is somewhat darker. Demand continues unusually heavy, with a large proportion of the crop moving locally.

Kansas. The honey flow has been light since the drought of August and September. This drought was broken on September 23 and frosts around October 9 killed vegetation in most sections of the State. Moisture and plant conditions are now very favorable. Prospects seem good for a clover crop next season. Condition of colonies is about average, with most colonies well supplied with winter stores.

Missouri. The drought which started in this section around the middle of July was broken by heavy rains during the last week of September. As a result clover plants for next year are now unusually good. In some sections the fall honey flow was the best in a number of years, with some hives storing well over 100 pounds of surplus, although the average for the State was far below this. Brood chambers are well supplied with pollen and honey, and colonies are unusually strong in young bees. The first frost around October 9 stopped all nectar flows.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 26-Oct. 12)

Michigan. Much of Michigan had almost continuous rainy weather during September and early October which prevented beekeepers from working in the bee yards. As a result a fairly large proportion of the crop has not yet been removed from the hives or extracted, although many beekeepers have completed extracting and have their bees largely packed for winter. The ground is very wet and honey plants, especially clover, are in unusually good condition for next season. Bees are going into winter quarters in good shape with fairly ample stores in most yards, although in some sections considerable fall feeding may be necessary. Some fall honey was gathered during the early part of the fall flow

- continued -

before the heavy rains set in, but much of the later part of the flow was lost. On the northern peninsula the weather has been cold and wet, with some snow squalls. Demand for honey continues unusually good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted in case to ton lots 12-13¢, few 14-15¢, in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18 1/3¢. Beeswax 43 1/2¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Wisconsin. Frosts stopped all honey flows early in October. Bees are in excellent shape with most colonies having heavy stores. Broodrearing has about stopped but all hives are strong in young bees. While the honey crop was much heavier than that of last year it varied greatly in different parts of the State. Southern and southwestern Wisconsin generally had a larger crop than last year, while northern and northeastern Wisconsin had a somewhat shorter crop. Heavy rains during the last two or three weeks have put clover plants in unusually good condition for the 1946 season. In fact some beekeepers report the best clover conditions in many years. Considerable honey remains unextracted due to the fact that beekeepers are busy preparing their bees for winter. Demand for honey has been very good both locally and for distant shipments. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted White Clover in case to ton lots and carlots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 16 2/3-19¢. Beeswax, 41 1/2¢ cash and 43 1/2¢ in trade, f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Ohio. Frost toward the end of this period greatly reduced the bloom and late honey flows, although some asters are still blooming and with favorable weather can produce a little pasturage. Conditions over the State have been very spotted for a fall flow. In some sections a fair flow was obtained and bees have been able to build up very well and gain considerable winter stores. In other sections the fall flow was greatly reduced by excessive rains during the month of September. In general bees are in better condition for winter than during the past two or three years. Clover plants are thrifty. Demand for honey has been good with a large proportion of the crop selling locally. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18 1/3-20¢.

Indiana. While no killing frosts have occurred in most sections of the State and asters are still blooming, bees have gathered very little honey during this period as a result of excessively rainy weather. Sections which a few weeks ago were extremely dry now have an excess of moisture. Most colonies are in unusually good wintering condition and well supplied with stores as a result of the early flow from heartsease, goldenrod, and asters. The total fall flow, however, was greatly reduced from earlier expectations. Demand for honey continues unusually good. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted - Clover in 60s 14 1/2-15¢ per lb. net, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-20¢, with some direct to consumers 21-22¢; Section comb-cellophane-wrapped \$7.00 per case of 24 sections or 30¢ per section in less than case lots.

Illinois. While bees gathered little honey in most sections of the State since about September 10, they did obtain sufficient from fall flowers to provide a good fall build-up and add something to winter stores. Rains have prevented bees from working since around the middle of September. Crop conditions are very spotted with some sections, especially in northern Illinois, reporting a very good crop. Other sections farther south in the State had a light surplus flow. In most sections white Dutch clover appears the best in several years and is much more plentiful than recently. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21-22¢, bulk to consumers 15¢; section comb White Clover \$7.20-7.75 per case of 24 sections unwrapped, with some fall honey at \$8.00 per case wrapped.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

New York. Cold, rainy weather during this period with killing frosts in many sections ended all honey flows. In most sections the buckwheat flow is rather light, partly due to poor weather and partly due to a reduced buckwheat acreage. In some sections goldenrod and asters produced plentiful supplies of food stores with occasional localities reporting a little surplus. In other sections unfavorable weather prevented the gathering of much honey from these sources. Extracting is progressing fairly rapidly but shortage of labor continues to interfere with extracting and preparation of bees for winter especially among the larger operators. Most colonies are in good condition for winter with present indications that less fall feeding than usual will be required

Clovers and honey plants in most sections of the State are in very good condition. Demand for honey continues heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in single 60s mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars mostly around 19¢, some low as 16¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 20-21¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 11-12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 13-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 20¢; Amber mixed flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19¢. Section comb Buckwheat \$6.00 per case of 24 sections.

Vermont. In northern Vermont bees are now being fed for winter and appear to be in good condition. Some colonies are short of stores and are requiring heavy feeding. Soil moisture is somewhat excessive at this time. Demand for honey continues very heavy and much of the crop will soon be sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

New Jersey. Light frosts on October 3 in northern New Jersey stopped the goldenrod flow while heavy frost on October 9 finished asters. Colonies are generally in good condition with many young bees but in all parts of New Jersey many colonies will need feeding. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Clover and Mixed Fall Flowers in single 60s 15¢.

Pennsylvania. Extracting is practically completed. In sections of northern and central Pennsylvania the season proved to be the best in several years. In other sections of the State production was below average. Recent rains have put clover in good condition for winter. Bees are in good condition both as to stores and young bees. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 28-Oct. 13)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C. goldenrod was through blooming at the end of this period but aster was still yielding some honey when weather permitted flights. While the fall bloom in this section has been the best in several years the net gain of fall honey was below expectations. Most colonies are in fairly good condition and have sufficient stores for safe wintering although some beekeepers plan to feed this fall.

West Virginia. In the mountains of West Virginia the fall honey flow was fairly heavy. Bees are in good condition for winter with plenty of young bees and ample food stores. Much of the honey in this section was sold as soon as removed from the hives.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Sept. 28-Oct. 13)

Kentucky. In north-central Kentucky rains toward the end of this period greatly improved plant conditions. Bees were gathering considerable nectar from goldenrod and aster. Winter stores are ample.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Sept. 26-Oct. 11)

Florida. In southern and central Florida bees are generally inactive and gathering little or nothing. In the northern part of the state colonies are in fairly good condition for winter and are still gathering a little honey. Rains in many sections of the state continue to interfere with bee flights. In the Lake Okeechobee section some colonies were lost during the September hurricane and many others have not yet recovered and will need heavy feeding if they are to survive. In the package-bee-producing section of northern Florida demand for packages has been extremely heavy with prospective 1946 production of some shippers already sold out. Most honey has been sold in this state. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted Tupelo in single 60s 15¢.

Mississippi. Bees are in normal condition for this season but are not very active. Most colonies are about ready for winter. In most sections fall sugar feeding will be unnecessary since most bees have a good supply of honey for winter stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers, in case to ton lots 12¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢, some high as 25¢. Section comb honey- Mixed Flowers few \$4.80 per case of 24 sections.

Louisiana. Bees are in good condition but drew heavily on their stores during this period as the result of continued rainy weather. Goldenrod is now blooming and if favorable weather prevails for the next two or three weeks bees would still have a chance to replenish or build up their winter stores. In this section inquiries and orders for package bees and queens have increased greatly. In northern Louisiana cooler weather and heavy rains cut the fall flow far below earlier expectations. Pollen is being gathered in fair weather and in this section broodrearing is still fairly active. Most colonies are in very good condition for winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted, Mixed Flowers in barrel lots mostly 12¢.

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CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

(By Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Marketing Service)

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of October 1, 1945, together with comparative figures for 1944 -

	<u>CONSUMER</u> <u>CONTAINERS</u>		<u>BULK</u> <u>CONTAINERS</u>	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Halifax.	--	900	--	--
Saint John	---	100	--	--
Montreal	67,276	75,428	7,000	2,680
Ottawa	--	1,536	--	--
Toronto	188,344	75,000	1,743,875	309,700
Winnipeg	254,944	240,880	975,016	750,070
Saskatoon	--	96,192	--	--
Edmonton	--	105,264	--	--
Lethbridge	1,584	22,992	--	--
Calgary	114,456	18,867	233,027	212,630
Vancouver	118,192	122,204	1,690	6,000

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 50-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: 1 car Iowa extracted of 1585 cases arrived. Demand good, light receipts sold on f.o.b. basis. Nothing available on spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck 4,000 lbs. Ala., 3,000 lbs. Ind., 23,240 lbs. Iowa; 2,000 lbs. Wis., 1200 lbs. Ill. 2880 lbs. N.Y.; no rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand light, market about steady. Sales to retailers-cases White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24 sections: ILLINOIS, \$9.00; IOWA few \$8.25.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 50-lb. tins, per lb. IOWA, White Clover 15-16¢. ALABAMA, Mixed Flowers Dark Amber 13¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat few 15¢. IOWA, 5-lb. pails White Clover, \$12.00-13.50 per doz.

BEESWAX: No purchases reported.

comb -

DENVER: Receipts: extracted approx. 42,000 lbs. Colo., /50 cases Colo.; beeswax approx. 100 lbs. Colo. Demand exceeds supply for extracted, market steady at ceiling. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, White to Water White Sweetclover-Alfalfa, Mixed Mountain Flowers, glass cases 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: Demand good, market steady. Sales to retailers-COLORADO, cases 24, 12-oz cellophane-wrapped Fancy \$8.00-8.25, Choice \$7.00-7.50.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Domestic crude per lb. 41½¢.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted, 9600 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04. Sales to retailers \$5.75; cases 12, 23-oz. jars to wholesalers \$3.53; to retailers \$4.02.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals: by rail, 1 car Calif., 1 car La.; by truck 10,000 lbs. Nebr. Market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - NEBRASKA, White Clover, cases glass 2 doz. 1-lb. \$5.04; 1 doz. 2-lb. \$4.76; 6 5-lb. \$5.09. LOUISIANA, Mixed Flowers Amber 2 doz. 18 Oz. \$5.70, 2 doz. 8 oz. \$2.90. Sales to manufacturers - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Alfalfa 60-lb. tins per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, from Minn. extracted 300, 60-lb. cans Amber, 200, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover, 450 cases 1-lb. jars and 250 cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover; 400 lbs. Beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail growers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52. (Correction: in report for Oct. price for 12, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars should have read \$6.52 instead \$5.52).

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail 3 cars Ohio, 1 car Minn. 1 car N.D., car imported 118,100 lbs.; by boat 24 bbls. Porto Rico.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14 3/4¢ in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Jobbers sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.25 per doz.; no other domestic offered to trade. Imported sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong. Crude, sales by receivers port of entry - WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICAN 44 3/4¢; AFRICAN 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail, 1 c.l. 18,600 lbs. Ohio; by truck via New York City 2400 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Brokers' sales to jobbers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover: 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.88.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 11,040 lbs. Midwestern. Offerings very light. Demand firm. Sales by brokers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case 1 doz. 2 lb. jars \$4.76, 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 2 dozen 4-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 317, 60-lb. cans Fireweed, 96, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa; from Idaho 750 cases 2-lb. jars; from Calif. 110, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa; imports from Hawaii 198, 60-lb. cans. Supplies light. Demand active, market strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Fireweed, bulk 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Alfalfa 16; 5-lb. pails \$6.30-6.60. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.70-12.79 (Correction - in report Oct. 1 IDAHO Sweetclover-Alfalfa should have read "12, 5-lb. jars" instead as published); 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.25-6.27; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CALIFORNIA, 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.50-6.60; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

COMB: No arrivals; No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies light Demand good. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: TEXAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons dozen 2-lb. jars \$6.21.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern Calif. - 140 cans Light Amber Thistle; from Central Calif. - 400 cans Light Amber Buckwheat, 520 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Demand by retailers and industrial users continues very active.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of: 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts 300 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted, 1,840 cases Idaho, 55 cases Wash. small jars.

Supplies light. Demand good, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.89-12.74; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15-6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.13-6.18, few low as \$5.85, creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24.

COMB: IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. U.S. Fancy and U. S. No. 1, \$9.60-10.00.

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MORE ATTENTION TO BEES: (From the USDA release September 2) - Mainly because bees "are the ministers that officiate at the marriage of flowers", says Gove Hambridge (until recently with the Department of Agriculture) "we are going to pay more attention to bees in this country. We are going to have to pay more attention from the standpoint of sheer self-protection of our agriculture. The simple fact that the fewer the bees the less abundant the crops -- and no bees, no crops, in many cases -- is just beginning to be realized in its full implications. It will force us to think about bees in new terms -- a vital link in the chain of crop protection, which we neglect at our peril."

"We are just beginning to find out some of the scientific laws and how to use them -- particularly laws of heredity and principles of nutrition and disease control. Some of the new discoveries are rather startling in their possibilities for doing a better job with bees than even the best of beekeepers have been able to do in the past. Scientists have finally got artificial breeding of queen bees down to such a fine point that they can almost do whatever they want in the way of controlled breeding. This opens the way to breeding better bees -- just the kind we want -- high-producing, disease resistant, gentle and more manageable. Bee breeding and management will then take on a closer resemblance to what we are familiar with in domestic animal breeding -- of dairy cows and chickens for production. Bees will be bred both as honey producers and as pollinators."

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1945 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

(By Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Oct. 8, 1945)

State and Div.	Colonies : of bees : 1944 1/	Yield : per colony : 1945 2/	Honey : production : 1944 1/	Honey for sale in : producers' hand : 1945 2/	on Sept. 15, 1945,
	Thousands	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
Mo.	7	7	17	20	119 140 57
N.H.	3	3	16	23	48 69 20
Vt.	8	8	44	56	352 448 175
Mass.	18	18	15	25	270 450 122
R.I.	1	1	27	30	27 30 6
Conn.	18	17	26	31	468 527 111
N.Y.	209	209	45	55	9,405 11,495 2,759
N.J.	27	27	20	15	540 405 97
Pa.	191	181	32	36	6,112 6,516 1,629
N.Atl.	482	471	35.9	42.6	17,341 20,080 4,976
Ohio	310	326	36	36	11,160 11,736 2,230
Ind.	159	162	30	39	4,770 6,318 1,011
Ill.	191	201	26	39	4,966 7,839 2,117
Mich.	198	198	34	45	6,732 8,910 2,406
Wis.	200	202	40	70	8,000 14,140 6,080
E.N.Cent.	1,058	1,089	33.7	44.9	35,628 48,943 13,844
Minn.	267	272	53	90	14,151 24,480 5,386
Iowa	208	233	58	100	12,064 23,300 7,689
Mo.	157	176	26	30	4,082 5,280 581
N.Dak.	22	22	36	105	792 2,310 208
S.Dak.	13	16	58	75	1,044 1,200 96
Nebr.	51	55	80	107	4,080 5,885 706
Kans.	44	51	35	51	1,540 2,601 702
W.N.Cent.	737	825	49.2	78.9	37,753 65,056 15,338
Del.	3	3	20	30	60 90 22
Md.	24	26	18	30	432 780 312
Va.	139	135	27	14	3,753 1,890 302
W.Va.	114	112	19	19	2,166 2,128 234
N.C.	177	177	30	10	5,310 1,770 177
S.C.	60	66	17	16	1,020 1,056 232
Ga.	199	219	30	21	5,970 4,599 184
Fla.	178	182	58	51	10,324 9,282 928
S.Atl.	894	920	32.5	23.5	29,035 21,595 2,391
Ky.	168	202	16	17	2,688 3,434 206
Tenn.	170	204	20	17	3,400 3,468 347
Ala.	138	185	16	15	2,688 2,775 305
Miss.	66	70	16	16	1,056 1,120 78
Ark.	71	71	21	25	1,491 1,775 337
La.	68	75	23	21	1,564 1,575 252
Okla.	47	52	28	40	1,316 2,080 499
Tex.	212	231	31	32	6,572 7,392 126
S.Cent.	970	1,090	21.4	21.7	20,775 23,619 2,150
Mont.	44	50	101	68	4,444 3,400 952
Idaho	140	150	40	50	5,600 7,500 2,475
Wyo.	37	37	88	76	3,256 2,812 309
Colo.	71	75	84	72	5,964 5,400 1,512
N.Mex.	19	18	40	40	760 720 173
Ariz.	77	69	67	49	5,159 3,381 237
Utah	52	53	30	45	1,560 2,385 811
Nev.	14	14	56	56	784 784 39
Wash.	63	69	40	38	2,520 2,622 472
Oreg.	59	66	32	37	1,888 2,442 342
Calif.	470	470	35	32	16,450 15,040 2,106
West.	1,048	1,071	46.3	43.4	48,385 46,486 9,428
U.S.	5,217	5,466	36.2	41.3	188,917 225,779 48,157

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
November 1, 1945.

- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 21 -

SUMMARY

The fall season has been unusually favorable for bees and honey plants in the major honey producing regions. In nearly all sections colonies are stronger for winter than during the past two or three years. In northern California, Ohio, New York, and portions of the South-Central and Southeastern States some fall feeding will be required but in other sections much less feeding than usual will be necessary. In nearly all sections the fall flow was lighter than had been earlier anticipated as a result of cool rainy weather. In portions of the Plains Area considerable fall surplus was gathered, however. Except in the South-Central area and portions of the Southwest honey plants are in unusually good condition for winter. Clover is more plentiful in the Clover belt than for a number of years and plants are very thrifty. Shortages of skilled labor continue to hamper operations of many beekeepers, especially the larger commercial operators. Many are somewhat behind on both extracting and packing of bees for winter. Sugar for feeding has been scarce in some sections.

Demand for honey continues active. A much higher percentage than usual is already out of beekeepers hands and much of that remaining in the hands of producers will be sold locally to consumers or retailers. Packers are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain large lots of honey. Trade reports indicate that little imported honey is available because of the higher prices which may be obtained in foreign countries. Domestic honey continues to move largely at the ceiling of 12¢ per pound, f.o.b. to beekeepers in case to ton lots, with some bringing as high as 14-15¢. Single 60s are selling generally at 15¢ per pound.

Effective October 24, the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 264, covering vegetable waxes and beeswax, were suspended. To the end of October little change was noted in the price to beekeepers for Domestic crude beeswax. Reports from New York City indicated an unsettled market on imported beeswax with African wax selling from two to four cents higher than during the previous period.

Correction - Our report of October 15 in the third paragraph on page 1 read "The number of colonies totaled 4,566,000 in 1945, ---". This should have read "totaled 5,466,000". This figure appears correctly in the table on page 10 of the October 15 report.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Southern California. Temperatures varied from cool to warm during this period with considerable cloudiness and rain in some sections at the end of the period. In the hill areas bees are practically dormant with little brood. Most hill bees are in fairly good condition for winter although some weak colonies will require feeding. In the valleys broodrearing is still active. In some of the orchard sections mustard is beginning to bloom and eucalyptus is budding heavily. Bees in these areas are in very good condition for winter and most beekeepers consider feeding will be unnecessary. Plants are in good normal condition in nearly all areas, having made unusually good growth in those areas which have had good fall rains. Offerings of honey continue light and consist mostly of small lots. Sales have generally been at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers, regardless of flavor or color. Light offerings of beeswax are also moving at 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b.

Northern and Central California. Toward the end of this period fairly heavy rainfall has been general over this area, except toward the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. There was some snow in the higher elevations, above 7,000 feet. Bees in favorable locations are in fairly good condition for winter. However, many colonies in northern California are rather weak, partially as a result of the poor summer flows and partly as a result of excessive poisoning in those sections where insecticides were used heavily. Many colonies which were weakened by poisoning have been killed outright rather than attempting to carry them through the winter. In northern California little straight Star Thistle honey was produced. Most of it is a light amber. Most of the season's production is already out of beekeepers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Northern California Thistle and Mixed Flowers and Central California Thistle, Cotton, Blue Curls, Orange, Blue Curls-Cotton-Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 8-23)

Heavy frosts around the middle of the month killed all nectar sources and caused some damage to garden crops. Considerable rain fell over the area West of the Cascades with light snow in the higher mountains. Rainfall has been very light East of the Cascades. Bees are in generally good condition for winter with ample winter stores. In limited sections some colonies are short of stores and will need winter feeding. A few beekeepers in western Oregon report that foulbrood is a little more prevalent than normal. Much of the honey in this section has already left producers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted, Clover-Vetch and Fireweed in case to ton lots 12-15¢; in single 60s 15¢, few higher; Alfalfa-Clover in 5-lb. pails 18-19 1/4¢. Beeswax 41 1/2-43 1/2¢ to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Favorable fall weather prevailed during this period in nearly all sections, although portions of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana experienced very low temperatures. Some rain and snow have fallen in the mountains. The crop has largely been harvested and extracted. Bees are being packed for winter as rapidly as available labor supplies permit. Colonies are mostly in somewhat better condition for winter than during the past two or three years. Demand for honey continues heavy, especially for large lots to outside packers and dealers. A considerable proportion of the crop is moving to cooperatives. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover-Alfalfa in carlots and case to ton lots 12-15¢, in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 10-lb. pails 18 1/3¢, in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3-19 1/3¢, in 3-lb. glass jars 22-22 1/2¢. Some beeswax is moving to market mostly at 41 1/2¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In most sections the honey crop has been practically all extracted and bees are being rapidly prepared for winter. Lower elevations still had very favorable mild weather to the end of this period, but at higher elevations colder temperatures prevailed reaching as low as 10 below in the San Luis Valley. Some rain and snow have fallen in the mountains. High elevations are already well covered with snow. Practically all beekeepers report colonies in much better condition than last fall, with most in unusually good condition for winter, although a few beekeepers may have to feed before spring.

Wyoming. Broodrearing stopped completely around October 15. Cold weather with heavy frosts prevailed during late September and early October, but the middle part of October was unusually mild with no precipitation. The help situation continues tight, with many beekeepers unable to obtain sufficient labor to carry on both extracting and bee packing operations.

Montana. In the plains area the weather has been cold and dry. There has been considerable precipitation - mostly rain, with some snow - in the mountains. Bees are in good average condition for winter. Many have not yet been packed, largely due to lack of sufficient labor.

Utah. Weather conditions continue very favorable. Portions of the State report a very good crop, while others report a crop somewhat below average. This can be partly accounted for by lack of help to move colonies at the most opportune time last summer. Clover plants are well rooted and in very good condition for next year as a result of the heavy rainfall during late summer and fall.

Nevada. Reports from Nevada indicate that the honey crop is smaller than previously indicated. Some of the districts which usually enjoy heavy yields report the smallest crop in a number of years. A few districts have reported very good yields. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- Extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots 12¢ per lb. Comb - Clover \$7.00 per case of 24 - 12 oz. sections.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 9-23)

The honey flow is entirely over in southern Arizona. Bees are in very good condition for winter and most have sufficient stores to carry them through to spring. Little honey remains in the hands of producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point- per lb. extracted Catsclaw and Mesquite in 60s 12½-13¢; in 5-lb. pails 18-20¢. Section comb honey- White Sweetclover \$8.40 per case of 24 sections.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Oct. 10-25)

Northeast Texas. Frequent rains continue in this section with some fairly heavy frosts which have stopped honey flows. Some beekeepers are increasing the number of colonies for next year's production. Horsemint and clover produced very well. Cotton produced some honey, although the heavy rains prevented bees from taking full advantage of the cotton flow. Bees are in good condition for winter. Most honey has left producers' hands. Local demand continues heavy, but there is little honey to offer.

East Texas. Asters have yielded fairly well when weather permitted, but at least half of this period was cool and rainy. Many colonies continue rather weak, and although both pollen and nectar are available broodrearing has been below normal for this season, probably as a result of cool weather.

Southwest Texas. Rainfall extending into October has been fairly abundant. Whitebrush, broomweed, and some other fall flowers have produced considerable pollen and nectar. In many sections bees are obtaining more than their current needs and building up fairly heavy winter stores. Broodrearing is active so that good populations of young bees are assured for winter.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley plants are very dry. Bees are scarcely making a living. The Mesilla Valley has had one light frost but in the Hatch Valley in the upper end of Dona Ana County a heavy killing frost occurred around October 10. The honey crop in southern New Mexico is reported a little lighter than normal. Bees are going into winter in good condition and with ample stores. Local demand for honey is heavy and it is expected that supplies will be out of beekeepers' hands within the next two or three months.

Arkansas. Cool weather during much of this period reduced the flow from fall flowers, although on warm days pollen and some nectar were obtained. Condition of colonies for winter is spotted. In most sections colonies are in very good condition with heavy winter stores. In only a few sections will feeding be required. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted, Amber Mixed Flowers in 3-lb. glass jars 18 2/3-20¢. Beeswax, 41¢.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. The extracting season is over in the Red River Valley and bees are being rapidly packed for winter. Colonies are in fairly good condition, with considerable late brood. Moisture is abundant and clover plants for next season are in better than average condition. Demand for honey has been very heavy.

South Dakota. Eastern South Dakota has had no rain for several weeks, but soil moisture is still ample. Good yields were reported in eastern South Dakota, but some of the honey was rather strongly flavored with buckwheat this year.

Iowa. This period was very favorable for preparation of bees for winter. Labor shortages, however, have hindered operations with many beekeepers with the result that considerable honey remains to be extracted. Most colonies are in unusually good condition with an abundance of winter stores. Reports from practically all beekeepers indicate that the best crop in many years has been harvested. Individual colony yields vary widely, however, between different

parts of the State. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover and Mixed Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢.

Kansas. Temperatures prevailing during this period were too cool to permit much flight. Light rains occurred toward the end of the period. All vegetation is now in unusually good condition and bees are also in good condition with ample stores.

Missouri. Mild weather during this period has permitted bees to obtain a little pollen, although nectar sources have mostly been killed. Colonies are in excellent condition both from the standpoint of stores and young bees. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-20¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Michigan. The weather has been favorable during this period and colonies in most sections of the State are ready for winter with the exception of final packing which will largely be finished in the next two or three weeks. In sections of the lower peninsula some feeding has been necessary. Some beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining sugar, but the Michigan beet sugar crop is beginning to move to distributors so that ample supplies of sugar will soon be available to beekeepers holding certificates. A little fall honey, most of which was flavored with buckwheat, was extracted on the lower peninsula. On the upper peninsula bees are in excellent condition and will be placed in cellars as soon as temperatures fall low enough. Stores of good quality honey for winter feed are very heavy. Honey plants on both the upper and lower peninsula are in better than average condition. Demand for honey continues heavy with a large proportion of the stocks being sold locally to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. - extracted Clover in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3-22¢; section comb Clover few sales \$8.40 per case of 24 sections.

Wisconsin. A little honey is still being extracted, but most beekeepers have already completed extracting operations. Bees are generally in good condition for winter. Some are being fed, but in most sections little or no winter feeding will be necessary. Most colonies have heavy stores of good quality honey. Beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining sugar for feeding. Clover is in very good condition for winter. Some sections of the State have had sufficient rain to maintain excellent moisture conditions, while in other sections the soil is becoming somewhat dry. Demand for honey continues heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19 1/2¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 23 1/2¢. Section comb Clover cellophane-wrapped \$8.00 per case of 24 sections.

Minnesota. In most sections of Minnesota October has been warm and dry. Bees have been very active, with the result that considerable honey has been consumed since all nectar sources were killed at the end of September. Colonies are in very good condition with strong populations of young bees. In most cases feeding will not be necessary since considerable good quality fall honey was obtained. However, some beekeepers who extracted close to winter needs in late September or early October are finding their bees now somewhat short of stores due to the heavy October consumption. Some beekeepers report more queenless colonies than usual, possibly due to more late swarming. Demand for honey has been good, with prices generally at ceiling. Some beekeepers and packers are still experiencing trouble in obtaining small containers.

Ohio. In northern Ohio much of this period was rather rainy and delayed planting of fall crops. Farther south in the State weather conditions were favorable permitting bees to fly a fairly good proportion of the time and to cure their fall honey. In most sections of the State the fall honey crop was extremely light, although in parts of southern and central Ohio sufficient late honey was obtained to provide ample winter stores. In those sections where sufficient fall honey was not obtained considerable feeding will be necessary. As a result of the difficulty many beekeepers are having in obtaining sugar, it is felt that some colonies may starve. Demand for honey has been heavy, mostly from local consumers and retailers. Few large lots have been shipped out of the State. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Clover, Buckwheat, and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12-15¢, in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19-22¢, with some sales higher. Section comb - Buckwheat \$5.00-6.00 per case of 24 sections.

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Indiana. The weather was rather cool in most sections during October. Crop conditions are very spotted. Some sections have had better than average yields, while others have considerably below normal. In some sections considerable surplus fall honey was obtained, while in others rains prevented the gathering of much from fall flowers. Over the State as a whole colonies are in unusually good condition for winter and most sections have ample stores. Quality of the honey is good. Much of the fall honey except in low areas is light in color. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover and Mixed Flowers in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22¢. Beeswax, 43¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Illinois. Extracting is largely completed in Illinois. Fall feeding is about finished, leaving only packing for winter to be done. Bees are in very strong condition for winter, with plentiful winter stores in most cases. Condition of honey plants is also good. Dutch clover has made a good comeback after the severe drought of a year ago. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted White Clover in case to ton lots 12-15¢, in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18-19¢, with some low as 17¢; bulk in consumers containers mostly 15¢. Beeswax, 42-44¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Oct. 13-28)

New York. Rainy weather during much of this period has retarded packing operations. Most of the crop has been extracted and a much larger than normal proportion has already moved to market. Colonies are mostly in good condition, but many are light in stores and considerable feeding will be necessary both to make up for deficiency in stores and also to overcome excessive amounts of honeydew which have been stored in some localities. Due to the shortage of sugar many beekeepers have fed considerable honey. Honey plants are in fairly good condition for next year. Demand for honey of all kinds continues heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-12½¢, in single 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat and Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 14-15¢, in 5-lb. pails 19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢. Beeswax, 43¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Connecticut. Broodrearing has largely stopped. Weather in September was rather unfavorable. Despite the fact there was a heavy goldenrod bloom many colonies did not fill their broodnests and some feeding will be necessary.

New Jersey. Some feeding has been necessary in most sections of the State since the fall flow was rather short. Some beekeepers are having difficulty in obtaining sugar. Colonies are generally in strong condition for wintering, but as a whole have only light to moderate stores.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 13-28)

Maryland. While most nectar sources have been killed by frost, bees have been able to obtain pollen and a little nectar for pasturage from late asters. Broodrearing continues to a limited extent and most colonies have fairly strong populations. Some beekeepers have fed to a limited extent, but less feeding has been necessary this year than during the past two or three seasons. The ground is well filled with moisture and honey plants are in good condition for next year. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - extracted Light Amber in 1-lb. glass jars 24 5/12¢.

West Virginia. Bees are going into winter in good condition with large clusters of young bees and generally ample stores.

Virginia. Bees appear in excellent condition for winter, but heavy feeding has been necessary in nearly all sections especially in the mountains of western Virginia and in the Tidewater area. Weather during this period was very favorable for feeding. No sales of honey were reported, but beeswax moved at 41½-42½¢ lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina. Very little surplus honey was produced in the Piedmont section this year due to unfavorable weather during the main honey flow. Most colonies will need heavy feeding for winter but the shortage of sugar has prevented some beekeepers from feeding the quantity required, with the result that unless the situation can later be corrected some winter loss can be expected.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Oct. 13-28)

Kentucky. In north central Kentucky the weather has been too cool for bees to make extensive flights. All sources of nectar have dried up as a result of frosts and cool weather. Most colonies have large clusters of young bees with adequate stores for successful wintering. Plant conditions are very good as a result of recent rains.

Tennessee. Practically no surplus fall honey was stored in Tennessee. In some sections sufficient honey for winter stores was obtained, while in other sections rather heavy feeding will be necessary for wintering. The last crop of brood is now hatching. In some sections colonies have fairly large clusters of young bees. In others colonies are rather weak. Honey plants are in poor condition over much of the State as a result of the late drought. Most honey has been sold direct to consumers and local retailers. Sales to consumers by beekeepers - Extracted and bulk comb, Amber Mixed Flowers 22¢ per lb.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Oct. 11-26)

Georgia. Heavier than normal rainfall during the late summer and fall has prevented bees from storing much fall honey. Many colonies will have to be fed this fall and during the winter. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter and in most sections of the State a considerable increase in the number of colonies was made during the summer. The surplus of honey this season was small in nearly all sections. In the mountains some surplus was made from sourwood but much of this was of poor quality and bitter.

Florida. In southern Florida most colonies are in rather poor condition. Rains prevented bees from obtaining much fall honey. While the end of this period was clear it is now too late for bees to obtain anything except pasturage. Some feeding will be necessary. In northwestern Florida pollen and nectar are being obtained from Goldenrod and flat-top. Some colonies are laying in fairly good winter stores. Demand for honey is good but most of the crop has moved out of beekeepers hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Light Amber Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢. Section com- Orange, few sales direct to consumers 40¢ per section.

Alabama. Good rains fell over central Alabama. Bees are still storing a little honey from late flowers. Most colonies are in fairly good condition for winter.

Mississippi. Mexican clover yielded well this fall with the result that nearly all colonies have an abundance of winter stores. Bees are in good condition for winter. Cool fall weather set in during this period and bees are gaining little beyond current food needs.

Louisiana. Weather was generally cool and rainy during the Goldenrod blooming period. Some colonies gained some winter stores while others barely held their weight during this season. Most colonies are in strong condition and where ample stores are available should winter well. Some beekeepers expect they will have to feed some before spring. Queen rearing has ended for this season. Heavy orders continue to come in for bees and queens for 1946 shipment.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, but nothing available on spot market. No sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 26,400 lbs. Mich. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers - MICHIGAN, Light Amber cases 24, 1-lb. jars to wholesalers \$5.04; to retailers \$5.75; 24, 8-oz. jars to wholesalers \$2.77; to retailers \$3.16.

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CHICAGO: Receipts: by rail, 1 car Minn.; 1.c.l. 494 lbs. Minn., 975 lbs. Wyo.; by truck 6,804 lbs. Ill., 43,200 lbs. Iowa.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand fair, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24 sections mostly \$8.00, few \$8.50-9.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - IOWA, 60-lb. tins White Clover 15-16¢. ILLINOIS, cartons 6, 10-lb. jars White Clover \$13.20. ILLINOIS, 5-lb. jars White Clover \$13.20 per doz. IOWA, 5-lb. pails White Clover \$12.50-13.50 per doz.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: approximately 6,000 lbs. extracted; comb none. Demand good, market steady at ceiling.

COMB: Sales to retailers - few sales cases 24, 12-oz. cellophane-wrapped: COLORADO, Fancy \$8.00-8.25, Choice \$7.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa, Sweetclover and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Waterwhite: sales to retailers - cases, glass 12, 5-lb. \$11.61-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 44-oz. \$6.29-6.34; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

BEESWAX: Receipts 400 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady. Domestic crude per lb. 41½¢ to producers.

KANSAS CITY: 65, 60-lb. cans Nebr. received. No supplies in dealers hands, market nominally steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - NEBRASKA, White Clover, 1-lb. glass per dozen \$2.52.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, from Minn. extracted 367, 60-lb. cans Light Amber; 50, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover; 360, cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover; 250 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. basis for Domestic, crude Light Yellow cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by truck, 20,000 lbs. N.Y. Supplies light. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢ plus freight in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Jobbing- CALIFORNIA, Mixed Blend 1-lb. jar \$3.25 doz. delivered. Imported, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. Spot supplies light, but offerings at point of origin increasing. Market unsettled and confused account removal of price ceiling.

AFRICAN, reported from 40-44¢, mostly 42-44¢ port of entry.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail, 1.c.l. 11,400 lbs. Ohio. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to jobbers - OHIO, White Clover: 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77 f.o.b. basis.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 3,240 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 3,000 lbs. Ohio. Offerings light. Demand moderate. Sales by brokers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover per case 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen 4-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: extracted - Oregon Fireweed 76, 60-lb. cans; Clover-Vetch 20, 60-lb. cans. From Idaho 34, 60-lb. cans; comb 1 car Colo.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON. Fireweed, bulk 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Alfalfa 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.30-6.60. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.70-12.79; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.25-6.27; bulk in

60-lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CALIFORNIA, 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.50-6.60; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

COMB: Supplies moderate. Market firm. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, case lots of 24 combs 12-oz. Fancy \$9.50-9.60; 12 oz. Choice \$9.25-9.53; 10-oz. Choice and unclassified \$8.50.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market firm at ceiling. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in cash and 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in trade.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck from Northern California 923 cans Thistle, 743 cans Mixed Flowers; Central California 123 cans Thistle, 136 cans Cotton, 32 cans Blue Curls, 150 cans Orange, 1,138 cans Blue Curls-Cotton-Alfalfa, 547 cans Mixed Flowers; Southern California 406 cans Alfalfa; Nevada 400 White Clover, 143 cases comb honey; Oregon 135 cans Clover.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of: 1-lb. jar \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars and cans \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts: 869 lbs. from Northern California at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. and 1030 lbs. Hawaii at 42¢ per lb. delivered.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: TEXAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons dozen 2-lb. jars \$6.21.

SEATTLE: Receipts: extracted - Calif. 681 cases Mixed 60-lb. cans and small jars; Idaho 520 cases small jars; Oregon 100, 60-lb. cans. Comb: Colo. 1320 cases; Idaho 25 cases. Supplies increasing but still short of demand, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, Amber to Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.80; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.47; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30. IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 60-lb. cans 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.89-12.74; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15-6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.13-6.18, few low as \$5.85. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24.

COMB: Clover-Alfalfa: IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. U.S.No. 1, \$9.60-10.00; COLORADO, 24, 10-oz. U.S.Commercial \$8.75.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D. C.
December 3, 1945

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 23

SUMMARY

Bees are now inactive in all sections of the country except a few extreme southern locations. Extracting has been practically completed and bees have been prepared for winter with the exception of scattered beekeepers who may still have a portion of their colonies to pack. Weather has continued very favorable for both bees and plants. Abundant moisture has fallen in all sections except portions of the Plains Area and Southwest. The first snows fell in the northern States during the latter part of November but in most cases have not been unusually heavy. Neither have severely cold temperatures prevailed in any section.

A very high proportion of the honey crop has already moved out of beekeepers' hands. Many packers are unable to meet current orders and do not expect to have sufficient domestic honey to serve their regular customers until new honey comes on the market. Most sales of honey are still being reported at the basic ceiling of 12¢ per lb. in case to ton lots or carlots and 15¢ per lb. in single 60s, although reports come in from various sections of premiums being paid on various size containers.

The Office of Price Administration issued Amendment 2 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 275 to become effective November 28. This Amendment defined in detail chunk honey, comb honey, cut comb honey, and extracted honey. Under this Amendment chunk or bulk comb honey is considered as comb honey surrounded by or immersed in liquid extracted honey in a ratio of 40 percent or more comb honey to 60 percent or less liquid extracted honey. Any combination of less than 40 percent of comb honey with extracted honey shall be considered as extracted and priced accordingly. Copies of this Amendment may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

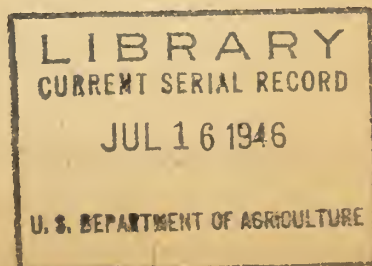
INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximately period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINT: (Period Nov. 8-22)

Southern California. During this period the weather in southern California was generally clear with cool nights and about normal temperature during the day. Some sections at higher elevations had rather heavy frosts. The soil is becoming dry in some sections, while in others there has been enough rain to produce some new growth. Bees in the hills are inactive. Most hill colonies have sufficient stores, but some will need feeding before spring. In these sections there has been some shortage of pollen. In the irrigated valleys bees are working eucalyptus and mustard, and broadcaring has been rather active. Honey continues very scarce in both beekeepers' and packers' hands; only a few scattered lots are arriving in the Los Angeles area. Sales f.o.b. shipping point per lb. extracted Buckwheat-Alfalfa and Mixed Desert Flowers 12¢ per lb. Beewax receipts have been very light, with sales at 41½-43½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Temperatures in northern and central California were about normal during this period. There was considerable rainfall in the northwest corner of the State, but it gradually diminished toward the south. Some light local frosts occurred, and there were low fogs on several mornings. In central California colonies are generally in good condition both as to young bees and winter stores. Many apiaries have as high as 90-percent young queens. In northern California colony condition is



generally poor. Many colonies have died and others produced insufficient honey for winter stores and are now being fed. There has been some movement of colonies from hill and thistle locations to orchards for winter and the early spring crop. Very little honey remains in the hands of producers and receipts in the Bay Cities area have been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. northern California, Clover, Thistle, and Cedar 12¢ per lb. Central America, Mixed Flowers 12½¢ per lb. ex dock San Francisco, duty paid. Some bottled honey is being received in the Bay area from the Rocky Mountain region.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 8-25)

Weather was rather cool east of the Cascades, but mild west of the Cascades with no frost along the coast except at higher elevations. Rainfall over most of Oregon and in southern Washington has been above average, with heavy snowfall in the mountains which will insure a good spring moisture reserve. Bees are wintering well, with most colonies in good condition and ample winter stores. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., extracted eastern Oregon and Washington, Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19-22¢. Beeswax, 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov. 9-23)

At the close of this period colonies have been largely packed for winter. In most sections, with the exception of Idaho and Nevada, colonies are in very good condition with ample winter stores. Weather has been very favorable, although it was becoming more wintry at the end of the period. Moisture conditions are good in nearly all sections. A very large proportion of the crop has already been shipped to cooperatives or sold to packers and local consumers. Demand continues active in nearly all sections. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some high as 13½¢, in single 60s 14½-15¢, mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars few sales 19 1/3¢. Section comb, Clover-Alfalfa few sales No. 1 \$7.20 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, few sales 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers. Details by States follow:

Colorado. In nearly all sections of the State bees have been packed and a very large proportion of the honey crop shipped out. In most sections the weather has been unseasonably mild, with the result that bees have been very active and have drawn rather heavily on winter stores. Colony condition is generally very good for this time of year.

Montana. The weather has been very favorable during this period, being cool enough to keep bees inactive but not severely cold. In most sections moisture is about normal, although some sections of the State, especially in the east and south, have become rather dry. Some sections of Montana are becoming overstocked with bees with indications that colony yields may be rather light if a series of dry years returns. The last few years most sections in Montana have had above normal rainfall.

Idaho. Bees are going into winter in about normal condition. Some apiaries are short of stores, but most have sufficient to carry them through the winter, although some early feeding may be necessary. Packing of bees for winter has largely been completed. Rains with some snow and freezing weather have generally improved moisture conditions, put plants in good condition for winter, and increased moisture reserves in the watersheds. While the size of the crop in Idaho is considerably below normal this year, the quality has generally been very good.

Utah. In most sections this period was rather wintry, keeping bees confined most of the time. Practically all bees are packed and are well supplied with winter stores. A few beekeepers are doing some fall feeding as bees are being packed.

Nevada. Winter weather prevailed in all sections of Nevada at the close of the period. Reports indicate that nearly all honey has been sold, largely at ceiling prices. The crop for the State as a whole was very light, but color and body are good.

ARIZONA: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Southeastern Arizona had considerable cool weather for this season of the year. More moisture is needed in this section. A very few flowers are blooming in the foothills, providing pollen and a little honey for pasturage. Bees are in good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Catsclaw in 60s 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 25¢; Mesquite in 60s 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18¢. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Nov. 10-25)

Northeast Texas. The weather during this period was unseasonably cold with some heavy freezes. There has been little rain during this period, but plants are in unusually good condition. Hubam clover and also both yellow and white sweetclover are more plentiful than they have been for a number of years. Colonies are mostly in very good condition with ample winter stores.

East Texas. In this section the flow from asters was good with some surplus being taken from yards in favorable locations. Most colonies have heavy winter stores but many are weak in bees and brood.

Southwest Texas. Bees on aster ranges are in very good condition for winter with plenty of young bees and ample stores. In the broomweed ranges some honey was gathered but in most cases not enough to carry bees through to the spring flow so that some feeding may be necessary. All bloom has now ceased in this area, with nothing more in prospect before late January or early February.

Southwest and West Texas. Frost killed all late bloom during this period. The section is generally very dry and considerable additional rainfall is needed to assure good plant conditions for next season. Bees are generally in good condition. Considerable fall honey was gathered so that most colonies have ample winter stores.

Arkansas. Honey plants are in normal condition for this season, while bees are in somewhat better than average condition as a result of the late fall flow. To the end of this period large areas of the State had had no killing frost.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 12-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Bees have mostly been packed for winter and are in good condition. Honey plants are in fairly good condition, with the clover acreage for 1946 apparently slightly larger than in 1945. Snowfall has been rather light to date, but the total precipitation for the fall is about normal. Demand for honey continues good at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover and Mixed Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 17-22¢, mostly 18-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21-24¢. Section comb, Clover few sales \$6.00 per case of 24 sections.

Iowa. In western Iowa the weather was very moderate during this period with no rain or snow. In portions of central Iowa a snow and sleet storm struck on November 21. In all sections the ground is rather dry and additional moisture is needed before winter. Practically all outdoor wintered bees have packed and cellar-wintered bees are rapidly being moved indoors. A few beekeepers still have a few loads of bees to be taken south for the winter. Colonies are in the best condition in a number of years, with very heavy winter stores where the hives have not been extracted too closely. Demand for honey continues heavy with practically everything including capping melter honey at ceiling prices. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in carlots and in case to ton lots mostly 12¢.

Nebraska and Kansas. Bees have been packed in these States and are in good condition for winter. Rainfall was short during November which was the third successive month of the below normal precipitation. While the ground is becoming quite dry, honey plants in most sections have not suffered. Demand for honey generally continues fairly good with a high percentage already sold or shipped to the cooperatives. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers mostly Heartsease in case to ton lots 12¢, in single 60s 15¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 12-26)

Michigan. Extracting has been completed in Michigan and most beekeepers have prepared their bees for winter, although some operators who were faced with a labor shortage still have some bees to pack. In some sections feeding was necessary, although in most this was not heavy. The weather has been very favorable with an abundance of rain and some snow which in western Michigan was of almost record depth for this early in the season. Clover plants are in unusually good condition. Demand for honey continues good, although some report that it is not as heavy as a few weeks ago.

Wisconsin. All bees have been packed for winter in Wisconsin. Temperatures during this period were too low for any extended flights. Snow ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in southern Wisconsin to around 16 inches in northern Wisconsin fell on November 21 and 22. With little or no frost in the ground this should prove to be ideal for clover plants. White honey is practically all sold and demand is very good for buckwheat and other dark honeys, although some beekeepers indicate that demand is not as heavy as during the late summer and late fall. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18 $\frac{1}{3}$ -19¢; Buckwheat and Amber Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. Beeswax, 41-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Minnesota. In southern Minnesota the weather was generally cold with some snow which prevented any bee flights during this period. Most beekeepers have completed winter packing. Condition of colonies is generally excellent with large clusters of young bees. This may result in some starvation where ample winter stores were not left. Consumption of honey by bees during October and November has been heavier than usual. Present indications are that there may be some expansion in the number of colonies in this State during the coming season. In this section the soil is rather dry, but clover plants have apparently not suffered. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Amber Basswood and Clover in case to ton lots 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. with cans returned. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The first light snows fell around November 21. Moisture conditions are unusually favorable as a result of fairly heavy fall rains. In some sections bees are in good condition for winter with ample stores, while in others considerable fall feeding will be necessary. Practically all bees have been prepared for winter. Demand for honey has been very heavy, with all prices reported at ceiling and reports of offers somewhat above ceiling. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Ohio Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some higher, and a few at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with cans returned, in 60s mostly around 15¢, some high as 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Indiana, Mixed Fall Flowers in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22¢. Illinois, Clover in 5-lb. pails 17-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢; Light Amber Mixed Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢; section comb Clover few sales \$6.50 per case of 24 sections. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. cash f.o.b. to beekeepers.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 13-27)

New York. Considerable rain fell during this period and in northeastern New York fairly heavy snow fell shortly after Thanksgiving. Bees have practically all been packed for winter and are mostly in very good condition with ample stores, although much of the winter stores left consist of dark fall honey, some of which contains honeydew. Clover plants are in extremely good condition. Demand for honey has been heavy with a fairly large number of sales reported. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in 60s mostly 15¢, few 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in 5-lb. pails 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ -21¢, mostly 18-19¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat and Mixed Fall Flowers in case to ton lots 12¢, in 60s 15¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢. Section comb per case of 24 sections few sales Clover \$6.50, Buckwheat \$6.00. Beeswax, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. Bees have all been packed for winter. The winter continues fairly mild, with considerable rain. The honey market has been very active with little left in the hands of producers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 17¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢.

New Jersey. Moderate winter weather prevailed during most of this period. Colonies have been prepared for winter. In most cases bees are fairly strong with ample stores.

Pennsylvania. Most colonies in Pennsylvania are very strong, but in some areas winter stores are rather light as the result of the light fall flow. Consumption of stores may be heavier than normal because of the strength of most colonies.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 13-27)

Maryland. Heavy frosts around the middle of November followed by cool, windy weather ended all flows in this section. Bees are in very good condition but some colonies are a little short ~~in~~ stores, although they are generally better supplied with winter stores than during the past two or three years. Moisture conditions are now very favorable.

Virginia. In the vicinity of Richmond colony condition was only fair with a few colonies having already starved due to shortage of stores. Very little honey was gathered during the summer in this section, and the fall flow was very light so that winter and spring losses may be heavy unless bees are watched closely.

West_Virginia. In western West Virginia temperatures were relatively mild at the end of this period. Bees could obtain frequent flights and gathered a little pollen on warm days.

South Carolina. Bees in most sections of the State went into the winter with satisfactory stores. The wild aster flow was fairly heavy and while broodrearing was not greatly increased during the aster flow, most colonies have a fairly good percentage of young bees.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Nov. 12-27)

Kentucky. Bees have been confined to their hives during much of this period in north central Kentucky. Sufficient rain has fallen to maintain vegetation in good condition.

Tennessee. The weather was relatively mild except toward the close of the period. A light snow fell in some sections on November 22. Moisture conditions are very favorable. Crimson clover and vetch are growing fairly well. Many colonies are rather light in stores and considerable feeding has been necessary and more will likely be to prevent heavy spring losses. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted ~~And bulked from Blamber~~ Mixed Flowers in 5-lb. pails \$1.11 to consumers.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 11-26)

Georgia. A killing frost during this period ended the honey flow in south Georgia. Colonies are in fairly good condition throughout the State. Some have ample stores for winter, while others are still a little light and will need additional feeding if they are to be wintered successfully. There has been very little rain during this period but the soil has not yet become unusually dry.

Florida. Much of this period was rather cool, with frosts in north and central Florida which killed most tender vegetation. There was little rain but considerable wind. In south Florida bees generally have ample stores for winter, but in north and central Florida, where winter feed requirements are heavier, many colonies are rather light. The purslane flow in north Florida is not as heavy as had been previously expected. Practically no nectar is available in any section now. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Mixed Flowers in small containers 15-17¢ per lb.

Alabama and Mississippi. Heavy frost during this period stopped all nectar sources. Some queens are still laying in a limited way. Most colonies are well supplied with stores.

Louisiana. Weather was quite favorable for bees to take advantage of the late, slow fall bloom. Frosts during the latter part of this period, however, have killed off all fall honey plants, although a little pollen is still available from shrubs. Soil conditions are very favorable for next season's honey plants. Most colonies are fairly well provided for stores for winter, but many are weaker than normal from the standpoint of size of cluster and percentage of young bees.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand good, but practically no supplies on spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts by rail 1 car Calif.; by truck 6600 lbs. Ill., 20,400 lbs. Iowa.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-sections few sales \$8.00-9.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds available supply, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - IOWA, 60-lb. tins White Clover 16¢. ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins Buckwheat few sales 15¢; cases White Clover two dozens 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts extracted approximately 1200 lbs. Colo.; comb 90 cases Colo., beeswax 2200 lbs. Colo. Demand good, market steady at ceiling for extracted. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Mixed Mountain Flowers White to Water White, cases, glass 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: Demand moderate, market steady. COLORADO, cellophane-wrapped 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.00-8.25, Choice \$7.25-7.50, 10-11-oz. dark \$6.00.

BEESWAX: Demand slower, market dull to weak, with no change in price. Dealers still paying $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for domestic crude but undertone easy.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 7928 lbs. Mich.; comb 250 cases of 12 sections Mich. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75.

COMB: MICHIGAN, to chain stores cases 12 section \$4.00.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, extracted 150, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber, 100, 60-lb. cans Amber, 34, 60-lb. cans White Sweetclover, 280 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to takers - MINNESOTA, Light Amber in 60-lb. cans 16¢. Sales U. S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. to beekeepers for domestic crude light yellow cash $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in trade $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Mexico, 1510 cases, 397 barrels, 50 drums; Cuba, 227 barrels; Dominican Republic, 150 barrels; California, 1697 cartons; Hawaii 713 cases. Supplies very light. Practically nothing being offered to outside trade. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢ plus freight in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Brokers sales to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, 12, 5-lb. tins blended \$10.18 f.o.b. Calif. Imported sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows, per lb. warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, 64 bags, Dominican Republic 10 tons. Market unsettled, nominally - AFRICAN, 40-46¢, mostly 42-45¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, 45-48¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail 65,000 lbs. Calif.; by truck 4200 lbs. New York City. No quotations available.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by rail and truck extracted 4386 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 3240 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady. Sales by brokers to retailers-

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover two dozen, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; one dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76; two dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77. (Correction last report should have read two dozen eight ounce jars \$2.77 instead two dozen four ounce jars.

PORTLAND: Arrivals via motor truck from Oregon, 361, 60-lb. cans Fireweed and Mixed Flowers; from Idaho, 775 cases 2-lb. jars and 12, 60-lb. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; from Arizona, 20, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa. Supplies light. Market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - OREGON, Alfalfa 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17½¢ per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19½¢. ARIZONA, Alfalfa bulk in 60-lb. cans 20¢.

COMB: No arrivals and no supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady with dealers paying 41½¢ in cash or 43¢ in trade.

ST LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins few 15¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck - from northern California - 90 cans Light Amber Thistle, 14 cans White Clover, 81 cans Amber Cedar; by boat from Central America - 18 drums (11,746 lbs.) Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5-lb. jars \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 100 lbs. from Central America.

SEATTLE: Receipts extracted Idaho 800 cases small jars; comb Montana 175 cases. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, no supplies on market. IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover Light Amber 60-lb. cans 16½¢ per lb.; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.50-12.74; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.47; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.31; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.96-6.18. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24.

COMB: IDAHO, MONTANA, and WASHINGTON, U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Fancy 24, 10 to 12-oz. \$9.85-10.00.

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Reserve

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extention 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
December 17, 1945

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 24

SUMMARY

In all sections of the country bees have been prepared for winter. There is little or no activity among bees except in the extreme southern portions of the country. Weather conditions have been very favorable in practically all areas. To the end of this period temperatures had not been severely cold and in most sections only light to moderate amounts of snow had fallen. In portions of the North Central and Northeastern States some alternate freezing and thawing occurred without a snow cover which may result in damage to clover plants. For the clover belt as a whole, however, plant and moisture conditions are very favorable and indications are that clover stands are the best in a number of years, both in pastures and in planted fields. Reports from all sections of the country indicate that bees went into winter quarters in average or better than average condition, and considerably better than during the past two or three years. Exceptions to this are in California and Nevada in the West, and in a few of the South Central and South Atlantic States, particularly Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Demand for honey in nearly all sections continues far in excess of the available supply. Much less honey remains in the hands of beekeepers than is usual for this season. Some packers have been unable to meet their requirements, while others have been able to obtain sufficient honey to operate well into the spring. Much of the honey continues to move at ceiling levels, but reports indicate that in some sections fairly large quantities have moved at prices somewhat above ceiling. Offerings of beeswax have been very light with prices generally holding around the old ceiling level of $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., although some sales have been reported as high as 45-46¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

Southern California. Temperatures during this period ranged between the low 40s and around 70 degrees. Light scattered showers fell in some sections, but for the area as a whole precipitation to date is below normal and many sections are unusually dry. Desert plants are badly in need of rain to provide a growth for next season. In the hill areas bees are dormant with very little brood, but in the valley areas they are very active and raising some brood. Most colonies, however, are barely making a living from eucalyptus and mustard. Some beekeepers are preparing to feed in order to build the colonies up to good producing strength for the orange flow, although this flow is several months away. Colony condition as a whole is only fair for this season. Some yards are fairly strong, but in others many colonies are weak and rather short of stores. Only scattered lots of honey are being received. Sales are generally at the ceiling of 12¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, in case to ton lots, regardless of color or flavor. Light offerings of beeswax are moving at $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Central and Northern California. Weather and plant conditions are much more favorable in these sections than in southern California. Rainfall has been moderate in all sections. Most sections have had some fairly heavy frosts around the end of November and also at the end of the period. In central California colonies are generally in good condition with ample stores. In northern California many colonies are weak and most are short of stores as a result of the light production last season. Heavy feeding will be necessary in this section. Offerings of honey and receipts in the Bay area have been very light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - in case to ton lots extracted central California dark amber Alfalfa and light amber Mixed Flowers; Northern California Thistle, Thistle-Oak Honeydew, and Asparagus-Clover mostly 12¢.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 8)

West of Cascades. The weather has been variable with above average temperatures and heavy rainfall during the early part of December, but with low temperatures and freezing over all sections toward the end of the period. Snowfall has been heavy at the higher elevations. Honey plants are in unusually good condition, with a fairly heavy acreage of vetch having been planted last fall. Colonies are in good condition for winter with ample stores. Demand for honey has been very good with indications that 75 percent or more of the crop has already moved out of producers' hands. Considerable honey is being held back by producers to supply local retailers and consumers direct. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Vetch in 60s mostly around 15¢.

East of Cascades. In the Yakima Valley weather has been about normal with low temperatures, but little snow. Bees are wintering well, with indications that most colonies have ample stores to carry them through the winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover-Alfalfa in single 60s mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 19¢. Section comb Clover per case of 24 sections, to wholesalers mostly \$8.00, direct to consumers \$9.50-10.00.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Conditions have been very favorable over practically this entire area, with temperatures fairly mild for this season and sufficient warm days for bees to obtain some flights. In some sections fairly large quantities of winter stores were consumed during the fall as a result of the open weather. Demand for honey continues very heavy but few beekeepers have anything to offer except for small quantities which are being held back for local customers. Fairly large quantities throughout the entire area moved directly to cooperatives this fall. Prices have generally held at ceiling levels. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Temperatures in the western part of the State and especially at the higher elevations have been rather low, although there have been a number of days when bees could fly. Most colonies went into the winter in good average condition with ample stores for a normal winter. In the eastern portion of the State the fall and early winter have been open, with the result that some colonies used an unusually heavy portion of their stores during the fall. Some early spring feeding may be necessary. Over most of the State precipitation is below normal. It is still early in the season, however, so that by spring moisture conditions may become normal or better than normal.

Montana. Temperatures during this period were rather mild for this season. Much of the eastern part of the State was still free of snow at the end of the period, with little or no frost in the ground. Rainfall during the fall has been rather light. Present indications are that unless weather conditions during the spring and early summer prevent grasshoppers from developing, the State may be faced with a serious grasshopper problem next summer. Bees went into the winter in very good condition and to date are wintering unusually well.

Idaho. Rather mild weather prevailed during this period, with a number of days when bees could fly. Colonies are practically all packed with the exception of a very few large beekeepers who could not obtain sufficient help. Moisture conditions are very satisfactory for this season. Most colonies are in good condition but some have consumed large quantities of stores as a result of the open fall.

Utah. Bees are quiet with temperatures low enough to keep them confined most of the time but with an occasional warm day when they can obtain good cleansing flights. Moisture conditions are now favorable with honey plants in good condition.

Nevada. In western Nevada the weather has been wet and cold during this period. In some sections bees are in fair condition, while in others many colonies are weak and short on stores. Some beekeepers have gassed their bees since insufficient honey was gathered to provide safe wintering.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 10)

Northeast and East Texas. In northeast Texas colony conditions are generally good with ample stores where hives were not extracted too closely. A little farther south colony condition is probably a little below normal as to number of bees but normal or better than normal from the standpoint of stores. The weather has been generally dry and cold. Demand for honey has been heavy but little is available. Considerable inquiry has come in for packages for next spring's delivery.

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Southeast Texas. Several fairly heavy frosts have put an end to bloom for this season. Bees are generally dormant. Colony condition is extremely variable. In the vicinity of Bay City bees are in good condition and little feeding will be necessary. In the vicinity of Beeville bees are generally short of stores and some colonies are extremely weak. Considerable feeding has been necessary in this section. Some rain has fallen but more is needed to put honey plants in best condition.

Southwest Texas. Much of southwest Texas is experiencing an intense drought. Bees are in good condition since cold weather did not arrive until later than usual and some surplus honey was gathered from late fall plants. Broodrearing ended the last week in November and bees are now generally dormant although they have obtained more or less regular flights. Little or no honey is available for sale in this section.

Arkansas. Rainfall has been above normal in most sections of the State. Plants are in good normal condition. Demand for queens and package bees for spring shipment has been fairly good. Some shippers plan on increasing their output, but shortage of labor is still a problem.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. A cold wave with sub-zero temperatures struck the Red River Valley on December 3. A good blanket of snow covers both outdoor hives and plants. The ground was unfrozen so that plant conditions should be favorable at this time. Most of the honey has moved out of this section with the exception of quantities held back for local trade. Much of the crop is packed in 5 and 10-lb. pails. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover and Mixed Flowers in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails 18-20¢, in 1-lb. glass jars 20-22¢. Section comb honey Clover few sales \$6.00 per case of 24 sections.

Iowa. The weather was generally favorable during this period, being cool enough to keep bees confined most of the time and to limit consumption of stores but not excessively cold. Rain has fallen in most sections of the State, although in some areas the soil is still rather dry. Plants are not suffering in any section, however. Packing of bees has been completed, but a few loads are still to be moved to the South for the winter. Most beekeepers have disposed of a large portion of their crop, but in this section most packers and the cooperatives have obtained sufficient honey to run them well into the spring.

Nebraska and Kansas. While temperatures were generally cool during this period with some zero weather toward the end there were a number of days when bees could fly and most colonies are wintering fairly well. Most of the section is still very dry with little rain during the fall and no snow on the ground to the end of this period. Eastern Nebraska experienced one of the best honey flows in many years. Labor shortages continue to handicap operations of many of the larger operators. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Sweetclover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 18 1/3-20¢.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Michigan. Most colonies have wintered very well to date with no extremely low temperatures. Some colonies, especially in southern Michigan, are rather short on stores and will need watching to prevent starvation. On the upper peninsula temperatures have been sufficiently low to keep bees quiet in the cellars. There has been sufficient snow to cover clover plants and plenty of fall rains to put them in excellent condition before the snows came. Honey is largely out of beekeepers' hands with some estimates that not more than 10 percent of the crop remains to be sold.

Wisconsin. Temperatures fell to quite low levels around December 8 but not sufficiently low to cause any damage to wintering colonies. Most of the State has had some snow cover since early November but in some sections much of this snow cover had melted, exposing clover seedlings. Little honey remains in beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted White Clover in case lots to carlots mostly 12¢, in 60s 15¢, in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 19 1/3¢.

Minnesota. This period was rather cold, permitting little or no flight. Bees are generally in good condition with ample stores.

Ohio. Over most of the State bees are in fair to good condition for winter, but some will need early feeding. While temperatures to date have been reasonably cold, there have been a few days when bees could fly. Clover plants are in unusually good condition with the acreage of clover and also clover in pastures more abundant than for a number of years. Little snow has fallen in some sections of the State, however, so that alternate freezing and thawing may cause some damage. Honey is about all out of beekeepers' hands and many packers have been unable to obtain sufficient honey to pack their normal output.

Indiana and Illinois. Bees are generally wintering in very good condition in these States. Most are well supplied with stores, although an occasional colony is a little light in weight for this time of year. Bees were confined during most of this period, although in some sections they have obtained one or two flights. Considerable rain fell early in the period, putting clover plants in unusually good condition. Lack of snow over wide areas may, however, result in some damage from freezing. Demand for honey continues very good, with most beekeepers having little or nothing to offer. A large proportion of the crop has been sold to local retailers or consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. Clover and Mixed Flowers in 60s mostly 15¢, in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 18-20¢, with some direct to consumers 22¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 13)

New York. Parts of northern and western New York had heavy snowfall during this period, preceded by heavy rains so that clover plants are in unusually good condition. Some beekeepers had not finished packing their bees when the heavy snows came so that completion of this operation was very difficult. Most colonies had by the end of the period, however, been prepared for winter. Bees are generally in good condition with ample winter stores. At the end of the period northern New York experienced near zero temperatures. Demand for honey continues heavy especially for lighter grades. While some fairly large lots are still available, most beekeepers are very closely sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, in 60s mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails or glass jars 17-19¢, mostly 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 20-23¢, mostly around 22¢; Buckwheat in 60s 15¢. Section comb White Clover few sales \$6.50-7.20, few low as \$6.00. Beeswax, 41½-46¢ f.o.b. to beekeepers.

Vermont. After a period of rather mild, wet weather, temperatures turned very cold during this period. There is little or no snow cover over most of the State. The market continues active for honey where any is available, but most of the crop has already reached the retail market. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. extracted Clover in 5-lb. pails 17¢.

Pennsylvania. In northern Pennsylvania the ground was frozen at the end of the period with little or no snow cover. This may seriously damage clover plants particularly if much alternate freezing and thawing occurs. Bees are now quiet in their hives and apparently wintering well. No sales of honey were reported, but a little beeswax was reported sold at 44¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Nov. 28-Dec. 13)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C. the early part of this period was mild and rainy, but the weather turned cold at the end of the period with some snow. Bees had a couple of good flights just prior to the low temperatures.

West Virginia. The weather was mild during most of this period, allowing fairly frequent flights.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period Nov. 28-Dec. 13)

Kentucky. Considerable rain and a little snow fell during this period. On December 8 and 9 it was warm enough for flights. Condition of bees and honey plants is very good at this time.

Tennessee. This period was rather cold, with some snow, especially in the mountains. Many bees are in rather poor condition as a result of the light crop gathered last summer. Some beekeepers had difficulty in obtaining sufficient sugar for early feeding of bees. It is felt that if cold weather persists for any length of time many colonies will perish. Crimson clover seedings were about normal last fall but many are showing poor stands.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Georgia. In southeastern Georgia rainfall was light during this period. Most colonies are in fairly good condition. Some fall honey was gathered in this section for winter stores. Those colonies which were light have been fed. Some beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient sugar for feeding.

Florida. Little rain fell during this period over most of the State. Temperatures were low in north Florida but central and south Florida continued generally mild. In south Florida bees are obtaining a little pollen from Spanish needle and other late flowers. Over the State as a whole bees are in fairly good condition for winter. In some sections where airplane dusting was practiced some colonies were weakened or killed during the past season.

Mississippi. Bees are reported in generally good condition with only a few colonies requiring feed. Honey plants are in unusually good condition, with ample moisture.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana warm weather during early December caused undue activity among bees resulting in consumption of fairly large quantities of stores. Since that time frosts have killed all pollen and nectar sources and bees have been quiet in their hives. In this section the lack of moisture has delayed the early starting of clover plants.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1900 cases extracted Ohio. Demand good. All sales on f.o.b. basis. Nothing available on spot market. No sales reported.

CHICAGO: Receipts 1.c.l. 1800 lbs. Ia.; by truck 1296 lbs. Ill., 12,000 lbs. Ia., 3600 lbs. Mich., 6420 lbs. Wis.

COMB: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-section few sales \$8.00-8.50, few \$9.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand very good, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - IOWA, MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 15-16¢, mostly 16¢ per lb. ILLINOIS, cases White Clover two dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75. WISCONSIN, cases White Clover two dozen 1-lb. glass jars \$5.75; one dozen 2-lb. glass jars \$5.43; two dozen 8-oz. glass jars \$3.15.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 7600 lbs. Mich. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm.

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars, sales by bottlers to wholesalers, \$5.04; sales to retailers \$5.75

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck extracted 234, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet-Clover, 300, 60-lb. cans Minn. Light Amber, 10 cases Minn. 24, 1-lb. comb, 350 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales to bakers - MINNESOTA, Light Amber in 60-lb. cans per lb. 16¢. Sales U. S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, 2½-lb. jars \$6.52.

COMB: Sales to retail grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped window cartons \$8.50.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow-cash 41½¢, in trade 43½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals by boat 26,125 lbs. Calif.; by truck 1002 lbs. N.Y., 17 cans Pa. Practically nothing being offered. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA, Buckwheat 14¢ plus freight in lots less than 12,000 lbs. IMPORTED, sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows, per lb. warehoused by dealers in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over 11½¢, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. 12½¢, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Brazil 14 tons, Puerto Rico 178 packages. Market unsettled. Liberal offerings of African wax. Asking, AFRICAN, 40-45¢; SOUTH AMERICAN, 45-47¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by rail 1.c.l. 32,400 lbs. Ohio. Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover two dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04 f.o.b. Ohio, to jobbers.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals by rail and truck - extracted 5592 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 8122 lbs. Ohio. Demand good, market steady. Brokers sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover two dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04, one dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76, two dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.77.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon, 97, 60-lb. cans Fireweed; from Idaho, 140, 60-lb. cans Sweetclover-Alfalfa; from Arizona, 24, 60-lb. cans Alfalfa.

EXTRACTED: Supplies light. Market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, various blends 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.60; Fireweed bulk in 60-lb. cans 17-17½¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.86; bulk in 60-lb. cans 19-19½¢. ARIZONA, Alfalfa bulk in 60-lb. cans 20¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market steady, with dealers paying 41½¢ in cash or 43½¢ in trade.

ST LOUIS: Practically no supplies on the market. No sales reported.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California in 60-lb. cans - 70 Thistle, 95 Oak Dew-Thistle, 10 Asparagus-Mixed Clover; from Central California - 400 Mixed Flowers, 23 Alfalfa.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors remain unchanged at the ceiling of 1-lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24, 2-lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars \$10.18 per case of 12.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 513 lbs. from northern California, 400 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Receipts extracted 300 cases small jars Calif.; comb 143 cases Mont. Supplies light. Demand exceeds supply, market strong at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.26. IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover Light Amber 60-lb. cans 16½¢ per lb.; 12, 5-lb. pails \$12.50-12.74; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.47; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.31; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.96-6.18. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24.

COMB: IDAHO, MONTANA, and WASHINGTON, U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Fancy 24, 10-12-oz. sections \$9.85-10.50, mostly \$10.00-10.50.

1946 GOALS FOR BEES

The Department of Agriculture has recently recommended goals on number of colonies of bees for the 1946 season. An increase of 3 percent in the number of colonies of bees in the country is proposed. The need for more honey bees has become increasingly evident during recent years. This need is not primarily for the production by bees of honey and beeswax, important though they are, but for the activity of the bees as pollinating agents, which has a value conservatively estimated at 10 to 20 times the value of the honey and beeswax they produce. the honeybee is the only pollinating insect whose numbers and locations can be controlled by man. At least 50 agricultural crops depend upon honeybees for pollination or yield more abundantly when bees are plentiful. These include 15 commercial fruits, more than that number of important vegetables, and most of the leading legumes. In developing the percentage of colony increase, the 1946 goals for legumes were used as a primary base. The need for bees in fruit producing States was also considered. It was further realized that as other pollinating insects decrease in numbers due to spray poisoning, clean cultivation, or other factors, honeybees are needed in larger quantities simply to maintain previous seed output. Goal recommendations have been made for principal crops during the war but this is the first year when such recommendations have been made for honeybees.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of December 1, 1945, together with comparative figures for a year ago, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Ottawa, Canada.

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Halifax	—	no report	—	no report
Saint John	2,000	500	—	—
Montreal	41,569	111,646	2,800	871,830
Ottawa	22,590	5,760	—	—
Toronto	200,000	172,131	1,870,645	452,380
Winnipeg	271,872	296,740	1,030,427	754,031
Regina	—	15,200	—	—
Saskatoon	—	65,472	—	—
Edmonton	—	139,538	—	—
Calgary	74,200	289,923	356,068	222,220
Lethbridge	1,480	15,209	—	—
Vancouver	179,880	82,176	12,900	7,800

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Resume
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
November 15, 1945.

- SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIX - No. 22 -

SUMMARY

The fall season continued very favorable, both for bees and beeyard operations, in nearly all sections of the country. Rainfall has been ample to put honey plants in good condition. In most sections colonies are strong for winter. In only a few scattered areas - mostly in the Southeast; portions of the East-North-Central States, and in California - has extensive feeding been necessary. In some sections beekeepers have had difficulty in obtaining sugar for feeding. Extracting has been largely completed and a larger than normal proportion of the crop has already moved to market. A large proportion in some sections is being packed by beekeepers and sold locally. While the shortage of glass is still acute in some areas, in others supplies seems to be more readily available. The honey market remains practically unchanged with prices generally at ceilings although reports indicate that some honey is changing hands at above ceiling levels. Operators are being cautioned that RMPR 275 is still in effect. Beeswax prices have shown little change following the suspension of ceiling prices on wax.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping points except as otherwise noted. Dates shown for each section indicate approximate period covered. Prices quoted are not necessarily OPA ceilings.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Southern California. Weather during the early part of this period was mild to warm with rains in some sections. The latter part of the period was cool with considerable cloudiness. Bees are in fairly good condition for winter in most sections. In the hill area some feeding will be necessary and some beekeepers in buckwheat ranges complain of weak colonies. Hill bees are mostly dormant. In the valleys eucalyptus is beginning to bloom and mustard is also providing pollen and some nectar. In these sections bees are active and raising some brood. Some bees have been moved to the orange locations for winter. In those sections which had rains honey plants are in very good condition. Sage is showing a little new growth. Orange groves are also reported to be in very thrifty condition. Some bees were lost in a heavy cloudburst which occurred in the mountains of Kern County. Light offerings of honey have mostly brought ceiling prices. Beeswax prices generally remain unchanged at 41½-43½¢ per lb., despite removal of ceiling regulations.

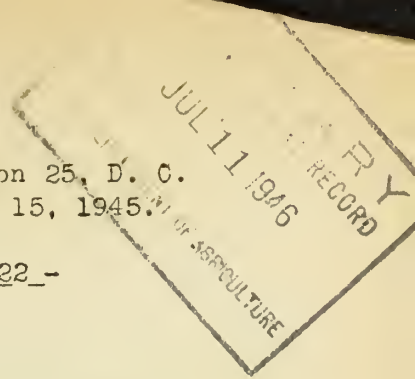
Imperial Valley. Conditions are normal for this season. Very few flowers are blooming. Bees have been moved from the pea fields in the northern end of the Valley to prevent spray poisoning.

Northern and Central California. Rains have put plants in good thrifty conditions for winter. Weather has been rather cool with frosts in some locations. Some snow has fallen at higher elevations. Broodrearing has largely stopped. Colony condition is very spotted. In some sections, especially in central California, they are in fairly good condition for winter with ample stores for a normal winter. In other sections many colonies are weak requiring heavy fall feeding and the probability of more during the winter. Demand for honey has been heavy but offerings have been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Northern California Thistle, Blue Curls, and Mixed Flowers and central California Mixed Flowers 12¢. Northern California beeswax sold at 41½¢ per lb. f.o.b.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

West of Cascades. Temperatures ranged from slightly below freezing to fairly warm with averages a little above normal. Heavy rains fell in the Rogue River Valley and moderate amounts in the Willamette Valley. Bees are in good condition in all sections and honey plants are in the best conditions for winter in many years.

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East of the Cascades the weather has been cool with some snow, most of which has melted under rising temperatures. Demand for honey continues heavy with estimates that from fifty to seventy-five percent of the crop has already been marketed. Western Oregon and Washington Fireweed and Clover-Vetch have sold at 12-15¢ per lb. in 60s. Eastern Washington Clover-Alfalfa was generally 12¢ per lb. in case to, ton lots and 15¢ in single 60s; in 5-lb. pails 19¢.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Fall weather has been very favorable in nearly all sections with first signs of real winter starting during the first few days in November. Extracting has been practically completed and bees are rapidly being packed for winter. In nearly all sections colony condition is unusually good with ample winter stores of good quality. Demand for honey continues heavy with fewer large lots available for sale. Fairly large shipments from several sections have moved out to cooperatives. Some sections are already short of honey for local use. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted, Clover Alfalfa, in case to ton lots and in carlots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5 and 10-lb. pails 18 1/3-19 1/3¢ with some small lots 21-21.7¢; in 1-lb. jars 21¢; beeswax 41 1/2-43 1/2¢. Details by States follow:

Colorado. Extracting is generally completed but many beekeepers still have some bees to pack for winter. Weather has been very favorable in most sections of the State with sufficient moisture to put plants in good condition for winter. Bees are in better than average condition although some colonies have old and failing queens.

Wyoming. Precipitation during October was somewhat below normal but the early part of November has been rather stormy. Fall temperatures were mild with the result that some colonies have developed late brood and consumed considerable stores. However, in most cases this is not believed to have been serious. Considerable fall feeding was necessary although a fairly good proportion of the colonies has ample winter stores.

Montana. Extracting has been completed and bees are mostly packed for winter. Colony condition is very good with heavy winter stores in most areas. Fall rains have put honey plants in very good condition. The weather turned cold after the first of November with temperatures reaching as low as 10 degrees below zero in several sections. With the crop running only one-half to three-fourths of normal over the State much of the honey has already left beekeepers' hands.

Idaho. Bees are being rapidly packed for winter with colony condition generally good. Stores are of good quality and most colonies have good clusters of young bees. The weather turned cold toward the end of the period. The fall has been too dry to put plants in best condition for winter.

Utah. The fall has been very favorable both for beeyard operation and also for later than normal honey production in many parts of the State. Late in this period, however, winter set in with some snow. Losses from poisoning have been lighter this season than during recent years. Beekeepers who suffered very heavy losses during the past few years are in hopes of rebuilding back to normal.

Nevada. The fall weather has generally been very favorable with the first cold weather on November 5th. Heavy rains fell over western Nevada. Reports from various sections of the State continue to indicate a very short crop. In fact some bees are being gassed due to lack of sufficient stores and inability to obtain sufficient sugar for winter stores.

ARIZONA: (Period October 23-November 9)

No reports on conditions were received. Sales were reported as follows: f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Mesquite in carlots 12¢; in 60s 13 1/2¢; in 5-lb. pails 18¢.

SOUTHWESTERN AREA: (Period October 23-November 10)

Northeast Texas. Weather was favorable during this period following a period of excessive rain earlier in the fall. In some sections bees are still gathering a little aster honey. In the Red River Valley a very good Hubam clover honey crop was gathered but cotton yielded little as a result of boll weevil. Indications are that plantings of Hubam clover for next year will be heavy.

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Colony condition is good with some increase in the number of colonies having been made. Much of the honey crop has already moved out of beekeepers' hands. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, Extracted Cotton in case to ton lots 12¢ per lb.

Southeast Texas. Weather has been almost ideal for production from asters. Where plants have been available bees have stored an abundance of both honey and pollen and bees are in excellent condition for winter. While the heavy portion of the aster flow is now over bees are obtaining more than enough for daily needs. The soil is becoming dry and rains are needed for next season's annuals.

Southwest Texas. The weather was still warm and dry and plants were in good condition at the end of the period. Many wild flowers are still in bloom and bees are able to gather enough honey for their current needs. Colonies are generally strong.

West Texas. Bees are still gaining some honey from a light broomweed bloom which was made possible by a ten-day rainy period and absence of early frost.

Oklahoma. Bees are in good condition both as to populations and stores. To the end of this period only light frosts had occurred. A fairly heavy honey crop was gathered in central Oklahoma..

PLAINS AREA: (Period October 25-November 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Practically all beekeepers who winter their bees outdoors have completed packing. Cellar-wintered bees were being moved indoors at the end of the period. Some snow fell at the end of the period. Colony condition is satisfactory with ample food stores. Honey plants are in fairly good condition for winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 18-19¢, with some in small lots high as 22¢

Iowa. Weather during most of this period continued warm and favorable for fall beeyard operations. At the end of the period rather heavy rains fell over some sections of the State and colder weather set in. Some sections were becoming very dry and rains were badly needed to condition plants for winter. Colonies are in excellent condition for winter with an abundance of good quality food stores. Demand for honey has been heavy with the crop moving out as rapidly as it can be packed. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 18 1/3-19 1/3¢; Beeswax 41 1/2-45 1/2¢.

Nebraska. Cold weather set in during the last week in this period but prior to that time some bees were flying. The first heavy rains since early September fell at the end of the period. Bees are going into winter in good condition. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 60s 15¢; in small pails 19-21¢.

Kansas. This period was abnormally warm until the last few days when heavy freezing weather set in. In some sections considerable rain fell while in others the October precipitation was below normal. Clover plants, however, hold up well even in the driest sections. Bees are in average condition for winter. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢; in 5-lb. pails to consumers 22-25¢; section comb Clover few sales \$7.20 per case of 24 sections.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period October 26-November 12)

Michigan. Weather was mild during most of this period with some rains over both the lower and upper peninsulas. Outdoor wintered bees have mostly been packed. Cellar-wintered bees will be moved indoors as soon as weather turns colder. Colony condition is good and stores are generally ample. Feeding was necessary in some sections. Portions of northern Michigan reported fairly good yields with the upper peninsula having the best average in a good many years. Southern and central Michigan had low yields with the result that the crop for the State was again below average - the fifth successive season of low yields. In some sections of the State some fall surplus was gathered. Other sections had little or no fall surplus as a result of unfavorable weather during the blooming season. Demand for honey has been heavy with many producers already sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. ^{Clover} in case to ton lots 12-15¢, mostly 12-13¢.

Wisconsin. October was unseasonably dry but rains at the end of the period have placed the soil and plants in good condition for winter. Packing of bees is practically completed. Colonies are in good condition although there are many queenless colonies in some yards. Demand continues very heavy with a high percentage of the crop already moved to market. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, some high as 14¹/₂-15¢; in single 60s 14¹/₂-15¢, mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 13-17¹/₂¢.

Minnesota. Colonies in Minnesota are generally in good condition for winter, with ample stores in most cases. Some beekeepers have extracted closely with the idea of feeding early next spring. Clover plants are generally in good condition although some additional rain before the ground freezes would be helpful. Demand for honey continues heavy especially in large lots by packers. Some fairly large lots are reported as being available but much of this likely will be marketed locally in order to obtain the higher prices in small containers and sales direct to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12-15¢, mostly 12¢; in 60s mostly 15¢.

Ohio. Weather was generally cool and cloudy during this period, with considerable rain which has put plants in good condition for winter. Very little fall honey was gathered in northern and central Ohio but in parts of southern Ohio some winter stores and in a few localities a little surplus was gathered from fall flowers. Heavy fall feeding has been necessary in some sections. Difficulty in obtaining sugar and also labor shortages have delayed this somewhat. Most colonies have fairly good bee clusters for winter. Demand for honey has been heavy but due to the light crop deliveries have been rather light. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted Clover in lots of 60 lbs. or more 12-15¢, with some reported high as 18¢. Beeswax 43¹/₂-45¹/₂¢.

Indiana and Illinois. Most of this period was milder than usual for this season. In most sections rainfall has been ample to place plants in good winter condition. Colonies are in good condition with ample stores of very good quality. Demand for honey has been heavy with a large proportion of the crop selling locally to consumers. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. - Extracted, Clover, in case to ton lots mostly 12¢, few high as 15¢; in single 60s and bulk to consumers mostly 15¢; in 5-lb. pails wholesale 17-18 1/3¢; to consumers by beekeepers 22¢; in 1-lb. glass wholesale 21¢.

NORTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period October 27-November 13)

New York. Northern and western New York have had considerable cool, rainy weather but with little cold weather until around November 10. Most hives have been packed for winter although lack of help and sugar shortages have delayed some of the larger operators. Both colonies and plants are in fairly good condition for winter. Presence of honeydew in some of the winter stores is expected to give trouble unless bees are closely watched. Demand for honey has been fairly heavy, especially for lighter grades. Some fairly large lots are reported left in the State but many beekeepers are already sold out. Sales f.o.b. shipping point - Extracted Clover in case to ton lots 12¢, few higher; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails and glass jars 17-19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 22¢; Buckwheat in case to ton lots 12¢; in single 60s 15¢; in 5-lb. pails 19¢; in 1-lb. glass jars 21¢. Section comb- Buckwheat few sales unwrapped \$6.00 per case of 24 sections.

Connecticut. Weather has been favorable for fall feeding and packing operations. Bees have been carrying in pollen but there has been little late broodrearing.

New Jersey. Weather has been warm and rather dry during this period making it possible to carry on fall beeyard operations. Consumption of stored has been heavy and some fall feeding will be necessary in most sections.

Pennsylvania. Weather has been fine for fall work. Packing of bees is finished. Bees are in good condition both as to populations and stores. Frequent rains have put clovers in good condition for winter. Honey is moving out rapidly.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period October 28-November 13)

Maryland. With the exception of a light frost during the early part of this period weather has been very mild with temperatures in the 70's much of the time. Feeding of bees has been completed and practically all are in very good condition for winter. The ground was becoming dry but rains around the middle of November have improved moisture conditions.

- continued -

West Virginia. Bees have gone into winter with an abundance of stores and large clusters of young bees.

Virginia. In the Tidewater area the fall flow was very disappointing although many colonies gathered enough honey from asters to carry them through an average winter. A late spring will necessitate heavy spring feeding. No honey sales were reported but beeswax sold at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers.

North Carolina. Honey plants are in good condition for winter. Most bees are in good condition but heavy feeding will be necessary in most sections before spring.

South Carolina. Considerable aster honey was gathered during this period in the vicinity of Clemson. Most of this has gone into the brood chamber so that most colonies are well stocked for winter. In the southern part of the State Mexican clover has done fairly well and provided some winter stores.

SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION: (Period October 26-November 12)

Kentucky. Most of this period was unseasonably warm, permitting bees to fly almost daily. Moderate rainfall has put all vegetation in good condition. In western Kentucky this has been one of the best honey seasons in a number of years. No honey sales were reported but beeswax sold at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., f.o.b. to beekeepers.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period October 26-November 11)

Georgia. Most of this period was warm which permitted bees to add a little fall flower honey to their winter stores. While some feeding will be necessary this will likely not be as heavy as was previously anticipated. Most colonies are in fairly good condition except for many being light in stores.

Florida. In south Florida very little fall honey has been gathered. Many colonies are in poor condition and will need fairly heavy feeding. Sufficient rain has fallen to put plants in good condition and also to prevent forest or brush fires.

Alabama. In central Alabama a fairly good aster flow, which came rather late, put bees in good condition for winter.

Mississippi. Favorable weather conditions have permitted bees to work later than usual this fall. Bees are in very good condition with ample stores of good quality honey.

Louisiana. In southern Louisiana the fall flow was rather a disappointment. Some colonies gathered enough honey to barely carry them through a normal winter while others will likely require some feeding. While some pollen is still being gathered broodrearing is diminishing. Most colonies have large clusters of young bees. In northern Louisiana good rains broke a fairly long drought. Considerable fall honey was gathered but due to an off color and flavor most is being left for winter stores. Bees in this section are in very good condition with ample winter stores.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases; and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated. Prices are not necessarily OPA ceiling prices.

BOSTON: Arrivals: 1 car of 1635 cases extracted from Iowa. Demand good, all sales on f.o.b. basis. Nothing available on spot market. No sales reported.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 16,920 lbs. Mich., 1200 lbs. Iowa. Demand exceeds supply, market strong.

EXTRACTED: Sales by bottlers to wholesalers - MICHIGAN, Light Amber cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; to retailers \$5.75. IOWA, Light Amber cases 24, 1-lb. jars delivered Detroit \$5.20.

CHICAGO: Receipts: by truck, 1,404 lbs. Ill., 3,600 lbs. Mich., 2,940 lbs. Wis. No rail receipts reported.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand light, market steady. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, cases White Clover cellophane-wrapped, 24-sections few sales \$8.00.

EXTRACTED: Supplies very light. Demand exceeds available supply, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - WISCONSIN, cases White Clover, 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.75, 1 doz 2-lb. jars \$5.43, 2 dozen 3-oz. jars \$3.15.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying for country run stock $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point basis.

DENVER: Receipts: Colorado - extracted approximately 5,000 lbs., comb 170 cases, beeswax approximately 400 lbs. Demand exceeds supply, extracted honey at ceiling. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa, Sweetclover and Mixed Mountain Flowers, White to Water white - cases, glass 12, 5-lb. \$11.31-12.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.43-5.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.90-6.00; 12, 4-oz. \$3.29-3.34; 24, 2-oz. \$3.30-3.39.

COMB: Demand good, market steady. Few sales cases 24, 12-oz., cellophane-wrapped: COLORADO, Fancy \$8.00-8.25, Choice \$7.50.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. No supplies.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck, extracted - 100, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweet clover; 134, 60-lb. cans Amber, 252 cases 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover; 275 lbs. beeswax.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market steady at ceiling. Sales U. S. No. 1 blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.76; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$5.72; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.43; 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$6.52.

BEESWAX: Supplies light. Demand very good, market firm at ceiling. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude, Light Yellow cash $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; in trade $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by rail Minn. 1 car; by boat Puerto Rico 205 bbls. Supplies very light. Demand exceeds supply, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Dealers sales - NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14¢ plus freight in lots less than 12,000 lbs. Jobbing - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Blend 1-lb. jar \$3.25 dozen delivered. Imported: sales made f.o.b. port of entry at ceiling prices as follows: per lb. warehoused by dealer in U.S.A. - 12,000 lbs. or over $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$, less than 12,000 lbs. but not less than 1500 lbs. $12\frac{1}{2}\phi$, less than 1500 lbs. but not less than 300 lbs. $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. Spot supplies light. Market unsettled, nominally AFRICAN 40-46¢ mostly 42-44¢, Port of entry.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals: by rail, 1.c.1. 26,600 lbs. Ohio; by truck 3600 lbs. New York City.

Demand exceeds supply, market firm at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to jobbers - OHIO, White Clover: 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04, 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.77 f.o.b. basis.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: by rail and truck, extracted 1,020 lbs. bottled Midwestern, 2,400 lbs.

Ohio. Demand good. Offerings very light. Sales by brokers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, White Clover per case 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$5.04; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.76, 2 dozen 4-oz. jars \$2.77. (Correction-last report should have read "2 doz. 4 oz. jars" instead of 1 doz. 4 oz. jars.)

PORTLAND: Arrivals: by motor truck - Oregon 134 60-lb. cans; from Idaho 60, 60-lb. cans; Ariz. 21, 60-lb. cans. Supplies continued light with demand exceeding supply, market strong at ceiling.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots: OREGON, Alfalfa, 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.60; fireweed bulk in 60 lb. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.70-12.79, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.85-5.36; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.25-6.27; bulk in 60 lb. cans 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ lb. ARIZONA, Alfalfa bulk in 60 lb. cans 20¢.

COMB: No arrivals. Supplies light. Demand good. Sales to retailers - COLORADO, case lots of 24 combs 12-oz. fancy \$9.50-9.60, 12-oz. choice \$9.25; 10-oz. choice and unclassified \$8.50.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies very light. Market firm. Sales by commission merchants and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins 15¢ per lb. TEXAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber cartons 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$6.21; 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.27.

SAN FRANCISCO & BAY CITIES: Receipts: by truck - North California 118 cans Thistle, 17 cans Blue Girls; Central Calif. 267 cans Mixed Flowers; southern Calif. 30 cans Sage. Beeswax Northern Calif. 638 lbs. Sales by bottlers to wholesalers on all grades and flavors:

EXTRACTED: 1 lb. jars \$5.04 per case of 24; 2 lb. jars \$4.76 per case of 12; 5 lb. jars \$10.18 per case of 12.

SEATTLE: Receipts: Extracted - Idaho 35, 60-lb. cans., Washington 75 cases jars; comb Mont. 566 cases. Supplies light. Demand active, market firm at ceiling. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers Amber to Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$12.80; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.47; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.36. IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 60-lb. cans 16 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per lb.; 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.89-12.74; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.15-6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.13-6.18, few low as \$5.85. Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$6.21-6.24.

COMB: IDAHO, 24; 12-oz. U.S. No. 1 and 11 oz. U.S. Fancy \$9.60-10.00, 10-oz. No. 1, \$9.59; 10 oz. Commercial \$8.74. WASHINGTON, 24, 12 oz. No. 1, \$10.00. MONTANA, 24, 12-oz. No. 1 \$10.50.

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